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OF THE

# GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND,

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1889.

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# THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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1889.





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# THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE MOST HONOURABLE  
THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, K.T.,  
*Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1889.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our  
Thirty-first Annual Report on the Condition and Management of  
Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland during the year 1888.

## I. THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane,

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, are shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

Number of  
Lunatics on  
1st January  
1889.

It appears from this statement that of the 11,954 insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognizance at that date, 1893 were maintained from private sources, 10,004 by parochial rates, and 57 at the expense of the State.

In our Twenty-seventh Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom on the completion of a quinquenniad, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. In the present Report, after giving the details for the past year, we shall merely indicate the general progress of the statistics since the establishment of the Board (see page lxxi). We continue, however, to give in Appendix A the complete statistics from 1858 up to the present time.

Detailed  
Retrospect not  
given in this  
Report.

Number  
and Distri-  
bution of  
the Insane.

Number of  
Lunatics at  
1st January  
1889.

*Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1889.*

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . . .	3282	3425	6707	711	767	1478	2571	2658	5229
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	48	110	158	48	110	158	...	...	...
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> , Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licences, . . . . .	705	788	1493	...	...	...	705	788	1493
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licences, . . . . .	445	433	878	...	...	...	445	433	878
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	986	1492	2428	42	89	131	894	1403	2297
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, . . . . .	5416	6248	11664	801	966	1767	4615	5282	9897
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	45	12	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	151	82	233	79	47	126	72	35	107
TOTALS, . . . . .	5612	6342	11954	880	1013	1893	4687	5317	10004



## II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY IN 1888.

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1888.

## CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

Changes in the  
Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane.

In the manner of distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution at 1st January 1889, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1888.

In Royal and District Asylums there is an increase of 85 private patients and an increase of 182 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is an increase of 10 private patients. No pauper patient in Scotland is provided for in a private asylum.

In Parochial Asylums there is an increase of 33 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is a decrease of 1 pauper patient.

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth there is an increase of 5.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children there is an increase of 2 in the number of private inmates, and of 3 in the number of pauper inmates.

In Private Dwellings there is a decrease of 1 private patient and an increase of 27 pauper patients.

The whole increase of *registered\* lunatics* during 1888 was 335, there being an increase of 94 private and 241 pauper patients.

The general results for the year are as follows:—(1) There is a total increase of 309 in the number of registered lunatics in asylums and other establishments during the past year; (2) there is an increase of 26 in the number of registered lunatics accommodated in private dwellings; (3) all pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.

## PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in  
Establish-  
ments.

Tables IV., V., VI. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments as used in this Report we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring to either the Training Schools or the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

\* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately, and are not included in this statement.

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1888.

Patients in  
Establish-  
ments.

Increase of  
their Number.

Table IV. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

By the changes which took place during the past year there was an increase at its close of 95 in the number of private patients in establishments, and of 214 in the number of pauper patients in establishments.\* The increase in the number of private patients is the largest which has occurred in any year since the institution of the Board. The increase in the number of pauper patients is greater than those of the four previous years, which were 96, 74, 18, and 120 respectively, and it is above the average annual increase of the five years 1880-84, which was 140.

Admissions to  
Establish-  
ments.

(1) Direct  
Admissions.

#### a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

##### (1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the sanction of the Board, or a Certificate of Emergency.*

In arriving at the number of persons who are admitted to establishments, and who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, we must deduct the number of admissions which refer to mere transfer from one establishment to another. In Table V. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 519, being 18 more than during the preceding year, and being 69 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1880-84, and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2095, being 98 more than the number during the preceding year, and 35 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1880-84.

##### (2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

The number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1888 was 377, which is 17 below the number transferred during the preceding year, and 47 below the average for the five years 1880-84. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is, of course, due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence, while paupers frequently reach the District Asylums to which they belong only after periods of detention in the asylums of the Districts in which

\* These figures depend partly on the number of persons who have ceased to be private patients and have become paupers, and *vice versa*. It must not be assumed, in considering the movement of population shown in the tables, that each patient necessarily continues till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on admission.

(2) Admissions  
by Transfer.

they happened to be when the necessity for asylum treatment was perceived and acted on. The following tabular statement shows the nature of the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 38 instances by Sheriffs, and in 339 by the Board.

Statistics of Lunacy in 1888.

(2) Admissions by Transfer.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	11	15	67	54	2	3	...	...	9	15	59	34	81	238
Private Asylums, . . .	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Parochial Asylums, . . .	...	...	20	19	...	...	...	...	17	14	1	1	...	72
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . . .	...	...	10	12	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	31
TOTALS, . . .	12	18	103	85	2	4	...	...	27	31	60	35	86	341

### (3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but their names, and other particulars regarding them, are preserved in a special record. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1888 was 55. The average number admitted for the ten years 1879-88 was 52. The number resident at 1st January 1889 was 44.

We have for some years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable forms, but which nevertheless affords sufficient guarantee against abuse. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions; but we have never found that the nature of their position has been intentionally concealed from them.

### b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges from Establishments.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of



Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1888.

Discharges  
from Establish-  
ments.

such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VI. (Appendix A).

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Persons  
Recovered.

There were 183 private patients discharged recovered during 1888, which is 26 below the number for the preceding year, and 1 below the average for the five years 1880-84. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 944, which is 68 above the number for the preceding year, and 38 below the average for the five years 1880-84. Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for each of the last four years, and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquenniad 1880-84:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.				
	1880 to 1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	41	37	42	40	38
„ Private Asylums, . . . .	38	50	26	27	25
„ Parochial Asylums, . . . .	42	41	44	39	45
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	6	7	6	6	7

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. It would be necessary that this should be done, and also that the effect of transfers should be eliminated from the calculations before the proportion of recoveries in the different classes of establishments could be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Persons  
Unrecovered.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1888 was 130, which is 5 above the number for 1887, and 5 below the average of the five years 1880-84. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 350. This is 72 below the number for 1887, and 44 below the average for the five years 1880-84.

The following tabular statement shows the different forms of procedure under which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1888 :—

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1888.  
Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Persons  
Unrecovered.

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1888.			
	Pauper.			Total.
	Private.	Re- mained Pauper Lunatic.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends,	114	...	...	114
„ Minute of Parochial Board, . . . .	...	136	139	275
„ Escape, . . . .	...	...	16	16
„ Expiry of probationary period, . . . .	11	26	5	42
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate, . . . .	2	...	4	6
„ Expiry of Provisional Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries . . . .	...	...	23	23
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 19 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, . . . .	..	...	...	...
„ Order of Court, in order to undergo Trial, . . . .	...	...	1	1
„ Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic, . . . .	2	...	...	2
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbeciles, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of warrant granted under sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55, . . . .	1	...	...	1
Totals, . . . .	130	162	188	480

## C. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1888 was 101, which is 13 more than in 1887, and two more than the average of the five years 1880-84; and 608 pauper patients died, which is 12 more than in 1887, and 47 above the average of the five years 1880-84.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in the years 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888, and the corresponding average death-rates for the quinquenniad 1880-84 :—

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.				
	1880-84	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Private Patients, . . . .	7.0	8.0	6.7	5.8	6.4
Pauper Patients, . . . .	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.1

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1888.

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments.

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888, and for the quinquenniad 1880-84, is shown in the following statement:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	1880-84.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Royal and District Asylums, . . .	8.0	8.3	7.7	7.9	7.6
Private Asylums, . . . . .	7.1	9.8	10.1	5.1	8.5
Parochial Asylums, . . . . .	8.8	8.1	8.3	9.7	9.2
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	5.9	5.9	6.3	3.8	6.5

Table VIII. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the causes of death in Royal and District Asylums for the thirty-one years, 1858-88.

Removals from  
Establishments  
on Probation.

#### d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1888, 60 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 24 have been finally discharged as recovered, 6 were sent back, 29 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends, and 1 died. In the course of 1888, 127 patients were discharged on probation. Of these 19 have been finally discharged as recovered, 14 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends, 14 have been returned to asylums, and 80 were still on probation at the close of the year.

The total number of probationary removals, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1888, has been 3233, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863, . . . . .	109	In 1876, . . . . .	120
„ 1864, . . . . .	73	„ 1877, . . . . .	105
„ 1865, . . . . .	103	„ 1878, . . . . .	101
„ 1866, . . . . .	102	„ 1879, . . . . .	113
„ 1867, . . . . .	112	„ 1880, . . . . .	87
„ 1868, . . . . .	137	„ 1881, . . . . .	77
„ 1869, . . . . .	149	„ 1882, . . . . .	192
„ 1870, . . . . .	148	„ 1883, . . . . .	167
„ 1871, . . . . .	185	„ 1884, . . . . .	112
„ 1872, . . . . .	181	„ 1885, . . . . .	122
„ 1873, . . . . .	145	„ 1886, . . . . .	101
„ 1874, . . . . .	118	„ 1887, . . . . .	124
„ 1875, . . . . .	123	„ 1888, . . . . .	127

Of the 3233 patients discharged on probation since 1862, 592 were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers discharged on probation from the different establishments in 1888 are shown in the following statement:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . . . .	16	Brought forward, . . . . .	53
Argyll District Asylum, . . . . .	21	Banff Dist. Asylum, Ladysbridge, . . .	0
Ayr District Asylum, . . . . .	16	„ „ Woodpark, . . . . .	0
Carry forward, . . . . .	53	Carry forward, . . . . .	53



Brought forward,	53	Brought forward,	121	Statistics of
Crichton Royal Institution,	12	Barony Parochial Asylum,	0	Lunacy in
Dundee Royal Asylum,	0	Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	0	1888.
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	13	Govan Parochial Asylum,	0	Removals from
Elgin District Asylum,	0	Greenock Parochial Asylum,	0	Establishments
Fife District Asylum,	1	Paisley Parochial Asylum,	4	on Probation.
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	1	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	0	
Haddington District Asylum,	0	Buchan Poorhouse,	0	
Inverness District Asylum,	23	Cunninghame Poorhouse,	1	
Kirklands Asylum,	0	Dumbarton Poorhouse,	0	
Midlothian District Asylum,	0	Dundee East Poorhouse,	0	
Montrose Royal Asylum,	6	Dundee West Poorhouse,	0	
Perth Royal Asylum,	0	Edinburgh Poorhouse,	0	
Perth District Asylum,	0	Hamilton Poorhouse,	1	
Roxburgh District Asylum,	8	Inveresk Poorhouse,	0	
Stirling District Asylum,	0	Kincardine Poorhouse,	0	
Mavisbank Private Asylum,	3	Linlithgow Poorhouse,	0	
Mollendo House Private Asylum,	0	Old Machar Poorhouse,	0	
Saughtonhall Private Asylum,	1	Old Monkland Poorhouse,	0	
Westermains Private Asylum,	0	Perth Poorhouse,	0	
Whitehouse Private Asylum,	0	St. Cuthberts Poorhouse,	0	
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	0	Wigtown Poorhouse,	0	
Carry forward,	121	Total,	127	

In the numbers now under consideration the cases of patients discharged on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory discharge on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without actual trial for longer periods than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients discharged on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By discharging patients on probation there is an opportunity for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and at the same time for replacing them in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent application of the probationary discharge to patients whose fitness for residence in private dwellings may be uncertain, would lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

It must not, however, be inferred that the number of discharges on probation from any particular asylum is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums a large proportion of the patients discharged unrecovered are in the first place removed on probation. In others, from which few or no discharges on probation have taken place,

Statistics of  
Lunacy in  
1888.

the removal of unrecovered patients has been freely resorted to by severing their connection with the Asylum either at once or after absence for twenty-eight days on leave.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

### III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

The Distribu-  
tion of Lunatics  
in Establish-  
ments.

#### THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XII. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1889, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the districts or parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

#### SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Orders granted  
by the Sheriffs  
during the  
Year.

Table XVI. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1888. The number of orders granted during the year was 2876.

#### LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Licences  
granted by the  
Board to  
Asylums and  
Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1888. The number of licences amounted to 29, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 5 private asylums, and 22 wards for lunatics in poorhouses.

#### RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Results of  
Treatment in  
Establish-  
ments.

In the several sections of Table XVIII. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table VII.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
each Month in  
past years  
summarised.

We propose to discontinue the yearly publication of the series of Tables, of which Table XIX. (Appendix A) of our Thirtieth Report was the last, showing for each month and each quarter of the year the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths in establishments for the insane.

The results given by the tables already published are summarised in Table XIX. of Appendix A, and a discussion of the collective results will be found on page liii of this Report.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

We also propose to discontinue the yearly publication of the series of tables of which Tables XX. and XXI. of our Thirtieth Report were the last, showing the length of residence of patients in establishments discharged, recovered, and not recovered, and who died, and the average age of patients at death.

Length of  
Residence of  
Patients in  
Establishments  
Discharged and  
Died in past  
years summar-  
ised.

The results shown by the tables already published are summarised in Tables XX. and XXI. of Appendix A, and a discussion of the collective results will be found on page lvi of this Report.

Table XXII. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1888, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

Causes of  
Death in  
each Establish-  
ment.

#### CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

Changes among  
Attendants.

The whole number of changes among attendants during 1888 is 479, which is 21 more than the number for the previous year, and 5 less than the average of the last ten years. The number who left their situations voluntarily is 334, which is 22 more than the number for the previous year, and 1 more than the average for the past ten years. We continue to regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous; and think it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those institutions where changes occur very frequently, whether some addition to the wages or some increase of the comforts of the attendants is not desirable. According to the returns made to us, the following were the causes of leaving or of dismissal during the year:—Resigned, or left voluntarily, 94 men and 240 women; absconded, 1 man; dismissed (*a*) for drunkenness 9 men and 2 women, (*b*) for insubordination 4 men and 3 women, (*c*) for absence without leave 9 men and 5 women, (*d*) for incompetence or unsuitableness 6 men and 19 women, (*e*) for carelessness or neglect of duty 4 men and 5 women, (*f*) for ill-treatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients 7 men and 4 women, (*g*) for dishonesty 3 men and 3 women, (*h*) for improprieties of conduct 5 men and 3 women, (*i*) on account of services being no longer required, 6 men and 6 women; left on account of ill health, 11 men and 22 women; died during their term of service, 3 men and 5 women.

#### ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

The whole number of escapes during 1888 was 207. Of these, 116 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 56 within a week, and 11 after a week; 24 were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency on

Escapes from  
Asylums.



Establishments  
for Lunatics.Escapes from  
Asylums.

the authority of which they had been detained. Of the 24 patients not brought back, 4 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 12 as relieved, 5 as not improved, 1 was found drowned, 1 died of exposure, and 1 was killed by a passing train.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each year from 1879 to 1888:—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establish- ments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1879, . . . .	265	16	6	34
1880, . . . .	260	21	4	33
1881, . . . .	310	19	3	37
1882, . . . .	299	20	4	36
1883, . . . .	318	35	3	38
1884, . . . .	272	21	2	32
1885, . . . .	248	19	4	29
1886, . . . .	228	16	2	26
1887, . . . .	221	15	3	25
1888, . . . .	207	17	4	23
Totals, . . .	2628	199	35	

This statement shows that the number of escapes during 1888 has been below the average proportion for the last ten years. The number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week was three more than in the preceding year. Very few of the patients, not brought back before the expiry of the period during which the law permits of their being retaken without new certificates or Sheriff's order, are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have recovered or to be in a state not justifying their being replaced in an asylum.

Accidents in  
Asylums.

## ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1888 was 95. Of these 9 ended fatally. In 4 of these cases the death was suicidal. Of the 5 deaths which were not suicidal, 1 was due to a blow from a fellow patient, 1 to exposure to inclement weather after escape, 1 to bread lodging in the pharynx during breakfast, 1 to food passing into the air passages during artificial feeding in the case of a moribund patient, and 1 to asphyxia during an epileptic fit in the case of a patient absent from the asylum on pass. Of the 4 cases of suicide, 1 was by swallowing carbolic acid, 1 by precipitation from a building in the case of a patient who was improved and about to be discharged, 1 by being run over by a railway train, and 1 by drowning. The two latter, and



the case of the patient who died from exposure, are mentioned under the head of escapes. There were 7 cases of attempted suicide in which the attempts were unsuccessful. Establishments for Lunatics.

In 40 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints. These were occasioned in 23 cases by falls, in 3 cases by assaults made by fellow patients, in 6 by struggling with fellow patients or attendants; in 1 case the accident was intentionally self-inflicted, in 4 cases unintentionally self-inflicted, and in 3 cases the causes were not ascertained. Out of the remaining accidents there were 8 injuries to the head, including one case of total destruction of both eyes, self-inflicted. There were 12 cases of flesh wound, abrasion, bruise, burn, or scald, and there were 19 injuries of unimportant character.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO  
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1868.

Progressive  
History of  
Patients first  
admitted in  
1868.

The following tabular statement is the twenty-first of a second series of such tables :—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.				
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13	280
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14	269
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11	255
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11	245
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12	233
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4	230
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10	219
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10	208
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6	199
1886	...	11	...	...	11	7	7	8	188
1887	...	11	...	...	11	1	8	12	178
1888	...	10	...	...	10	12	1	5	170

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

Progressive  
History of  
Patients first  
admitted in  
1868.

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who had not previously been inmates of Scotch asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 39 per cent. of recoveries during the first two years, and during the succeeding nineteen years only 22 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the first two years on the one hand, and if on the other hand both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the entire twenty-one years, are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent. of recoveries, and those of the succeeding nineteen years would represent 16 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that during the nineteen years the recoveries represent 31 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as recovered, and it must not be concluded therefore that 799 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. Of the 12 cases of recovery in 1888, 8 had been re-admitted in 1888, 3 in 1887, and 1 in 1886. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than twenty-one years inmates of asylums the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last thirteen years of the twenty-one, the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.

#### IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

The different  
Classes of  
Establish-  
ments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

The Royal Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are seven in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the seven Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; and all continue to do so with the exception of Murray's Royal Asylum, which now receives only private patients.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 12 such asylums.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 5 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. They are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive paupers suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, curable and dangerous patients as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are 6 asylums of this class at present.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 16 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both, however, receive private and pauper inmates whose boards are paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which



Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks:—

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

Aberdeen  
Royal Asylum  
at Aberdeen.

Means of relieving the overcrowded condition of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum have been obtained through the purchase by the Directors of 283 acres of the estate of Glack, which is said to be well suited for the purposes of an asylum, and which contains a mansion house capable of being easily converted into excellent accommodation for patients. It is proposed to place pauper patients in this building, and it is hoped that, when accommodation at the main asylum has been thus set free, the directors may find it possible to devote the resources of the establishment, even more than has hitherto been the case, to meet the wants of the poorer class of private patients who are entirely dependent upon the Chartered Asylums for the means of care and treatment.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and is well managed under the great difficulties entailed by its overcrowded condition.

Argyll and  
Bute District  
Asylum, Loch-  
gilphead.

In the early part of 1888 the hospital wards of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum were found to be overcrowded to a degree prejudicial both to the mental and bodily condition of the inmates. The asylum then contained many private patients and many pauper boarders from other districts, and it was pointed out that before assessments could legally be imposed upon the District for the erection of new buildings, as was proposed by the District Lunacy Board, it would be necessary to exhaust the accommodation already provided for the District, in other words, to resume for the use of the District the accommodation occupied by private and pauper boarders. Figures were also given which showed conclusively that an accumulation of District pauper patients had been allowed to take place to an extent much beyond what is usual. In consequence of the action which followed this report a considerable reduction of the population of the asylum was effected, but the second report states that the hospital wards were still found in the unsatisfactory condition described in previous entries. A special memorandum was prepared dealing with this subject, and showing ways in which sufficient and satisfactory hospital wards could be obtained without extensive structural changes by utilising accommodation in the asylum which was then standing vacant.

The asylum was found throughout in good order, and the patients were comfortably clothed, and have much attention given to their industrial occupation.

Ayr District  
Asylum, Glen-  
gall, Ayr.

An abundant supply of water at sufficient pressure has now been obtained for the Ayr District Asylum, and a fire brigade has been formed, and a code of rules drawn up for their guidance. The arrangements for the extinction of fire are therefore regarded as

now satisfactory, but it is suggested that it should be considered whether the buildings are sufficiently broken up by the carrying of stone walls through the roof. A satisfactory change in the dietary of the patients has been effected by the substitution of unskimmed for skimmed milk without any diminution of the quantity used.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

The wards were found in good order, and the inmates were free from excitement or complaint.

The water supply of the Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge is now abundant, and suitable appliances for the extinction of fire have been obtained. It is recommended that those who would be employed in the case of a fire should be regularly exercised in their duties, and that printed rules should be drawn up for their guidance.

Banff District  
Asylum,  
Ladysbridge.

The patients enjoy much personal freedom, and were in good bodily condition, and free from complaint.

The small asylum of the Banff District at Woodpark, which contains easily managed patients drafted from the larger asylum, was found in good order. The patients have their wants well provided for, and are judiciously managed.

Banff District  
Succursal  
Asylum,  
Woodpark.

The most important recent structural change in the Crichton Royal Institution is the reconstruction of the female side of the Second House. The new accommodation, which is ultimately intended to be occupied by private patients who cannot pay high rates of board, is described in the reports as of a substantial and handsome character, and as liberally supplied with all that is necessary to secure the comfort of the inmates. The expenditure of money in providing such excellent accommodation for private patients who are more or less in straitened circumstances is highly commended, for it is in meeting the wants of this class of patients that the really charitable function of the Institution comes into play. At the date of the latest report there were 149 patients in the asylum paying £52 per annum or less, and of these 68 were paying £32 or less.

Crichton Royal  
Institution,  
Dumfries.

It is satisfactory to learn that the liberality of the directors in this respect has not been accompanied by any loss to the institution of financial prosperity, but rather the reverse.

Much attention is given to the occupation of the patients in active useful work, and they were found to be in all respects well treated and cared for.

The reports on the Dundee Royal Asylum show that the dietary has been improved, that certain structural changes of a desirable character have been carried out, and that better supervision of infirm patients has been secured by bringing them more together; but a doubt is expressed in connection with the occurrence of several serious accidents as to whether the staff of attendants is sufficient in number. Attention is also called to the want of a proper store-room for the men.

Dundee Royal  
Asylum, Liff,  
Dundee.

Commendable changes have been made in the dining arrangements for private patients paying low rates of board, and the inmates were found to be comfortably clothed, and to have due attention given to their industrial occupation and amusement.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Edinburgh  
Royal Asylum,  
Morningside,  
Edinburgh.

The resolution of the managers of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum to build an asylum on their Craig House estate is referred to with approval as being a step which will secure and increase the financial prosperity of the asylum by meeting the demand for accommodation in it of a high class character. The prosperity thus expected to arise will tend to place the institution in a position of greater public usefulness than ever, more especially by giving it the means of widening the field of its charitable action towards private patients whose circumstances do not enable them to pay a high rate of board. But for the help afforded them by this and similar institutions such patients would require to seek treatment as paupers, thus not only burdening the ratepayers but placing themselves in surroundings which would increase the sense of their misfortune, and lessen the chances of their recovery. Special attention is called to the great benefit in this direction which the asylum is already conferring on the community, and to the fact, which is especially apt to be forgotten in the case of the Chartered Asylums which receive a large number of pauper patients, that these institutions were founded for charitable purposes, and that it is only in providing care and treatment for private patients in straitened circumstances that the charitable functions of the Royal or Chartered Asylums can now be exercised.

The skilful medical treatment of the patients, the liberal dietary afforded to all classes—especially indicated in the abundant use of such articles as eggs and milk,—and the attention given to useful occupation and amusement are such as reflect the greatest credit on all concerned in the management.

Elgin District  
Asylum, Elgin.

The Elgin District Asylum will be greatly improved by the completion of the new buildings, as they will not only furnish the increased accommodation required, but will enable better arrangements to be made for the management and comfort of the inmates generally.

The asylum is said to be managed under difficulty, owing to the structural changes in progress, but the condition of the patients was on the whole satisfactory.

The asylum has now a plentiful supply of water at sufficient pressure, and suitable arrangements have been made for the extinction of fire.

Fife and Kin-  
ross District  
Asylum,  
Springfield,  
Cupar.

A fire broke out in the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, owing to the roof having been struck by lightning, and a great part of the central portion of the main building was destroyed. The fire was prevented from spreading beyond the central portion of the building by the partition walls recently completed, which were erected for the purpose of dividing the building into fire-proof sections. Excellent discipline was displayed in the emergency by Dr Turnbull and his staff, and no one received injury.

The asylum had become seriously overcrowded, and advantage is being taken of the reconstruction of the portion destroyed to add to the accommodation. The proposed additional accommodation will not, however, add to the provision for the sick



and infirm which is regarded as very insufficient, and the attention of the District Board is earnestly called to that want.

Present Condition of Establishments.

The physical health of the patients appears to be low, an unusually large number being at the time of the visit confined in bed. The clothing of the patients was found to be satisfactory, and the asylum was in excellent order throughout.

Royal and District Asylums.

The number of private patients in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is steadily increasing, and the number of pauper patients is decreasing, and the institution is thus becoming more and more useful to the public by supplying accommodation for a class of patients for whom the law makes no provision. The number of patients of small means to whom the asylum affords care and treatment is very large. Of the 291 private patients in the asylum when it was visited at the beginning of 1888, 103 were paying over £30 but not over £40 per annum, and 86 were paying over £40 but not over £56, 14s. In addition to that, many patients of good social position, who could only afford low rates of payment, were prevented from feeling their poverty by being placed with better paying patients of the class in which they had been accustomed to mix when sane. The asylum is thus doing excellent work, and is said to be managed with great care and ability.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow.

Cottages for the accommodation of married attendants and servants have been erected during the year, and this is referred to with approval as conducing in many ways to the good management of the establishment, and to the comfort of the inmates.

The Glasgow District Asylum is now managed by a joint-committee of the Boards of the City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark Lunacy Districts, which are three of the Districts into which the Glasgow Lunacy District has during the year been broken up. It occupies only a temporary position, until suitable accommodation shall have been provided for each of these new Districts, and its overcrowded condition and the unsatisfactory nature of its arrangements are therefore merely referred to in the reports.

Glasgow District Asylum at Kirklands, Bothwell.

The asylum is superintended with great energy and ability, and the evil consequences of its defective accommodation are said in this way to be as far as possible reduced.

It was found in excellent order throughout, and the patients were tidily and comfortably clothed.

The addition to the accommodation of the Haddington District Asylum has been completed, and the extent of land attached to the asylum has been increased; but the desired improvement in the water supply has not been obtained, and a recommendation is accordingly made that hand pumps be provided with a view to lessening the danger in which the asylum stands in the case of an outbreak of fire.

Haddington District Asylum, Haddington.

The asylum was found in good order, and the patients were adequately provided for, and free from discontent.

Many changes have been carried out in an excellent manner in the Inverness Asylum, which are said to have already exercised a favourable influence upon the health of the inmates. Among these may be mentioned the waxing of the floors, which has rendered wet

Inverness District Asylum, Inverness.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

scrubbing unnecessary, the provision of additional clothing for the colder seasons, the thorough drainage of the ground round the asylum, the renewal and rearrangement of plumber work, and the substitution of wooden flooring for stone flooring in the corridor leading to the dining-hall. Difficulty has been experienced in procuring a regular and sufficient supply of milk, but it is understood that the District Board hope to overcome this difficulty, and to secure an ample supply of this highly important article of diet in future.

The patients were found suitably and tidily clothed, and the asylum was throughout in excellent order.

Midlothian and  
Peebles Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Rosewell, near  
Edinburgh.

Dr Cameron has resigned the position of Medical Superintendent of the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum and has been succeeded by Dr R. B. Mitchell, who is reported to have entered earnestly upon his work. A complete and satisfactory diet scale has been introduced, and extensive alterations are being carried out in the drainage system and plumber work.

The patients were remarkably tranquil and free from complaint, and the systematic and thoughtful way in which the asylum is managed is reported to have produced a favourable impression.

Montrose  
Royal Asylum,  
Sunnyside,  
Montrose.

The completion of the new hospital of the Montrose Royal Asylum is progressing rapidly, and the accommodation will, it is said, be of exceptional excellence.

Improvements have been carried out in the arrangements for heating and ventilation, and in the workshops and mortuary. The condition of the house and of the patients bore testimony to the ability and kindly spirit which characterise the management.

Perth Royal  
Asylum.

The erection of the new hospital buildings at the Perth Royal Asylum renders the equipment of the institution thorough and complete. Many important improvements in the administration and accommodation of this asylum have been effected since it came under the superintendence of Dr Urquhart, among which may be mentioned as recent the acquirement of the mansion house of Kincarrathie, and the occupation of houses at the seaside and in the Highlands to provide the patients with summer quarters. This has led to increased public appreciation of the excellence of the institution, and an increased number of patients and increased financial prosperity have naturally followed.

Marked success has attended the efforts to induce the ladies and gentlemen to engage in useful work, and they enjoy much freedom, and are in all respects judiciously managed.

Perth District  
Asylum,  
Murthly.

The additional land recently acquired for the Perth District Asylum has already proved of much value, both in furnishing outdoor employment for the men, and in remedying the deficient supply of vegetables. The population of the asylum has further increased, and relief to its overcrowded condition has been obtained by certain internal structural changes. Many other changes tending to the comfort of the patients have been carried out, and the house was found throughout in admirable order.

Certain recommendations are made for the better protection of the building against fire, and especially that the division walls be carried at regular intervals through the roof.

Much progress has been made towards completing the laying out of the grounds of the Roxburgh District Asylum, which the situation of the asylum has made a work of great difficulty.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients are judiciously and kindly treated.

A fire which occurred in the new block of the Stirling District Asylum was fortunately prevented from spreading by the well-directed efforts of the staff. The danger from fire to which the asylum is subjected, owing to an inadequate water supply, has been a cause for great anxiety. It is therefore learned with much satisfaction that there is a prospect that the asylum will soon obtain an abundant supply at sufficient pressure. In the meantime, certain suggestions are made with a view to lessening the danger from fire in which the asylum at present stands.

The asylum is now full, and if the patients from the district requiring treatment continue to increase in number, it will be necessary that the private patients and the pauper patients from other districts be removed.

All parts of the asylum were found in good order, and the patients were comfortably clothed and in good condition.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.

Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.

#### (b) *Private Asylums.*

The management of the Mavisbank Asylum is said to show ability and kindness, and the patients are comfortably provided for, and have their tastes and wants carefully considered.

Mollendo House Asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients are said to be treated with kindness and liberality.

The treatment of the patients in the Saughton Hall Asylum is characterised by skilful medical care and by liberal and sound views with regard to all that can contribute to their comfort and happiness. All the appointments of the establishment are maintained in their usual state of excellence.

The Westernmains Asylum is reported to be well-appointed and well kept, and the patients are kindly and liberally treated.

The Whitehouse Asylum was found in a highly satisfactory condition. The inmates are in every way comfortably provided for, and thought is given to everything conducing to their well-being.

Private Asylums.

Mavisbank Private Asylum, Polton, Midlothian.

Mollendo House Private Asylum, Musselburgh.

Saughtonhall Private Asylum, near Edinburgh.

Westernmains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

Whitehouse Private Asylum, Inveresk, Midlothian.

#### (c) *Parochial Asylums.*

Many recommendations for improving the accommodation of the Abbey Parochial Asylum have been carried out, and several others are made, among which is mentioned the desirability of considering whether more could not be done to provide active work for the women by making suitable provision for the employment of a larger number in laundry work.

The patients are kindly treated, and their appearance indicated sufficient food and open-air exercise.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum, Paisley.



Present Condition of Establishments.

Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie, near Glasgow.

The population of the Barony Parochial Asylum shows a tendency to increase rapidly, notwithstanding the commendable and successful efforts which have been made to remove to private dwellings such unrecovered patients as had ceased to derive benefit from asylum treatment. It is accordingly recommended that the efforts to provide for such patients in private dwellings should not be relaxed. It is pointed out that the most suitable patients for boarding out may be looked for among those who are most useful and contented. Experience has shown that the removal of such patients to home life not only conduces to their own happiness, but confers a benefit upon those left behind, by affording to some among them an opportunity, which they would not otherwise have, of proving their fitness to be trusted and their capacity for useful work. In other asylums in which the trial has been made, it has been found that there was no want of inmates capable of filling efficiently the places of useful and trusted patients who have been removed.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients have all their wants liberally supplied; but attention is called to the insufficiency of the hospital accommodation.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

The patients in the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum are well cared for, and the wards were found in good order. The situation and structure of the asylum render it incapable of providing satisfactory accommodation for patients, and it occupies a merely temporary position until suitable accommodation shall have been provided elsewhere.

Govan Parochial Asylum, Govan.

The Govan Parochial Asylum contains a population greatly in excess of what it can properly accommodate, and certain changes which have been recommended and carried out have only led to a partial alleviation of the discomforts and evils arising from overcrowding.

The present position of the establishment must be regarded as a temporary one, and the patients were found well managed and cared for, in view of the difficulties under which it is carried on.

Greenock Parochial Asylum, Greenock.

Fifty-six per cent. of the patients in the Greenock Parochial at the middle of 1888 were boarders from other parishes, mainly from parishes in Lanarkshire.

Additional night attendants have been appointed to improve the supervision over patients who are a source of anxiety, but more complete arrangements to secure this are recommended.

The size of the dining-hall does not admit of more than one-half of the number of patients resident dining together, and a large number consequently dine in different parts of the building.

The condition of the wards and of the inmates was found to be satisfactory, and the asylum is reported to be managed with kindness and ability.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

The population of the Paisley Parochial Asylum has increased, chiefly owing to the influx of pauper lunatic boarders from parishes in Lanarkshire. Attention is called to the large number of cases in which death is attributed to disease of the organs of respiration,

but it is said that nothing is discoverable in the treatment and care of the patients which can account for this.

Present Condition of Establishments.

The new hospital for infectious diseases has been completed, and furnishes some additional accommodation, but is not occupied to an extent which would prevent it from being immediately available for the sole use of patients attacked by infectious disease.

Parochial Asylums.

The increased population has made the proportion of single rooms smaller than is desirable, but in the circumstances of the asylum no extension of buildings is recommended. The asylum is well managed, and much thought is given to all that can secure the happiness and wellbeing of the patients.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The removal to the asylum of certain inmates of the Lunatic Wards of St Nicholas Poorhouse, whose condition unfitted them for treatment in such wards, was called for.

St Nicholas or City Parish Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The patients are adequately provided for, and the house was found clean and in good order.

The Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Poorhouse furnishes comfortable accommodation, and the patients are excellently managed and cared for, and largely engaged in active useful work.

Buchan Poorhouse, New Maud, Aberdeenshire.

We learn with approval that land rented in connection with the Lunatic Wards of the Cuninghame Poorhouse has been retaken. The land has proved of great benefit to the patients, and advantage has been fully taken of it in inducing them to engage in useful employment. The wards were found in good order, and the patients were in good condition, and free from complaint.

Cuninghame Poorhouse, Irvine, Ayrshire.

The reflooring of the male dayrooms with pitch pine is strongly recommended.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse continue to have much attention given to their profitable industrial employment with excellent results. The wards were found in good order, and the patients are well provided for.

Dumbarton Poorhouse, Dumbarton.

The inmates of the Dundee East Poorhouse are reported to be labouring under active forms of mental disease to a greater extent than is usual in such establishments, but this has been in the main successfully met by engaging them in active industrial employment. The establishment was found in excellent order, and the patients were in healthy bodily condition.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

A similar prevalence of the more active forms of mental disorder is recorded in the case of the Dundee West Poorhouse, and the institution of a new washing-house and laundry, which performs the entire laundry work both of the sane and the insane inmates of the Poorhouse, is therefore referred to with strong approval, but regret is expressed that more suitable active occupation than rope teasing has not been found for the men. The patients were found in satisfactory condition, and the wards were in excellent order.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Edinburgh City Parish Poorhouse, Craiglockhart, near Edinburgh.

The dayroom-dormitory occupied by feeble women in the Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Parish Poorhouse is reported to be too small even if the patients were in good bodily health, and a means of remedying this, and of otherwise improving the accommodation, is suggested ; but it is pointed out that the class of patients who can properly be received into such wards are not those requiring the appliances and attendance necessary to a fully appointed sick room, and that patients who require constant nursing should therefore be excluded from the wards. The waxing of the floors so as to prevent frequent washing is recommended. The wards were found in good order, and the wants of the patients, as regards food and clothing, are well met.

Hamilton Poorhouse, Hamilton.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of Hamilton Poorhouse are well provided with active useful work, and are, in all respects, efficiently cared for. The wards were found in good order.

Inveresk Poorhouse, Musselburgh.

The Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse provide excellent accommodation, and the patients were found to bear evidence of judicious and kind treatment.

Kincardine Poorhouse, Stonehaven.

The Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse were found in good order throughout, and the condition and treatment of the patients were in every way satisfactory.

Linlithgow Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse are reported to be well fed and clothed, and the accommodation is cheerful and comfortable.

Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The Lunatic Wards of the Old Machar Poorhouse were found in good order, and the condition and treatment of the patients were satisfactory.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of the Old Monkland Poorhouse are well appointed, and the condition of the patients indicates kindly and enlightened management.

Perth Poorhouse, Perth.

The difficulty in providing for the male patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse has not yet been surmounted. A suggestion is made as to the introduction of some further variety in indoor games. Long walks into the country are now regularly taken both by men and women, and the health of the patients is said to be satisfactory.

St Cuthberts Poorhouse.

The state of the wards in the St Cuthberts Poorhouse, and the condition of the patients, are reported to be in all respects satisfactory. The patients are well managed and fully engaged in garden work.

Wigtown Poorhouse, Stranraer.

The Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse were found in good order, and the condition of the patients on the whole satisfactory, but certain suggestions are made in the direction of adding to



the comfort of the accommodation and of improving the arrangements for protection from fire.

Present Condition of Establishments.

An application to the Board for an extension of the license of this Poorhouse was refused on the ground that the number of patients in the wards could not be materially increased without admitting to them either patients from the asylum who were not of the harmless and incurable class for which the wards were licensed, or patients already suitably provided for under private care. The Board were of opinion that room in the wards for all patients from the county suitable for such a form of care could readily be found by removing from the wards those inmates who could be more fitly provided for in private dwellings.

Lunatic Wards of Wigtown Poorhouse.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

The condition and management of the Baldovan Institution are reported to be highly creditable to those in charge of it. The feeble are carefully nursed, and earnest and successful efforts are made to train such children as are capable of training.

Baldovan Institution, near Dundee.

The Larbert Institution continues to be conducted with great energy and ability, and results of a very gratifying and encouraging nature are being attained under methods of instruction which have been intelligently conceived and are carried into practice with great thoroughness.

Larbert National Institution.

The financial prosperity which has attended successful management suggests, however, that the time has come for effecting certain improvements in the equipment of the institution which are necessary to its complete efficiency, and the desirability of carrying out these improvements is earnestly pressed upon the consideration of the directors.

(f) *Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.*

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics, who are or who have been insane, and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.

During 1888, 13 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, as reported to us, and the places from which they were brought, are shown in the following statement :—

## H.M. GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND, PERTH.

*Admissions to Lunatic Department during the year 1888.*

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
10/1418	Woking, . . . .	21 Dec. 1888.	P. M'C.	14 Jan. 1888.	Conspiring to effect an alteration of the Laws and Constitution of the Realm by force and violence.
10/1453	Cupar, . . . .	1 Dec. 1887.	J. B.	21 Jan. 1888.	Theft, assault, and breach of peace.
10/1499	Inverness, . . . .	30 Jan. 1888.	J. W. or R.	4 Feb. 1888.	Assault upon a prison officer.
11/161	Edinburgh, . . . .	5 April 1888.	J. H. N.	15 May 1888.	Theft and prev. con.
11/162	Do., . . . .	14 May 1888.	E. C.	15 May 1888.	Murder.
11/163	Do., . . . .	14 May 1888.	J. C.	15 May 1888.	Do.
11/318	Do., . . . .	4 June 1888.	A. W.	13 June 1888.	Attempting to commit murder.
11/134	Penal Department, . . . .	27 July 1888.	M. M.	2 Aug. 1888.	Assault with intent to murder.
11/763	Perth, . . . .	12 Oct. 1888.	J. M'W.	12 Oct. 1888.	Assault with intent to ravish a girl under puberty.
11/948	Glasgow, . . . .	25 Oct. 1888.	J. B.	30 Oct. 1888.	Murder.
11/981	Portsmouth, . . . .	21 Dec. 1886.	J. A.	6 Nov. 1888.	Theft and prev. con.
11/1074	Edinburgh, . . . .	19 Oct. 1888.	J. C.	26 Nov. 1888.	Do. do.
11/1142	Barlinnie, . . . .	29 Feb. 1888.	J. M'A.	14 Dec. 1888.	Assault by discharging fire-arms.

Present Condition of Establishments.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1888:—

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
41.5	13.0	12	1	1	0	3	3	1	0

Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.

The inmates at 31st December 1888 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, . . . . . 26
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, . . . . . 16
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity, . . . . . 2
4. Convicts whose sentences had not expired, . . . . . 10
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired, . . . . . 3

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The wards of the Department were found in their usual excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. The introduction of hot-water pipes into the male wards is said to have added greatly to their comfort, and it is suggested that a similar arrangement should be made in the female side. The last Report contains the following passage:—

‘Several of the men are actively insane, and these, as well as others who are less actively insane, may be properly described as dangerous, but they are efficiently managed without the use of mechanical restraints. The state in which I found the department appeared to me to be highly creditable to Dr M’Naughtan and everyone concerned in its management.’

Present Condition of Establishments.

## V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

We believe it to be useful to repeat the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive from us.

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under our supervision, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to us, placed on our registers, and brought under supervision.

All Pauper Lunatics but not all Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings under jurisdiction of Board.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under our supervision. The circumstances which bring under our supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment, are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private house for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of confirmed character.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of law.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be placed under our jurisdiction, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under our official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings, in regard to whom the statute requires the supervision of the Board to be exercised, is regarded by us as a duty of great importance.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings with the sanction of the Board on the 1st of January 1889, was 131, and the number of pauper lunatics so provided for was 2297.

Number of Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings.



Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Of the private patients 53 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 45 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients.

Reports of  
Visitation of  
Private  
Lunatics.

There is no change of importance to record in the condition of private patients in private dwellings. Dr Fraser says in regard to those whom he visited:—‘I have to report that the position and care of these patients are, generally speaking, most satisfactory. Their accommodation and surroundings are consonant with the rates of board paid, and they enjoy the freedom and privileges which life in a private dwelling affords.’

‘Dr Lawson reports in regard to private patients:—‘I had no occasion in any case to make suggestions such as would have led to a modification of treatment. I found them to be provided for in a manner which was appropriate to their mental state, and in keeping with their means.’

Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics in  
Private Dwell-  
ings.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings increased during the year 1888 from 2270 to 2297. This increase of 27, though not large, has not been due to the special action of the authorities of two or three parishes as has been the case in regard to the increases of the years immediately preceding. There has been a small increase in most of the counties. The counties in which there has been an appreciable decrease are Aberdeen, Ayr, Fife, Haddington, Kincardine, and Perth. We are glad to say that parochial authorities are generally becoming more and more convinced of the propriety of removing patients from asylums after they cease to require detention, or have ceased to be in a condition which is benefited by asylum treatment. In some districts, however, the propriety of this course is not so fully recognised as it ought to be, and we continue to press it upon the attention of these authorities.

Reports of  
Visitation of  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

We present as usual in the Appendix (Appendix C) the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings. They show fully what has been done during the year in this department of the work of the Board, and attention is drawn in them to many points of interest in connection with the care of pauper lunatics in private dwellings.

In Dr Fraser's Report there is an important statement as to the advantages which in his experience often follow the transference of pauper lunatics from care in asylums to care in private dwellings. He says:—‘The following are the more prominent advantages which the pauper insane who may be suitably provided for in private dwellings derive from being removed from asylums:—(1st) congenial homes and surroundings; (2nd) increased contentment; (3rd) improved physical well-being; (4th) a change for the better in their mental condition; and (5th) opportunities of becoming self-supporting or of obtaining remunerative employment. I beg to show with reference to each of these advantages what my experience has taught me.

‘(1) *Congenial Homes and Surroundings.*—Life in a cottage or in the homes of the working classes may by some be thought not

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
—  
Reports of  
Visitation  
of Pauper  
Lunatics.

'suited to the harmless and incurable pauper insane, and cottars' homes for such persons have been referred to in disparaging terms. But it must be kept in mind that the great majority of the pauper insane were born and bred in such homes and cottages, and the kind of life which they lead in them is that to which they have been accustomed and which will therefore be congenial. The essence of the private-dwelling system consists in removing the patients from a position which is artificial and uncongenial to homes and surroundings which are natural and congenial. They were sent to asylums from the homes of the labouring classes, and when provided for in private dwellings they are returned to that which they had been accustomed to. However excellent may be the asylums in which they reside, it cannot be denied that the life and surroundings are uncongenial and unnatural.

'(2) *Increased Contentment.*—There is in my experience a general air of contentment among the insane provided for in private dwellings. It is very rare that any patient asks to be sent back to the asylum from which he came, and it is my constant experience that when a patient is threatened with a return to the asylum on account of misbehaviour, there is a petition to be allowed to remain out and a promise given as to future good conduct. The increased contentment of patients is a great gain to themselves as well as to the sane, and when a system of providing for the insane produces this element of happiness among them, it is in my opinion one which should be adopted as far as is practicable.

'(3) *Improved Physical Well-being.*—This, according to my observations, usually occurs among the insane who are transferred from asylums to care in private dwellings. I have no hesitation in saying that the general health of patients under private care is better than that of the same class of the insane under institutional care. It seems to me that this is only a natural outcome of their more natural mode of life. In my Reports to the Board I have constantly to draw attention to the improved physical condition and health of these patients who have been, say a year, under care in private dwellings. The rate of mortality also, which is an average of between 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, is low considering the proportion of infirm persons and of persons advanced in years among these patients.

'(4) *A Change for the better in their Mental Condition* follows in a large proportion of the cases sent from asylums to private dwellings. A great many interesting instances of mental improvement could be detailed. I attribute this change to the inhibitory influences which surround a patient under domestic care. The companionship of sane persons, the example of the guardians, the presence of children, and various other things, all have, sooner or later, an influence on the patient's behaviour, and the result often is to make him appear, perhaps, saner than he is, and sometimes to lead to his recovery. The patient soon understands that objectionable behaviour or words are not liked in the family; and having sane conduct and influences constantly around him he is brought naturally to square his conduct with

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Reports of  
Visitation of  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

‘ that of others around him. This improvement has been frequently observed in cases where the mental condition had been such as to cause me to determine at my first visit to recommend a return to the asylum, but, in delaying interference until a second visit, I have then often found the patients so much improved that they were then quite suitable for domestic care. Indeed, I have been much impressed with the frequency with which mental improvement has taken place in very unpromising cases. There are cases, of course, in which this improvement does not take place and their removal to asylums is necessary.

‘ (5) *Opportunities of becoming Self-supporting or of obtaining Remunerative Employment.*—The private-dwelling system gives opportunities to harmless and incurable lunatics of becoming self-supporting or of obtaining paid labour, which lessens the burden that falls through them on the ratepayers. The private-dwelling system affords to the relatives of the insane an opportunity of either partially or wholly relieving the ratepayers of the burden of their maintenance. These relatives, finding their insane kinsfolk so easily managed, or so useful, voluntarily remove them in many cases from the pauper roll. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence, and from this cause, as well as from the fact that the cost of maintenance in private dwellings is less than it is in asylums, the boarding out of pauper lunatics lessens the burden on the ratepayers. During the past year seven pauper lunatics in the district on which I am reporting have been removed from the Poor Roll because they were found capable of maintaining themselves by their earnings. Moreover, in the case of a considerable number of the patients in private dwellings who do not become entirely self-supporting, the cost of their maintenance to their parishes is lessened by their engaging in remunerative labour. Many patients take pride in being able to provide themselves with clothing. One patient told me that he had only earned fourpence during the twenty-seven years he had been in an asylum, and that during the two years he had been in a private dwelling he had earned over £7, and had bought with it a trunk and a full suit of Sunday clothing, for which he demanded my admiration.

‘ When a system of providing for a class of the pauper insane has the various good features of which I have just been writing, it appears to me to be a system which merits extension. It may have its defects and its unsatisfactory features, but these are, in my opinion, neither greater nor more serious than those which are inseparable from every system.’

The amount of remuneration which is necessary and at the same time sufficient for the guardians of pauper lunatics in private dwellings comes continually under the consideration of the Board. Experience as well as careful judgment is required in order to arrive at correct views in regard to this. The rates must vary in different localities, and although general rules may be found useful they will often have to be departed from owing to the special circumstances of individual cases. Dr Lawson makes some useful observations in regard to this matter in his



General Report. 'It is a sound principle,' he says, 'to go upon that the rate paid for the maintenance of a pauper lunatic in the house of a stranger should in general be such as to afford the guardian a fair profit after dealing with the patient simply as a lodger. In my report to the Board, of work done by me in 1882 (Twenty-fifth Report of the General Board, Appendix D) I adduced reasons showing that from 6s. to 7s. a week was an allowance for maintenance sufficient under such circumstances to satisfy all reasonable requirements. I based this conclusion upon an inquiry into, first, the mode and cost of living in different parts of Scotland, and secondly, the rate of pay of female agricultural labourers and others similarly situated. I think that the uniformity with which this sum is now offered and the readiness with which it is accepted show that it has an economic fitness. We do not find, for instance, that in neighbourhoods where it is well known to be the allowance paid, there is any tendency to under-bidding by neighbours of the guardian or any appearance of a desire on the part of the guardians to part with the patients should an increase not be given. I have advanced reasons why an increase beyond 7s. a week might be highly prejudicial. The first is that the rates paid to related guardians incline to rise in proportion to the rates paid to unrelated guardians and it is not advisable to raise such a rate to so high a figure as to make the imbecile a source of decided profit to his parents or other relatives. The second is that any considerable increase of the rate would tempt a class of guardians to apply for patients, who, though they might perhaps be regarded as socially a step higher than our present guardians, would be less suitable for the duties involved in providing for the patients. The guardian required is one whose house, though sufficiently large for all requirements, is still so limited in accommodation that he and his household cannot altogether dissociate themselves from the patients. It is much more pleasant to see the patient sharing the kitchen hearth with the household of his guardian in a humble house, than to run the risks which would be involved in having pauper lunatics in a more pretentious household, where they would be mainly left to the company and control of hired servants. I have had many opportunities of satisfying myself that guardians receiving 6s. 6d. or 7s. a week for each patient can feed and otherwise treat them well and still have a sufficient profit.'

In regard to the importance of the personal character of the guardian of a pauper lunatic Dr Lawson observes that 'it happens, occasionally, that in the visitation of a district, we come upon new cases that would not have been sent into private dwellings if we had previously examined the patient, and we often find subsequently that the good sense and kindness of the guardian have brought about such an improvement that we do not need to insist upon the patient's removal to an asylum. We also find that when a change occurs in a patient's condition which makes him less suitable for a private dwelling, the guardian will often struggle resolutely and successfully against difficulties, rather than part with one to whom an attachment has been formed.

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.  
—  
Reports of Visitation of Pauper Lunatics.

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Reports of  
Visitation of  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

' I know of one case, for instance, in which an old female patient  
' had repeated strokes, and became paralytic and restless from  
' brain wasting. I recommended that she should be removed to  
' an establishment where she would have better opportunities of  
' being conveniently treated for combined mental and physical  
' weakness. The guardian pleaded to be permitted to keep her,  
' even though she could at once have had in her place another  
' patient who would have given her little or no trouble. She was  
' permitted to retain her. The patient became wet in her habits,  
' and was addicted to throwing off the bedclothes, and to leaving  
' her bed in the night. For two years the guardian nightly slept  
' in the front of the patient's bed to prevent her from disturbing  
' the bedclothes, and from wandering about the room during the  
' night; and by constant attention during night and day, she  
' nursed her so skilfully, that in no particular could the task have  
' been better performed under the most favourable conditions that  
' any institution could provide. I disapprove, as a rule, of placing  
' patients, who are wet and dirty in their habits, in private dwell-  
' ings. I am often struck, however, with the circumstance, that  
' when such patients have been placed under domestic care, a  
' great improvement in them is rapidly effected. This, how-  
' ever, depends on the energy and tact of the guardian; and  
' it has to be remembered that a housewife has much more  
' personal interest in curing a patient from uncleanly habits than  
' any official in an asylum has. It means, to her, a great diminu-  
' tion of disagreeable daily work.'

## VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

Position of  
Districts.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following districts:—

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Districts arranged geographically.	List of Dis- tricts and Counties which form them.
Shetland, . . . . .	1. Shetland district.	
Orkney, . . . . .	2. Orkney do.	
Caithness, . . . . .	3. Caithness do.	
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn, . . . . .	4. Inverness do.	
Elgin, . . . . .	5. Elgin do.	
Banff, . . . . .	6. Banff do.	
Aberdeen, . . . . .	7. Aberdeen do.	
Kincardine, . . . . .	8. Kincardine do.	
Forfar, . . . . .	9. Forfar do.	
Perth, . . . . .	10. Perth do.	
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow, . . . . .	11. Stirling do.	
Fife and Kinross, . . . . .	12. Fife and Kinross do.	
	13. Edinburgh Urban district, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely —(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuth- bert's and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston.	
Edinburgh and Peebles, . . . . .	14. Midlothian and Peebles district, formed of the remaining parishes of Mid- lothian and of the County of Peebles.	
Haddington, . . . . .	15. Haddington district.	
Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, . . . . .	16. Roxburgh do.	
	17. Barony do.	Formed in 1888 out of the Glasgow District and a portion of the Renfrew District.
Lanark, . . . . .	18. City of Glasgow do.	
	19. Govan do.	
	20. Lanark do.	
Renfrew, . . . . .	21. Renfrew do.	
Argyll, . . . . .	22. Argyll do.	
Bute, . . . . .	23. Bute do.	
Ayr, . . . . .	24. Ayr do.	
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, . . . . .	25. Southern Counties do.	

The District of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Shetland  
Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics. District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require  
removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Orkney  
Asylum; but the arrangements continue under which the lunatics District.  
of most of the parishes are accommodated in the Montrose Royal  
Asylum.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Caithness  
Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District, who District.  
need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District continue to be Inverness  
accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness. District.

The additions being made to the Elgin District Asylum will, it Elgin District.  
is believed, enable it to meet satisfactorily the requirements of the  
District.



**Position of Districts.** The wants of the Banff District are adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge and the succursal asylum at Woodpark.

**Banff District.**

**Aberdeen District.** The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, and in the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen, Old Machar, and Buchan Poorhouses. The Directors of the Royal Asylum have purchased the mansion house and 283 acres of the estate of Glack, near Inverurie, which is to be managed as a branch of the Royal Asylum. The mansion house can be readily converted into excellent accommodation for pauper patients, and the purchase will therefore relieve the asylum of the overcrowding from which it has long suffered, and will afford the means of enabling the Directors to meet the wants of the District adequately.

**Kincardine District.** The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the District are met by this institution and the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

**Forfar District.** The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. The hospital section of the Montrose Royal Asylum which is approaching completion will not only relieve the overcrowding from which the asylum has for some time suffered, but will also add greatly to the efficiency of the means of treatment which the asylum furnishes.

**Perth District.** The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District. Increased accommodation in the District Asylum has to some extent been obtained by internal changes.

**Stirling District.** The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses.

**Fife and Kinross District.** The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar. The reconstruction of a portion of the buildings destroyed by fire has afforded an opportunity of providing additional accommodation which has been taken advantage of.

**Edinburgh Urban District.** The Urban District of Edinburgh has hitherto been supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and it remains in all other essential respects in the same position as was described in last Report. Harmless and incurable patients belonging to the City Parish of Edinburgh and St Cuthberts are received into the lunatic wards of the Poorhouses belonging to these parishes.

No change has taken place in the position of the Midlothian and Peebles, or the Roxburgh Districts.

Position of Districts.

An extension of the Haddington District Asylum has been authorised which enables it to meet the wants of the District.

Midlothian and Roxburgh Districts.  
Haddington District.

The Barony District, which consists of the Parish of Barony, has during the past year been disjoined from the District formerly known as the Glasgow District and formed into a separate Lunacy District, under the Order and Regulations printed at p. 162 of the Appendix to this Report.

Barony District.

The Barony District Lunacy Board, which was duly erected under the Order and Regulations, met and found that the wants of the District were fully supplied by the Barony Parochial Asylum at Lenzie. It, therefore, made application to us for our sanction to its dissolution, in terms of section 12 of the Act 25 and 26 Vic. cap. 54. This application was granted, and the Barony District Lunacy Board has accordingly been dissolved.

The City of Glasgow District, which consists of the City of Glasgow Parish, has been disjoined during the past year from the District formerly known as the Glasgow District and formed into a separate Lunacy District under the Order and Regulations printed at p. 162 of the Appendix to this Report.

City of Glasgow District.

The pauper lunatics of the District are provided for in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell (formerly the Glasgow District Asylum, and now managed by a Joint Committee of three of the District Lunacy Boards formed out of the Glasgow District), the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire.

The existing accommodation being altogether inadequate to the wants of the District, we communicated to the District Board what was believed to be necessary in order to provide adequate accommodation. The District Board has subsequently acquired with our approval the Estate of Gartloch, upwards of 340 acres in extent, as the site of a District Asylum.

The Govan District consists of the Parish of Govan Combination, including that portion of the parish which formerly fell within the Glasgow Lunacy District, and that which fell within the Renfrew Lunacy District, and which is still within the county of Renfrew. It was disjoined during the past year from the District formerly known as the Glasgow District and from the Renfrew District, and formed into a separate District under the Order and Regulations printed at p. 162 of the Appendix to this Report.

Govan District.

The pauper lunatics of the District are accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Govan Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire.

We are of opinion that the asylum accommodation at present available is quite inadequate to the wants of the District, both in extent and character, and that suitable accommodation is not capable of being provided on the property now possessed by the

Position of  
Districts.

Govan Parochial Board. We have accordingly communicated to the Govan District Board what we consider to be necessary in order that the wants of the District may be adequately met.

Lanark  
District.

The Lanark District, which consists of all the parishes of Lanarkshire, with the exception of the parishes of Barony, Glasgow City, and Govan, was disjoined during the past year from the District formerly known as the Glasgow District and erected into a separate District under the Order and Regulations printed at p. 162 of the Appendix to this Report. The pauper lunatics of the District are at present accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses at Hamilton and Old Monkland, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The existing accommodation does not meet the wants of the District, and we communicated to the District Board what we estimated to be the extent of new accommodation required. The District Board have subsequently, with our approval, acquired the estate of Hartwood, upwards of 600 acres in extent, as the site of a District Asylum.

Renfrew  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the Parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock. The portion of the District which lay within the parish of Govan has during the past year been disjoined from the District, and now forms a part of the newly erected Govan Lunacy District.

Argyll and  
Bute District.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. For several years past the overcrowded condition of the Infirmary Wards of the Argyll and Bute Asylum has been a subject of unfavourable comment in the Entries by the Visiting Commissioners, and in September 1887 Sir Arthur Mitchell reported that the state of matters ought to be regarded as serious, and that it was imperative that something should be done, with as little delay as possible, to relieve the overcrowded condition of these wards.

A letter founded upon this Report was soon afterwards (10th October 1887) addressed to the District Board stating that, in our opinion, an extension of the buildings was not necessary, and would not be justified so long as a considerable amount of the accommodation of the asylum continued to be occupied by private patients and by pauper patients belonging to other districts, and that if these boarders were removed, and efforts were made to remove to private dwellings such pauper lunatics belonging to the district as had ceased to need asylum care, all the Infirmary accommodation required could be obtained by internal rearrangements.

The District Board, however, dissented from this view, and in January 1888 adopted, and sent to the Board for their approval, a plan providing further accommodation by additional building.

The matter was remitted for a report by the Commissioner who next visited the asylum, and in February following Dr Sibbald visited. He reported that overcrowding existed to an extent prejudicial to the bodily and mental health of the inmates; and



after careful inquiry, he came to the conclusion arrived at in the former entry, that it would be found possible to deal adequately with the pauper lunacy of the District without any addition to the asylum accommodation.

Position of  
Districts.  
Argyll and  
Bute Districts.

This Report showed not only that a considerable amount of vacant accommodation could be obtained by the removal of boarders from other districts, but that the average length of residence of patients from Argyll and Bute in this asylum is unusually long, and that of late years an accumulation of harmless and incurable patients must have taken place much beyond what had happened either in Scottish asylums generally, or in the asylums of districts similarly circumstanced to that of Argyll.

In consequence of this Report we intimated (10th March 1888) to the District Board, that no expenditure could be incurred in the erection of new buildings until the effect was seen of reducing the number of inmates as formerly recommended.

The District Board, accordingly, in April 1888, intimated that the removal of private and pauper patients not belonging to the County had been ordered, and that the Medical Superintendent had been instructed to press for the removal to private care of all suitable patients of the District.

But in July 1888, the District Board passed a minute reaffirming their resolution of January 1888 to erect additional buildings, and declining to part with such private and pauper boarders as had not already been sent away, on the grounds—(1) that the boarders were profitable; (2) that it was doubtful if their removal would secure adequate accommodation; and (3) that a building specially designed for hospital purposes could be obtained at a small cost.

In consequence of this resolution we thought it our duty, having regard to the interests of the patients for whom the asylum was erected, to order (24th July 1888) the removal, within three months, of all pauper and private patients not belonging to Argyllshire. The majority of the boarders had, however, been removed prior to the resolution of the District Board. We, at the same time, informed the District Board that it was not in our power to authorise assessments for the erection of buildings not required for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the District.

A deputation from the District Board was subsequently received at their request, and in consequence of what then passed we undertook, before proceeding further, that another visit should be made and a further report obtained. Sir Arthur Mitchell and Deputy-Commissioner Fraser accordingly visited the asylum in September last and made an exhaustive inquiry and a special report upon the whole subject.

When the Commissioners visited the asylum on 17th September 1888 there were 62 unoccupied beds in it, and they came to the following among other conclusions:—

1. That an extension of the buildings was not necessary.
2. That the plans for new infirmary wards submitted by the District Board could not have been sanctioned, as they contained defects which were not possible of remedy.

Position of  
Districts.  
Argyll and  
Bute Districts.

3. That the adoption of these plans would have called into existence 165 beds not needed by the District, and would have involved the enlargement of the dining-hall, and of other parts of the administrative buildings.
4. That sufficient and satisfactory hospital accommodation could be obtained by simple and inexpensive internal changes, the nature of which were fully explained in the Report.

A copy of this Report was sent to the District Board, and is now under their consideration.

Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the Lunatic Wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse.

Southern  
Counties  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Southern Counties District are accommodated in the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse.

Asylum  
Accommoda-  
tion for Private  
Lunatics.

## VII. ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE LUNATICS.

There is abundant accommodation in Scotland for private patients belonging to the more opulent classes of the community, and it is probable that such accommodation will always be adequately supplied either in public or in private establishments. The provision made for the poorer class of private patients who require asylum treatment is, however, less complete at present than is desirable. Private asylums which receive patients at the lowest rates of board have never been regarded by the Board as satisfactory establishments. It is practically impossible to make adequate provision for persons requiring asylum treatment at the rates of board which were charged there, and at the same time to allow of a profit to the proprietors. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to state that such institutions are now extinct in Scotland. The institutions into which it would be desirable that all such patients should be received are the Royal Asylums, and it has been frequently indicated in previous Reports that in providing adequately for such patients the Royal Asylums perform a most charitable and most useful work. The Royal Asylums are distributed over the country in such a way as to make them fairly convenient as regards locality for supplying the accommodation required; and in supplying it they appear to the Board to be acting in the spirit of their founders. The class for which inadequate provision is made at present consists of those whose circumstances permit of a rate of board being paid for them equal to the rates charged for pauper lunatics, but not so much above it as to obtain accommodation in the better class of private asylums. This may be said broadly to include persons able to pay at the rate of from £25 to £50 a year. In most cases where the payments are restricted to a sum not much exceeding £25 a year, it is at present impossible to obtain accommodation for a patient in an asylum except as a pauper; and even when £50 a year can be paid it is frequently difficult to obtain it except by submitting to that condition.

It is important to keep in view, in regard to the class of Asylum cases, which actually come upon the poor law records, that the present position of the matter must in many instances lead to the actual pauperising of persons who might under other circumstances be saved from it. Efforts are frequently made by relatives and friends to keep a patient from becoming a burden on the rates if they can thereby save him from the stigma of pauperism. If, however, the patient is forced into the position of pauperism, notwithstanding that these relatives or friends defray all the cost of his maintenance, there is an obvious inducement to them to avail themselves of the benefits of the position as they have to submit to the degradation.

We have given full recognition to the degree to which the Managers and Directors of Royal Asylums have endeavoured to meet the wants of this class of private patients with scanty resources. But we think that they will not have done all that ought to be done, nor all that can be done if public attention is intelligently directed to the matter, until all patients for whom rates of board of not more than £25 a year can be paid are provided for in these institutions as private patients.

#### VIII. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The parochial expenditure for each county on account of pauper lunatics is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for year ending 14th May 1888. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 11,633 pauper lunatics, who were under care in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £225,789, was paid; of which £168,336, was cost of asylum treatment, £16,186, was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £34,717, was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £6551, was for certification, transport, and other expenses. There was £10,318 of this expenditure contributed by relatives and others, and £89,072 was contributed by Government.

The following statement, extracted from Table XXIV., shows the rate at which the expenditure for pauper lunatics has increased since 1858:—

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Total Yearly Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
1858 . . . . .	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	£17 0 6
1859-63 . . . . .	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225	18 11 6
1864-68 . . . . .	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869-73 . . . . .	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
1874-79 . . . . .	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879-84 . . . . .	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884-85 . . . . .	184,322	23,184	6241	218,747	23 19 7
1885-86 . . . . .	186,025	31,203	6823	224,052	24 0 6
1886-87 . . . . .	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887-88 . . . . .	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8

This table shows an increase of expenditure by Parochial Boards on pauper lunatics from £80,652 in 1858 to £225,789 in 1887-88.



Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

—  
Increase of  
Expenditure  
since 1858.

Decrease of  
Expenditure  
in 1887-88.

Parochial Boards are thus spending on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in establishments more than three times the amount spent in 1858, and on the maintenance of those in private dwellings more than twice as much. This increase is partly due to the increased cost of maintenance which took place chiefly between the years 1858 and 1873; but the great bulk of it is due to the increased number of persons admitted to the roll of pauper lunatics.

Although, however, the number of pauper lunatics under treatment was greater in the year 1886-87 than in the year 1887-88, there is a slight falling off in the total expenditure on their maintenance during the latter year. This is the first year since the institution of this Board in which there falls to be recorded a decrease on a previous year of the total expenditure by Parochial Boards on the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

Cost per head  
has been falling  
since 1877-78.

The last column of the Table shows that the cost per head gradually rose from 1858 till 1877-78, when it attained its maximum. Since that year it has, on the whole, shown a tendency to fall. The year 1887-88 shows an annual cost per head of £23, 4s. 8d., which is lower than the cost in any year since 1873, when it was £22, 19s. 9d. The alterations which have taken place since 1858 in the cost per head are, no doubt, largely due to more liberal views as to what is necessary for the proper care and treatment of lunatics, and to changes in the cost of articles of food and clothing. But there are other considerations which should also be taken into account, such, for instance, as changes in the rate of board charged for patients received at fixed rates under agreement, varying estimates of the cost of pauper lunatics in those establishments in which the actual cost cannot be ascertained, and the reduction of the charge to parishes in particular years arising from the use of balances accumulated in previous years.

Cost of Land  
and Buildings  
not taken into  
account in  
Tables.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure as given in Table XXIV. refers only to the cost of maintenance, which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by Government and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of assessment in all counties where District Asylums have been provided. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, some account is taken of the cost of providing the accommodation, but this is not regulated by any fixed rule.

Contributions  
made by  
relatives of  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £10,318 in 1887-88.

The contributions from imperial funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the thirteen years since the parliamentary grant has come into operation, are shown in the following statement;—

	Amount of Parliamentary Grant towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.	Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.	Amount of the Parliamentary Grant in aid of the Cost of Maintenance.
For the year ending 14th May 1875,	£59,483		
" " 1876,	62,637		
" " 1877,	65,470		
" " 1878,	68,533		
" " 1879,	71,272		
" " 1880,	73,833		
" " 1881,	76,856		
" " 1882,	79,711		
" " 1883,	81,495		
" " 1884,	83,089		
" " 1885,	85,111		
" " 1886,	87,164		
" " 1887,	88,258		
" " 1888,	89,072		

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1878–9 to 1887–8 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 3½d., which is ½d. less than that for the previous four years.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished to us by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1888, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining a pauper lunatic in an asylum, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 1d. and the highest 1s. 9d., which, calculated for the year, would be £19, 16s. 6d. and £32, 0s. 6d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 10d. and the highest 1s. 2¾d., or £15, 5s. 0d. and £22, 9s. 10½d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6d. and the highest is 1s. 0½d., or £9, 3s. 0d. and £19, 1s. 3d.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £25 per annum, which is the rate in the Dumfries Asylum, to £31, which is the rate in the Edinburgh Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £19, 18s. 8d. in the Argyll to £27, 10s. in the Stirling and Roxburgh Asylum. In Parochial

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

Rates of Board  
in Establish-  
ments.

Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £20, 17s. 7d., which is the estimated cost in the Glasgow City Asylum, to £25, 3s. 9d., which is the estimated cost in the Barony Asylum.

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing the actual cost of maintenance in these establishments. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessment; whereas, in the case of Royal Asylums, it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £14, 8s. 2d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £25, 3s. 9d. in the St Cuthbert's Poorhouse, the cost of the Buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences shown between one establishment of the same class and another in the estimated cost of patients, both in Parochial Asylums and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments, as regards dietary or accommodation.

Accounts of  
District  
Boards.

1. Cost of  
Providing  
Asylum Ac-  
commodation.

Table XXVIII. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1886-87, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith. It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes. The figures in this table give much useful information with regard to a branch of expenditure on pauper lunacy which is too apt to be overlooked; but it would be necessary to take into account the special considerations applicable to each case to enable a satisfactory estimate to be formed of what is the annual cost of providing and maintaining asylum accommodation.

2. Cost of  
Maintenance  
of Patients.

Table XXIX. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1886-87, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1886-87 is £25, 4s. 3d., and after deduction of farm profits, the average net cost is £24, 3s. 0d.,\* showing, as compared with the net cost brought out by the similar table for the preceding year, published in our Twenty-ninth Report, a decreased expenditure of 9s. 10d. per patient. The expenditure, under such heads of this table as

\* These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.



embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens, is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the "net maintenance expenses," which are stated under deduction of farms' profits. The following statement gives a summation of the gross expenses per patient, as shown by the table in all District Asylums for 1886-87, under the five heads specified:—

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.  
—  
Accounts of  
District  
Boards.  
—

No.	ASYLUMS.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male Patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance, Ex- penses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.*
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Argyll District Asylum,	11 16 3	0 9 5	0 0 9	1 12 2	10 3 7	24 2 5
2	Ayr                    "	9 3 8	0 10 4	0 1 3	1 14 2	12 5 10	23 9 6
3	Banff                "	11 15 0	0 12 3	0 11 2	2 5 5	9 18 8	24 16 7
4	Elgin                "	11 10 2	0 15 11	0 11 4	1 13 10	9 8 2	23 11 0
5	Fife                 "	10 4 9	0 7 3	0 6 6	1 12 2	11 5 0	23 11 9
6	Glasgow            "	10 7 7	0 7 4	0 4 1	1 13 6	13 0 4	25 9 6
7	Haddington        "	10 14 6	0 9 2	0 3 10	1 19 5	13 10 1	26 17 3
8	Inverness         "	9 0 2	0 8 6	0 12 6	1 12 4	9 12 8	21 1 9
9	Midlothian        "	12 16 5	0 14 3	0 3 4	1 6 11	12 16 1	27 9 3
10	Perth              "	11 5 8	0 8 2	0 5 4	2 11 9	12 2 10	26 9 7
11	Roxburgh         "	9 16 3	0 9 10	0 3 6	1 9 7	15 12 9	27 6 9
12	Stirling            "	11 12 9	0 13 1	0 2 10	2 11 11	15 17 9	30 11 3
	Averages,	10 14 4	0 10 0	0 5 6	1 17 0	12 2 6	25 4 3

Table XXX. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are not furnished from diet tables, but are those derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

3. Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles  
consumed.

Table XXXI. shows the quantity of each article supplied to asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

4. Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles supplied  
by Farm  
and Garden.

Table XXXII. shows, under various heads, the receipts during the year 1886-87 of asylum farms and gardens, from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during the year, and the profit on the year's transactions.

5. Farm and  
Garden  
Accounts.

\* The difference between the sum shown in the last column and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it arises from the fact that the "Total Maintenance Expenses" are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed "Tobacco," the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

### IX. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1879-88, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54 :—

1879,	.	.	7	1884,	.	.	10
1880,	.	.	10	1885,	.	.	10
1881,	.	.	13	1886,	.	.	8
1882,	.	.	10	1887,	.	.	11
1883,	.	.	1	1888,	.	.	9

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that patients should be often confined in asylums under this procedure; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with, except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

The foregoing figures show the number of cases in which proceedings for the confinement of patients have not only been begun, but have been concluded, in terms of the section mentioned, but they by no means disclose the extent to which the provisions of the section are taken advantage of in their initiatory stages.

In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that due arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic, which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is almost always regarded by the Sheriff as "an arrangement to his satisfaction," and any further procedure under the section is thus rendered unnecessary.

It is a wise provision of the law which permits proceedings to be begun under the provisions of the sections specially referring to dangerous lunatics, and which allows them to be concluded under the provisions of that dealing with ordinary cases of lunacy, because in this way the section referring to dangerous lunatics can be taken advantage of for the protection either of the public or of the lunatic, in cases where no steps for the lunatic's confinement are taken by those on whom the duty of doing so would in ordinary circumstances fall, while by concluding the proceedings in the manner prescribed for ordinary cases, the obstacles to the

patient's discharge, which are interposed by the terms of the fifteenth section, and are in the great majority of cases found to be unnecessary and undesirable, are removed.

## X. ALIEN LUNATICS.

Alien Lunatics.

During 1888, 23 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. All of these patients were removed from asylums; 7 were sent to England, 16 to Ireland.

We again call attention to the circumstance that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently, on arriving there, placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves, and return to this country.

## XI. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

At the end of June 1888 there were 634 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. In some of these cases the wards' means have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way:—

- 352 were in asylums in Scotland;
- 237 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and
- 45 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 45 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 17 were in asylums in England, 24 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in an asylum in Ireland, 1 was in a private dwelling in Ireland, 1 was in an asylum in Belgium, and 1 was in a private dwelling in Canada.

The amount of supervision which we exercise over these patients was fully described in our Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports.

## XII. THE INFLUENCE OF SEASON ON ASYLUM STATISTICS.

Influence of Season on Asylum Statistics.

There has been given for many years in the Appendices to the Annual Reports a statement of the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths of patients during each month of the year. In Table XIX of Appendix A these statements as published in the last eight Reports have been summarised. The statements for the previous years have not been included in the summary, because the admissions and discharges of patients who were merely transferred from one establishment to another were included in these earlier tables, and it is believed that the inclusion of these transfers seriously diminishes the value of any inferences that may be deducible from the statistics. In Table XIX of Appendix A to the present Report the absolute



numbers for the eight years 1880-87 are given in section *a*, and the percentages are given in section *b*. These tables may be usefully compared with the statistics for the ten years 1865-74 given in Table XX in the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Board from which cases of transfer from one establishment to another have also been excluded.\*

The statistics of admissions to establishments during the years 1880-87 indicate the extent to which attacks of insanity requiring asylum treatment occur during each month, and the tables show that there are two well marked periods, one in which the number of admissions rises considerably above the average, and the other in which the number of admissions falls considerably below the average. The average monthly number for the eight years was 1699. During the three months of May, June, and July, the number was 628 above what it would have been if the average number only had been admitted. On the other hand, during the months of October, November, December, and January the number was 462 below what it would have been if the average number had been admitted. The table shows further that this rise and this fall are preceded by a gradual rise and a gradual fall, the rise taking place during February, March, and April, and the fall taking place during July, August, and September.†

The rise in the numbers towards the months of May and June is in general agreement with the statistics of the years 1865-74 though the increase showed itself during these years to a greater extent in April, that is, one month earlier, and the number continued high during July, that is, one month later than during 1880-87.

The special frequency with which asylum treatment is resorted to during the period from the middle of April to the middle of July corresponds with what has been observed by asylum physicians that there is a tendency to an exacerbation of the mental disorder of patients in asylums during the early part of summer, and it is interesting to notice also that the statistics of suicide in the general population‡ show that this occurs most frequently during the same period.

The greatest number of recoveries takes place during June, July, and August, and they are fewest during the months of November, January, and February. The regularity in the rise and fall of the numbers is twice interrupted. The rise is interrupted by a fall in April, and the fall is interrupted by a rise in December. It seems probable that these interruptions are due to some causes which recur regularly at these periods, because they are well marked in character, and because the statistics of recoveries in the years 1865-74, which correspond in their general course with those of 1880-87, present similarly well marked interruptions in the same months. The causes of the interruptions are not

\* See Seventeenth Annual Report pages xxv-xxx.

† The regularity of the rise and of the fall becomes more apparent if the numbers for the shorter months are increased so as to make every month represent a period of 31 days.

‡ "On the Influence of Weather on Mortality," by Mr Buchan and Dr Arthur Mitchell, *Journal of the Scottish Meteorological Society*, July 1874-July 1875.

obvious, but it may be in regard to the December rise that the occurrence of the annual statutory revision of the condition of patients in asylums during that month may be a contributory cause. This revision is made by medical officers of asylums with a view to determine whether they can properly give the certificate of the necessity for further detention in the asylum which is annually required to legalise the continued residence of all patients who have been three years in an asylum. The occurrence of the large number of recoveries during the months of June, July, and August is probably due to the large number of admissions during May, June, and July, as more than 48 per cent. of all the recoveries which take place during the first year of residence occur within three months of the date of admission.

Influence of  
Season on  
Asylum  
Statistics.

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The discharges of unrecovered patients are at or below the average during the months of December, January, February, March, April, and May, and are at or above the average in the months of June, July, August, September, and October.

The deaths in asylums are continuously below the average from July to November, and above the average from December to June. They are lowest in August and highest in March. The average monthly number for the eight years was 446. From July to November the number was 183 below what it would have been if the average number had died; and from December to June the number was 183 above what it would have been if only the average number had died. This variation has a general correspondence with the variation which occurs in the deaths in the general population of persons 20 years of age and upwards. It resembles still more closely in its general tendency the variation which occurs in the deaths from diseases of the brain and nervous system in the general population. The chief difference between the deaths in asylums and the deaths in the general population above 20 years of age is that the deaths in the asylums continue above the average till June, while the deaths in the general population fall to the average in May. In this difference the deaths in asylums coincide with the deaths from diseases of the brain and nervous system. Another difference in asylums from what occurs in the general population is that the proportion of deaths in asylums in January and February, though above the average, is not by any means so much above it as in the general population. This is no doubt due to the fact that patients in asylums are not subjected to the influence of low temperature during winter to the same extent as people in ordinary conditions of life.

The following tabular statement compiled from the data given for the eight years 1878-85 in the Reports of the Registrar-General for Scotland shows the figures in detail of the deaths in the eight principal towns of Scotland of persons 20 years old and upwards dying from all causes, and of persons dying from diseases of the brain and nervous system, and exhibits in percentages the comparison between these and the deaths in asylums:—

Influence of  
Season on  
Asylum  
Statistics.

Table showing the Relative frequency of Deaths in different Months from diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and of persons 20 years of age and upwards, dying from all causes, in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, and of Deaths in different Months among Inmates of Asylums.

Months.	Absolute Numbers.		Percentages.		
	Deaths from Diseases of Brain and Nervous System.	Deaths of Persons 20 years of age and upwards.	Deaths from Diseases of Brain and Nervous System.	Deaths of Persons 20 years of age and upwards.	Deaths in Asylums.
January, . .	2,251	11,661	9·3	10·5	8·7
February, . .	2,022	10,612	8·3	9·5	8·7
March, . .	2,245	9,859	9·2	8·9	9·3
April, . .	2,261	10,064	9·3	9·0	8·8
May, . .	2,199	9,198	9·0	8·3	8·4
June, . .	2,068	8,753	8·5	7·9	9·0
July, . .	1,928	7,950	7·9	7·2	7·6
August, . .	1,860	7,481	7·7	6·7	7·4
September, . .	1,702	7,355	7·0	6·6	7·7
October, . .	1,703	7,886	7·0	7·1	7·6
November, . .	1,874	9,342	7·7	8·4	7·7
December, . .	2,221	11,051	9·9	9·9	9·1
Totals, . .	24,334	111,212	100·0	100·0	100·0

The figures are given as for months of 31 days each. Every percentage above the average is printed in black type.

The statistics of deaths in asylums during the eight years 1880-87 have a general agreement with those of 1865-74. There is, however, a higher comparative mortality in January and February during the earlier period than during the more recent period; and the month of June in the earlier period shows a fall in the death-rate to below the average instead of a continuance above the average as is shown by the number for the same month in the later period.

### XIII. THE LENGTH OF TIME DURING WHICH PATIENTS REMAIN IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

#### (a) *Patients Discharged Recovered.*

Length of  
Time during  
which Patients  
remain in  
Establish-  
ments.

In Table XX. of Appendix A we give a summary of a series of Tables which have been given in the Annual Reports for the eighteen years 1870-87 showing the length of residence in asylums and other establishments of patients discharged therefrom, distinguishing those who had recovered from those who had not recovered. The figures referring to the patients discharged recovered



disclose some interesting and instructive facts. The general results are given in the following tabular statement:—

Length of Time during which Patients remain in Establishments.

Length of Residence of Patients Discharged Recovered from Asylums and other Establishments during Eighteen Years, 1870-87.

Classes of Establishments.		Months.					Years.					Totals.
		Under 1	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1-1½	1½-2	2-3	3-5	Over 5	
Royal and District Asylums.	M.	621	1973	1513	790	449	377	187	184	104	110	6308
	F.	389	2105	2110	1142	579	547	257	255	176	151	7711
	T.	1010	4078	3623	1932	1028	924	444	439	280	261	14,019
Percentages,		7.2	29.0	25.8	13.8	7.3	6.6	3.2	3.1	2.0	2.0	
Accumulated percentages,*.		7.2	36.2	62.0	75.8	83.1	89.7	92.9	96.0	98.0	100.0	
Private Asylums.	M.	1	12	22	16	7	14	3	3	—	—	78
	F.	4	36	28	25	8	17	9	10	10	4	151
	T.	5	48	50	41	15	31	12	13	10	4	229
Percentages,		2.2	20.9	21.9	17.9	6.5	13.5	5.2	5.7	4.4	1.8	
Accumulated percentages,*.		2.2	23.1	45.0	62.9	69.4	82.9	88.1	93.8	98.2	100.0	
Parochial Asylums.	M.	701	503	278	136	63	65	29	30	16	15	1836
	F.	398	692	460	193	94	76	41	45	27	31	2057
	T.	1099	1195	738	329	157	141	70	75	43	46	3893
Percentages,		28.2	30.7	18.9	8.5	4.0	3.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.2	
Accumulated percentages,*.		28.2	58.9	77.8	86.3	90.3	94.0	95.8	97.7	98.8	100.0	
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.	M.	3	12	15	5	12	7	3	4	3	9	73
	F.	6	16	18	11	6	7	9	3	8	11	95
	T.	9	28	33	16	18	14	12	7	11	20	168
Percentages,		5.4	16.9	19.6	9.5	10.7	8.3	7.1	4.1	6.5	11.9	
Accumulated percentages,*.		5	22.3	41.9	51.4	62.1	70.4	77.5	81.6	88.1	100.0	

Royal and District Asylums,	1010	4078	3623	1932	1028	924	444	439	280	261	14,019
Private Asylums,	5	48	50	41	15	31	12	13	10	4	229
Parochial Asylums,	1099	1195	738	329	157	141	70	75	43	46	3893
Wards of Poorhouses,	9	28	33	16	18	14	12	7	11	20	168
Totals,	2123	5349	4444	2318	1218	1110	538	534	344	331	18,309
Percentages,	11.6	29.2	24.3	12.7	6.6	6.1	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.8	
Accumulated percentages,*.	11.6	40.8	65.1	77.8	84.4	90.5	93.4	96.3	98.2	100.0	

The total number of patients discharged recovered during the eighteen years was 18,309. The number of admissions to establishments during the same period, excluding transfers from one establishment to another, is shown by Table V. Appendix A to have been 41,184. The percentage of recoveries calculated on the

\* The accumulated percentages are those occurring up to the close of each period dealt with. For instance 7.2 per cent. of all admitted were discharged recovered after a residence of under 1 month, 36.2 per cent. after a residence of under 3 months, 62.0 per cent. after a residence of under 6 months, and so on.

Length of  
Time during  
which Patients  
remain in  
Establish-  
ments.

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admissions has therefore been 44. It has to be kept in view however, that a large number of the admissions were readmissions. In the year 1868 it was ascertained that of 1716 patients admitted, exclusive of transfers from one establishment to another, 1319 were admitted for the first time.\* The number of readmissions, therefore, was 397, or 23 per cent. If it is assumed that a similar proportion of the admissions during the eighteen years consisted of readmissions, and if these readmissions be deducted, the number of recoveries calculated upon the remaining number admitted for the first time would yield 21 per cent., which may be regarded as permanent recoveries. But the whole 23 per cent. of readmissions, does not, it should be observed, require to be deducted from the 44 in order to estimate the number of permanent recoveries. The readmissions include many patients who have been discharged unrecovered who subsequently fall into a condition requiring that asylum treatment should be again resorted to. These would not have to be deducted from the 44 per cent. It has also to be borne in mind that the readmissions of patients discharged recovered consist to a considerable extent of the same patients readmitted time after time, and this also diminishes the effect of the number of readmissions as deductions from the 44 per cent. It is impossible to gauge with precision the extent to which these considerations would affect the figures, but they show that the number of permanent recoveries, that is of cases in which asylum treatment does not require to be again resorted to after the first discharge as recovered, must be considerably above 21 per cent. of the number admitted.

The tabular statement shows that taking recoveries of all kinds, both permanent and temporary, 11·6 per cent. occurred before the end of the first month of residence, and 40·8 per cent. before the end of three months. Before the end of a year 84·4 per cent. recovered, and 15·6 per cent. recovered after periods of residence longer than a year. After even five years of residence in an asylum recovery is shown not to be hopeless; but the percentage is a small one. Out of the whole 18,309 recoveries, only 331, or less than 2 per cent., occurred after the patients had been five years inmates of asylums.

The proportions of the numbers discharged recovered, after different periods of residence, varies, as might be expected, in the different classes of establishment. The largest proportion discharged before the end of a year is shown by Parochial Asylums, where it is 90 per cent.; in Royal and District Asylums it is 83 per cent.; in Private Asylums it is 69 per cent.; and in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses it is 62 per cent. This pre-eminence of Parochial Asylums is more than accounted for by the large proportion of recoveries which take place in these establishments before the end of the first month, the percentage being 28; while in Royal and District Asylums it is only 7 per cent., in Private Asylums 2 per cent., and in Lunatic Wards 5 per cent. These rapid recoveries probably consist to a large extent of cases of acute alcoholic insanity which occur with special frequency in such localities as the six Parochial Asylums are connected with, the towns of Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock.

\* See page xxiii. of Board's Thirteenth Annual Report.

*(b) Patients who Died.*

In Table XXI. of Appendix A the series of Tables are summarised which have been given in the Annual Reports for the eighteen years 1870-87, showing the length of residence in asylums and other establishments of patients who died. The general results are given in the following tabular statement:—

Length of Residence of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments during Eighteen Years, 1870-87.

Classes of Establishments.		Months.					Years.							Totals.
		Under 1	1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1-1½	1½-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	10-20	over 20	
Royal and District Asylums.	M.	465	404	399	237	234	321	236	326	426	435	374	208	4115
	F.	471	352	316	199	178	256	187	368	442	516	369	176	3830
	T.	936	756	715	436	412	577	423	694	868	951	743	384	7945
Percentages, Accumulated percentages,*.		11·8	9·5	9·0	5·5	5·2	7·3	5·9	8·7	10·9	12·0	9·4	4·8	
		11·8	21·3	30·3	35·8	41·0	48·3	54·2	62·9	73·8	85·8	95·2	100·0	
Private Asylums.	M.	13	7	6	9	0	8	3	6	6	2	7	6	73
	F.	13	3	6	8	3	9	0	6	3	13	15	9	88
	T.	26	10	12	17	3	17	3	12	9	15	22	15	161
Percentages, Accumulated percentages,*.		16·1	6·2	7·4	10·6	1·9	10·6	1·9	7·4	5·6	9·3	13·7	9·3	
		16·1	22·3	29·7	40·3	42·2	52·8	54·7	62·1	67·7	77·0	90·7	100·0	
Parochial Asylums.	M.	147	96	92	64	62	83	50	62	74	87	94	10	861
	F.	144	97	73	54	43	55	53	59	83	112	68	15	856
	T.	291	193	165	118	105	138	103	121	157	199	102	25	1717
Percentages, Accumulated percentages,*.		16·9	11·2	9·6	6·9	6·1	8·0	6·0	7·0	9·2	11·6	6·0	1·5	
		16·9	28·1	37·7	44·6	50·7	58·7	64·7	71·7	80·9	92·5	98·5	100·0	
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.	M.	8	12	16	22	13	17	14	34	35	76	56	9	312
	F.	12	15	21	20	12	33	26	47	70	110	65	11	442
	T.	20	27	37	42	25	50	40	81	105	186	121	20	754
Percentages, Accumulated percentages,*.		2·7	3·6	4·9	5·6	3·3	6·6	5·3	10·7	13·9	24·7	16·0	2·7	
		2·7	6·3	11·2	16·8	20·1	26·7	32·0	42·7	56·6	81·3	97·3	100·0	
Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, Wards of Poorhouses, Totals,		936	756	715	436	412	577	473	694	868	951	743	384	7945
		26	10	12	17	3	17	3	12	9	15	22	15	161
		291	193	165	118	105	138	103	121	157	199	102	25	1717
		20	27	37	42	25	50	40	81	105	186	121	20	754
		1273	986	929	613	545	782	619	908	1139	1351	988	444	10,577
Percentages, Accumulated percentages,*.		12·0	9·3	8·8	5·8	5·2	7·4	5·8	8·6	10·8	12·8	9·3	4·2	
		12·0	21·3	30·1	35·9	41·1	48·5	54·3	62·9	73·7	86·5	95·8	100·0	

The total number of patients who died in establishments for the insane during the eighteen years was 10,577, or an annual average of 588.

\* The accumulated percentages are those occurring up to the close of each period dealt with. For instance 11·8 per cent. of all admitted died after a residence of under 1 month, 21·3 per cent. after a residence of under 3 months, 30·3 per cent. after a residence of under 6 months, and so on.



Length of Time  
during which  
Patients  
remain in  
Establish-  
ments.

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The average number of patients resident in establishments was 7425. The average annual death-rate was therefore 8 per cent. The total number of admissions during the eighteen years was 11,484. The deaths were therefore 26 per cent. calculated on the admissions, or if 23 per cent. be deducted for cases of readmission (see page lviii) the deaths during eighteen years would amount to 33 per cent. of the patients admitted. It will be seen from the tabular statement that 41 per cent. of the deaths took place within a year of the admission of the patients to the asylum, 12 per cent. taking place before the end of the first month, and 21 per cent. before the end of three months. An inference similar to that which was drawn from the statistics of recoveries (see page lviii) may be drawn from these figures which is of practical importance in judging of the rates of mortality in different asylums. Those institutions into which patients are received earliest in the course of their illness may be expected to have a higher death-rate than those into which they are not received so early. If, for example, the transmission to an asylum of the patients dealt with in the table had been deferred for three months, a number equal to 21 per cent. of the patients who died, that is 2259, would never have reached the asylum as they would have been dead before the three months had expired. If these are deducted from the total 41,184 admissions, there would have been 38,925 admissions; and of these 8318 would have died. This would have reduced the percentage of deaths calculated on the admissions to less than 22 per cent. instead of 26 per cent. Or the effect might be stated in a more striking manner by looking at the difference which would have been shown in the death-rate calculated on the average numbers resident. Assuming that the 2259 patients lived an average of two months each in asylums during the eighteen years, the average number of them resident at any one date would have been 21. If these patients had not been admitted, the average number resident, 7425, would only have been less by 21, that is 7404. But the exclusion of the 2259 cases from the deaths would reduce them to 8318, or to an average of 462 per annum. These would represent an annual death-rate calculated on the average number resident of 6·3 per cent. instead of 8 per cent. This consideration is proper to be kept in mind when dealing with the statistics of asylums situated in the midst of densely populated districts where there are special facilities for placing patients quickly in these institutions, and where patients suffering from the more rapidly fatal kinds of insanity are received in specially large numbers. It is probably due in a great degree to this circumstance that the statistics of the eighteen years show that there has been an average annual death-rate of 9·4 per cent. in Parochial Asylums, all situated in Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, and that the average death-rate for the Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Royal Asylums, and the Glasgow District Asylum, is 9·2 per cent., while the average death-rate for the rest of the Royal and District Asylums is only 7·5 per cent.

With a view to ascertain whether any important change has taken place during the eighteen years in the character of the insanity of patients Scottish Asylums, as regards its curability, or its fatality, the following statement has been prepared:—

.Length of Residence in Establishments for the Insane of Patients who recovered, and of Patients who died, during Three Periods of Six Years each.

Length of Time during which Patients remain in Establishments.

1870-75	Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	Under 3 Months.	3-12 Months.	Over 12 Months.	Under 3 Months.	3-12 Months.	Over 12 Months.
Numbers, .	1892	2251	873	622	640	1682
Percentages,	37·7	44·9	17·4	21·1	21·7	57·1
1876-81						
Numbers, .	2748	2766	953	715	685	2085
Percentages,	42·5	42·8	14·7	21·7	19·4	58·9
1882-87						
Numbers, .	2832	2963	1031	869	762	2468
Percentages,	41·5	43·4	15·1	21·2	18·6	60·2

None of the differences between the figures relating to the different periods included in the statement appear sufficient to show that any important change has taken place in the average curability of the insanity or the fatality of the diseases affecting patients in asylums during the eighteen years 1870-87. The recoveries under three months of residence rose from 37·7 per cent. of the whole number of recoveries in 1870-75 to 42·5 per cent. in 1876-81, but fell again to 41·5 per cent. in 1870-87. The percentage of deaths under three months of residence remained remarkably steady for the whole eighteen years, being 21·1 per cent. in the first six years, 21·7 per cent. in the second six years, and 21·2 per cent. in the third six years. If, therefore, there has been either an increase or a decrease in recent years of any importance in the number of rapidly curable or of rapidly fatal cases, the effect of this upon the figures must have been counterbalanced by an equally important increase or decrease among the opposite class of cases, that is of those not rapidly fatal and not rapidly curable. The general inference to be drawn from the statistics of the three periods that the average character of the insanity under which patients in asylums have laboured has not appreciably changed for eighteen years.

#### XIV. THE AGES OF THE INSANE.

The Ages of the Insane.

In the Year 1887 a set of schedules were issued by the Board of Superintendents of Asylums and other officials with the view of ascertaining with substantial accuracy the age of each lunatic under the jurisdiction of the Board. The returns deal with the patients as they were on the first day of November, and from the

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way in which the schedules were formed, and the way in which they have been filled up, there is good reason to believe that the details given are not only complete but as accurate as was practicable. Returns of a similar character were also obtained giving the ages of the patients who were admitted to asylums and other establishments during the years 1885 and 1886, and also of those who were discharged during the same period, recovered, and unrecovered, and of those who died. In order to prevent the counting of the same patient twice, it was necessary to eliminate from the returns of admissions and from the returns of unrecovered discharges all cases of mere transference from one establishment to another. The information given in the returns has been tabulated, and is presented in the series of Tables printed in Appendix D to this Report. The first five Tables give the detailed numbers for pauper lunatics in each establishment. Table VI. gives a summary of the first five Tables, together with the ages of pauper lunatics in private dwellings. Table VII. gives the ages of private lunatics.

In Table VIII. a summary of the whole of the preceding Tables is given. From this Table it appears that the largest numbers of lunatics are furnished from among persons between the ages of 30 and 55, 6359 having been between these ages, while 1738 were below, and 3237 were above these ages. An instructive comparison may be made between the figures given in Table VIII. and those supplied by the Registrar General in the Census Report for 1881. In that Report the insane are divided into two classes, designated respectively lunatics and imbeciles. Under these two heads are enumerated those persons whom the enumerators and the householders, who make the Census returns, regard as falling into these classes; that is to say we have the number of persons who would, according to the popular acceptance of the words, be regarded either as lunatic or as imbecile. The number given in the Census returns as belonging to the class called lunatics coincides very closely with the number of persons who were on the Registers of the Board as inmates of establishments for the insane. There would probably be in most cases some hesitation on the part of those making the Census returns in designating persons as lunatics. But in regard to the inmates of establishments for the insane, this hesitation would not be felt. They would therefore be returned as lunatics, and it is not to be wondered at that very few other persons appear to have been so returned. The number of asylum inmates consequently corresponds substantially with the number of lunatics as given in the Census Report. The number of lunatics in establishments on 1st November 1887, as shown in Table VIII., was 8935; and the number given in the Census Report for 1881 was 8406, which, if corrected to the middle of 1887 for the increase of population, would be 8982, or nearly the same number as that of the inmates of establishments.\* The numbers at different quinquennial age-periods in the two sets of figures do not differ to any important degree.

\* The population of Scotland in 1881 was 3,735,573, and the population for the middle of 1887, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 3,991,499.



There remains to be compared the statistics of the number of persons on the Register of the Board as lunatics in private dwellings, and the number of persons enumerated as imbeciles in the Census Report; and this comparison yields some interesting results. The term imbecile, as popularly used, is applied to all persons of weak or unsound mind who are not dangerous or regarded as likely to conduct themselves in a disorderly manner. Persons who are on the Register of the Board as lunatics in private dwellings would therefore be naturally included by the Census enumerators among the imbeciles. There are, however, a large number of persons of weak or unsound mind resident in private dwellings who are not on the Registers of the Board. No persons, indeed, who are resident in private dwellings are registered, except those who are paupers, or who are boarded with persons who derive profit from keeping them. A certain number also who are in these positions, and who may in ordinary language be described as imbeciles, do not come upon the Register, because their mental condition does not render it probable that certificates of lunacy would be given. It is natural to expect that a large number of those who being of weak mind would be returned as imbeciles by the enumerators, but who would not be found on the Registers of the Board, would consist either of children and young persons, or of persons suffering from mental decay in old age, under the care of their relatives or natural guardians. The comparison of the figures confirms this view. In the tabular statement which follows the numbers of registered lunatics in private dwellings on 1st November 1887 is given grouped in age-periods, and also the number of imbeciles according to the Census as corrected for 1887.

Age Periods.	Number of Registered Lunatics in Private Dwellings, 1st November 1887.	Number of Imbeciles in the middle of 1887, calculated on the basis of the Census numbers of 1881.	Percentage of Number of Registered Lunatics in Private Dwellings to Number of Imbeciles according to the Census.
Under 20 years,	111	1860	6
20 to 34    ,,	512	1684	30
35 to 69    ,,	1548	2253	70
Over 70     ,,	228	604	38
Totals,	2399	6401	37

It appears from this statement that it is among persons under 20 years of age that the greatest proportion of imbeciles not on the Board's Register is found. Out of 1860 imbeciles at this pre-adolescent period of life, only 111 became registered lunatics. This arises from the fact that during childhood and youth the care of the imbecile is in most cases comparatively easy. The care which is required is of the same kind as is required in the case of

children who are not imbecile, though it is somewhat more onerous. The great proportion of them are indeed children, so far as their mental condition is concerned. The great difficulties in dealing with them arise when the stage of manhood or womanhood is reached. Those whose bodily development has not been retarded become more difficult to control, and as time goes on their parents or other guardians who have taken care of them while they were young are in many cases removed by death or incapacitated for continuing to take charge of them. Hence it is found that between the ages of 35 and 70, out of 2253 imbeciles, 1548, or upwards of two-thirds, have come under the supervision of the Board as registered lunatics. After the age of 70, the period of second childhood, those who fall into a state of imbecility are generally also feeble in body and easily managed. The proportion of those who require to be dealt with as registered lunatics is therefore found to be smaller at that period; out of 604 imbeciles above 70, only 228, or rather more than one-third, being so dealt with.

Attempts have frequently been made to ascertain how far the present system of lunacy administration brings under the jurisdiction of the Board all the persons of unsound or defective mental condition who ought to be under such jurisdiction. Such attempts must always be more or less of the nature of conjectures. The statistics which have just been examined afford, however, some basis on which a reasonable conjecture may be founded. The returns of the number of imbeciles made by the enumerators may probably be accepted as including all persons not in establishments for the insane, who, in the public opinion of the localities where they live, are regarded as of unsound or defective intellect. As has been already stated, it is not required that all such persons should be registered as lunatics. It appears, however, that of those between the ages of 35 and 70, 70 per cent. are so registered. This seems to show that if there is any appreciable number of persons at that age not under the Board's jurisdiction who ought to be, their number must be small. There must always be a very large proportion of imbeciles at the earliest and latest periods of life, that is, of weak-minded young persons requiring to be treated as children, and of old persons of decayed intellect, who do not come and who ought not to come upon the Register of the Board.

In Table VIII. the figures in each column which indicate a number above 9 per cent. of the whole number in the column are printed in special type so as to make it easy to distinguish the ages at which the lunatics of each class are most numerous. It will be seen in the column for the total private and pauper lunatics that each Age-period between 30 and 55 shows over 9 per cent. of the total number, and that before those ages and after those ages there is a gradual rise and a gradual fall of the numbers. Most of the other columns in the table show a tendency of the different classes of lunatics to be most numerous towards the period between these ages. Both among private and pauper lunatics, however, the higher numbers are generally found in earlier ages in the columns referring to patients in establishments than in those referring to patients in private dwellings. This is, of course, due to the fact that a large number of the patients who are placed under care in private dwell-

ings in the later periods of life have been inmates of establishments during earlier periods. The higher numbers at the later periods in private dwellings occur specially in the columns for females, and this is in accordance with the fact that a larger number of females than of males are transferred from asylums to private dwellings. During the ten years 1878-87, 639 male paupers were so transferred, while the number of female paupers transferred was 1039, or 400 more than the men.

If the columns for males are compared with the columns for females it will be seen that there is a generally greater number of males than females in the ages below 40. The total number of males below that age is 2264, and the total number of females 1942. After the age of 40 the number of females is greater than the number of males, the total numbers being 2985 males and 4143 females. The preponderance of the number of female lunatics over the number of male lunatics at the later periods of life is partly due to the larger number of females in the general population living at these periods. It is only, however, between the ages of 40 and 50 that the preponderance of females is wholly due to this fact. It will be shown, when the figures in Table IX. are considered, that after the age of 50 the proportion of women who are registered lunatics is greater than the proportion of men, even when account is taken of the greater number of women in the population of the country above that age.

Table IX. shows the number of private and pauper lunatics at each age per 100,000 of persons living at each age, distinguishing the sexes and distinguishing those in establishments from those in private dwellings. From this table it appears that of the total private and pauper registered lunatics there is a gradual increase in the proportion of lunatics furnished by persons living at each age-period up to 60 years of age. The highest proportion being between the ages of 55 and 59, which shows a proportion of 838 per 100,000 of persons living at that period. The proportions for males and females respectively, between the ages of 35 and 70, are shown in the following statement:—

Age Periods.	Number of Registered Lunatics per 100,000 of Persons living at each Age Period.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
35-39	644	526	582
40-44	665	661	663
45-49	762	729	744
50-54	722	807	768
55-59	702	952	838
60-64	653	802	737
65-69	772	860	822

Up to 50 years of age a larger proportion of the male population than of the female population are registered lunatics, but after 50 a larger proportion of the female population than of the male population are registered lunatics.

Tables showing the ages of patients in establishments were given in the Twelfth and Nineteenth Annual Reports of the Board for the



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years 1870 and 1877. If these are compared with one another, and with the ages of patients in establishments as given in Table VIII., it is found that a comparison of the number of patients below 50 years of age with the number of patients above that age is worthy of attention. The following statement exhibits the numbers for each year, and the differences which they present:—

Ages.	Number of Lunatics in Establishments.			Total Increase from 1870 to 1877.	Total Increase from 1877 to 1887.	Increase per cent. from 1870 to 1877.	Increase per cent. from 1877 to 1887.
	1870.	1877.	1887.				
Under 50	3775	4526	5566	751	1040	20	23
Over 50	2067	2515	3369	448	854	22	34
Unknown	67	105	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	5909	7146	8935	1237	1789	21	25

This statement shows that during the interval between the years 1870 and 1877 a total increase of 1237, or 21 per cent., took place in the number of patients in establishments, and that this increase showed itself almost equally among patients below 50 years of age, and among patients above that age, the number below 50 having increased 20 per cent., and the number above 50 having increased 22 per cent. Between 1877 and 1887, on the other hand, the increase below 50 shows a marked difference from the increase above 50. The total increase between these two years was 1789, or 25 per cent.; and this is made up of an increase of 23 per cent. among the patients below 50 years of age, and an increase of 34 per cent. above that age. There has been, during the ten years between 1877 and 1887, an increase in the number of patients in establishments considerably above what is due to the increase in the general population of the country, and the increase has been specially great among patients over 50 years of age. The increase in the general population during these 10 years is about 12 per cent. The increase of patients in establishments below 50 years of age has, therefore, been about twice as great as what is accounted for by the general increase of population, and the increase of patients above 50 years of age has been about three times as great as is accounted for by the general increase. This greater proportion among the older class of patients is in accordance with what has been commented on in previous Annual Reports—an increasing tendency during recent years to resort to asylums for the care of persons suffering from the mental decay of old age.

Tables X. and XI. of Appendix D. show the number of lunatics resident in establishments on 1st November 1887 at different age periods, the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths during the two years 1885–86, and the results of treatment at different age periods as indicated by annual percentages. In Table X. the

statistics for private patients are given; in Table XI., those for <sup>The Ages of</sup> pauper patients. In the following statement the total numbers of <sup>the Insane.</sup> admissions, discharges, and deaths are given:—

Total Numbers of Lunatics at different Age Periods resident in Establishments on 1st November 1887, and the Numbers of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the two years 1885-86.

Age Periods.	Numbers Resident.	Admissions.	Discharges.		Deaths.
			Recovered.	Unrecovered.	
Under 20	127	234	117	26	20
20-24	387	440	218	89	51
25-29	786	<b>635</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>151</b>	71
30-34	<b>968</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>144</b>	84
35-39	<b>1100</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>138</b>	117
40-44	<b>1158</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>155</b>
45-49	<b>1040</b>	453	209	<b>139</b>	<b>138</b>
50-54	<b>970</b>	437	180	113	114
55-59	785	291	136	98	125
60-64	621	256	105	96	124
65-69	467	184	39	46	124
70-74	310	118	32	32	111
75-79	136	70	11	21	67
Over 80	80	29	6	7	71
Totals,	8935	4951	2217	1238	1372

In this statement all the numbers above 10 per cent. of the total in each column are printed in block type so as to make the ages at which the highest numbers occur more easily perceived. Adopting the numbers above 10 per cent. of the whole as indicating specially high numbers in the columns for admissions, discharges, and deaths, it appears that the largest numbers of admissions to establishments occur during the ages between 25 and 45, and the largest numbers of recoveries occur between the same ages. The largest numbers of patients discharged unrecovered occur between the ages of 25 and 50, and the largest numbers of deaths between the ages of 40 and 50. Fifty per cent. of the admissions take place during the two years dealt with between the ages of 25 and 45, and 53 per cent. of the recoveries take place between the same ages. Twenty-one per cent. of the deaths occur during the 10 years between the ages of 40 and 50.

The proportions which the total annual numbers of admissions, recoveries, and deaths in establishments at each period of life bear to the numbers resident in establishments at the same periods, are worthy of notice. They are indicated in the columns of percentages in the following tabular statement:—

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Annual Percentages of the total Numbers of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in 1885-86, calculated on the the total Numbers Resident on 1st November 1887.

Age Periods.	Percentages.		
	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
Under 20	92	46	8
20-24	57	28	7
25-29	40	20	5
30-34	35	17	4
35-39	27	13	5
40-44	23	11	7
45-49	22	10	7
50-54	23	9	6
55-59	19	9	8
60-64	21	8	10
65-69	20	4	13
70-74	19	5	18
75-79	26	4	25
Over 80	18	4	45
Averages,	28	12	8

All the numbers in the foregoing statement which show percentages above the average are printed in black type. It will be at once perceived, on referring to the percentages of admissions in the first column, that under 35 years of age the percentages are all above the average, while above 35 years of age they are all below the average, the percentages below 35 years of age being from 35 to 92 per cent., and those above 35 years of age being from 18 to 27 per cent. The proportion of the total annual number of admissions below 35 years of age to the total number resident below that age is 44 per cent., and the proportion of the total annual number of admissions above 35 years of age to the total number resident above that age is 23 per cent.

The percentages referring to recoveries divide themselves into two groups, those referring to the periods of life below 40 years of age, and those referring to the periods above that age. The recoveries below 40 years of age range between 13 and 46 per cent. per annum of the numbers resident below that age, while the recoveries above that age range between 4 and 11 per cent. The total annual number of recoveries among patients below 40 years of age is 18 per cent., and the total annual number of recoveries among patients above that age is 9 per cent.

The percentages referring to deaths also divide themselves into two well marked groups, those referring to the periods of life below 60 years of age, and those referring to the periods of life above that age. The deaths below 60 years of age are between 4 and 8 per cent. of the numbers resident below that age, while the deaths above 60 years of age are between 10 and 45 per cent. of the numbers resident above that age. The total annual number of deaths among patients below 60 years of age is 6 per cent., and the total annual number of deaths among patients above that age is 15 per cent.



Table XII. shows the annual numbers per 100,000 of persons living at each age who were admitted into establishments, and of those who recovered, and of those who died in establishments during the two years 1885-86. The figures referring to admissions show the proclivity to attacks of insanity at each period of life, that is to say, they show the proclivity to fall into the state of mental disorder which is dealt with in establishments for the insane. The following statement shows the proportions of both private and pauper patients admitted at each period of life between the ages of 20 and 90:—

Age Periods.	Annual Number of Persons admitted to Establishments per 100,000 of persons living at each period.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.
20-24	67	53	60
25-29	114	93	103
30-34	138	130	134
35-39	134	126	130
40-44	125	132	128
45-49	128	133	131
50-54	127	148	139
55-59	112	127	120
60-64	115	112	114
65-69	120	117	118
70-74	122	84	100
75-79	90	109	101
80-84	72	34	52
85-90	48	68	69
Totals,	114	108	111

The statement should be read in this way:—Every 100,000 persons living over 20 years of age during the years 1885-86 sent annually to establishments for the insane 111 lunatics. But during these years every 100,000 living between the ages of 20 and 24 sent only 60, while every 100,000 living between the ages of 25 and 29 sent as many as 103, and so on for the other quinquennial periods, and for the different sexes. The period of greatest proclivity appears, from the figures for both sexes combined, to be between the ages of 50 and 54. This is due, however, to the large proportion of females at that period. When the sexes are looked at separately it is seen that the period of greatest proclivity for males is between the ages of 30 and 40, and the period of greatest proclivity for females is between the ages of 45 and 55. These figures would have been more valuable if they had included only first admissions, that is, cases in which persons had never previously been inmates of asylums. They would then have shown more accurately than they do, the periods of life when insanity requiring asylum treatment is most likely to appear in persons not previously affected by such insanity. It was impossible however, to eliminate the cases of readmissions, and the figures, therefore, do not indicate the number of cases in which such insanity as required asylum treatment occurred as a first attack.

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The figures are valuable, however, if properly used, as it is believed that they present the information which they contain for the first time in a complete form for a whole kingdom.

In Table XII. it is shown that the total number of deaths in asylums of persons above 20 years of age is equal to 32 in every 100,000 persons in Scotland living above that age. At the ages below 40, the deaths are below that number, and at the ages above 40, they are above that number, the proportions gradually increasing as the ages increase. This is, speaking generally, in accordance with what is found in regard to deaths from all causes. The relation between deaths in establishments for the insane, and deaths from all causes in Scotland, at the different periods of life above 20 years of age, is shown in the following tabular statement:—

Age Periods.	Deaths from all Causes in Scotland in 1884.			Deaths in Establish- ments for the Insane 1885-86.			Annual Deaths in Establishments per 1000 of Total Deaths in Scotland.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
20-24	1376	1344	2720	34	17	51	12	6	9
25-29	1153	1361	2514	39	32	71	17	12	14
30-34	1081	1296	2377	40	44	84	19	17	18
35-39	1144	1245	2389	64	53	117	28	21	25
40-44	1244	1278	2522	88	67	155	35	26	31
45-49	1302	1227	2529	87	51	138	33	21	27
50-54	1487	1373	2860	50	64	114	17	23	20
55-59	1555	1505	3060	61	64	125	20	21	20
60-64	1789	1967	3756	57	67	124	16	17	17
65-69	1756	1876	3632	58	66	124	16	18	17
70-74	1834	2199	4033	47	64	111	13	15	14
75-79	1496	1917	3413	28	39	67	9	10	10
80 and upwards	2004	2898	4902	26	46	72	6	8	8
Totals,	19221	21486	40707	679	674	1353	18	16	17

In this statement it appears that of every 1000 deaths in Scotland above 20 years of age, 17 occur in establishments for the insane—18 of every 1000 male deaths, and 16 of every 1000 female deaths. The ages at which the deaths in establishments bear a higher than average proportion to the total deaths in Scotland at the same ages are, as will be seen from the figures in block type, from 30 to 60 years of age. The proportions between the ages of 35 and 50 are considerably higher for males in establishments than for females; and above the age of 50 they are higher for females in establishments than for males. The relation of the deaths between 20 and 50 years of age to the deaths above 50 in the general population and in establishments for the insane is more directly shown in the following statement:—

Ages.	Percentages.					
	Deaths from all Causes in Scotland.			Deaths in Establishments for the Insane.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
20 to 49 years, . . . . .	38	36	37	52	39	46
50 years and upwards, .	62	64	63	48	61	54
Totals, . . . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100

The Ages of  
the Insane.

In this statement the proportion of deaths in establishments for the insane among persons between 20 and 50 years of age is shown to be greater than the proportion between these ages in the general population, being 46 per cent. in establishments, as against 37 per cent. in the general population. This, it will be seen, however, is mainly due to the preponderance among males in establishments, the percentage among them being 52 per cent., as against only 38 per cent. in the general population. The percentage for females is considerably greater above 50 years of age both in the general population and in establishments.

#### XV. LUNACY DISTRICTS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1887.

Lunacy  
Districts  
(Scotland)  
Act, 1887.

Applications under the provisions of the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887, were made to the Board by the Commissioners of Supply of the County of Lanark, and by the Parochial Boards of the Parishes of Barony, City of Glasgow, and Govan.

These applications were granted, and the Order and Regulations relative thereto, issued by the Board, and approved of by the Secretary for Scotland, will, together with an explanatory Memorandum, which accompanied them, be found on page 162 of the Appendix to this Report.

Under the Order the following new Lunacy Districts are erected:—

- (1) The Barony Lunacy District.
- (2) The City of Glasgow Lunacy District.
- (3) The Govan Lunacy District.
- (4) The Lanark Lunacy District.

The Regulations provide, among other matters, for the continuance in existence for a time, for winding up purposes only, of the Glasgow District Lunacy Board, and for the carrying on temporarily of the Kirklands Asylum, formerly the Glasgow District Asylum, by a Joint-Committee of the City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark District Lunacy Boards.

#### XVI. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1889.

Statistics of  
Lunacy  
1858-89.  
Increase of  
number since  
1858.

Since the 1st of January 1858, when we entered on our functions, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board and on their registers has increased from 5823 to 11,954.



Statistics of  
Lunacy,  
1858-89.

Increase of  
number since  
1858.

In Table I. of Appendix A, we give the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients, and the modes of disposing of them, are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients:—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	624
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	111
2. Pauper Patients:—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	4647
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	513
Total, . . .	5895

Difference  
between the  
Mode of  
Distribution at  
1st January  
1858 and at 1st  
January 1889.

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time, is given in Table II. (Appendix A). The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:—

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1889.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.
In Royal and District Asylums, . .	2380	6707	4327	...
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	745	158	...	587
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouse, . . . .	839	2371	1532	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	1804	2428	624	...
„ The Lunatic Department of the General Prison, . . . . .	26	57	31	...
Training Schools, . . . . .	29	233	204	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5823	11954	6718	587

Proportion of  
Lunatics to  
Population.

These figures show that, of the increase of 6718 which has taken place in the population of public establishments, 587 may be due to a decrease in the number of patients in private asylums. Deducting these, we have had since 1858 a net increase of 6131 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 105 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 34 per cent.\* We have frequently pointed out that the difference in these rates of increase does not necessarily in-

\* The population is calculated according to the estimated populations given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and of 1888.

dicating an increasing amount of mental disease, and that it is probably due in a large measure to what is only an increasing readiness to place persons more or less disordered in mind as lunatics in establishments.

Part of the information furnished by Table III. (Appendix A) is similar to what is furnished in Table I.; but in Table III. the figures are given in their proportions to population, so that the increase or decrease from year to year can be measured independently of what may be due to differences in the total numbers of the population. The most important facts thus obtained are, that after making allowance for the increased population of the country, the number of private lunatics in asylums has increased from 34 to 41 per 100,000 since 1858, that is to say 21 per cent., and that the number of pauper lunatics in asylums and similar establishments has increased from 98 to 188 per 100,000, which is an increase of 92 per cent.

Statistics of  
Lunacy,  
1858-89.  
Proportion of  
Lunatics to  
Population.

In this year the proportion of private lunatics in establishments has reached the highest figure yet recorded, being 41 per 100,000 of population. The highest proportion in any previous year was reached in the year 1881, and again last year, when it was 39.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000, of population was this year 188, and it has only once before attained the same figure, which was in 1882. In the intervening years it remained almost steadily at 185.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings per 100,000 is this year 57, which is the same as last year, and is the highest proportion reached since 1862.

The proportion of all pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population shows an almost steady increase since 1858, and this year attains its highest figure of 245, as against the next highest 242, which was attained last year.

The number of registered paupers has during the same period fallen steadily from 2630 per 100,000 of population to 1450. The number of pauper lunatics per 100,000 of registered paupers has accordingly risen steadily from 5980 in 1858 to 16,924 in 1889.

The proportion of all lunatics to the population is almost wholly governed by the causes which govern the growth of pauper lunacy, and shows a similarly steady increase, reaching in this year its highest record of 289 per 100,000.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON-WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*  
JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.  
JOHN COWAN.  
ARTHUR MITCHELL.  
JOHN SIBBALD.

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## APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1889.

At 1st January	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
1866	550	555	1105	8	13	21	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	1126	5490	6616
1867	583	560	1143	11	14	25	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	1168	5594	6762
1868	551	607	1158	13	15	28	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	1186	5745	6931
1869	541	587	1128	15	20	35	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	1163	5994	7157
1870	568	595	1163	22	27	49	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	1212	6197	7409
Average of the 5 Years, 1871	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
1872	591	622	1213	22	34	56	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	1269	6286	7555
1873	597	640	1237	28	34	62	2297	2579	4876	645	847	1492	1299	6368	7667
1874	600	649	1249	33	43	76	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	1325	6472	7707
1875	608	672	1280	37	39	76	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	1356	6520	7885
1876	623	664	1287	44	41	85	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	1372	6661	8033
Average of the 5 Years.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
1876	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309
1877	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1878	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886
1879	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1398	1468	7690	9158
1880	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384
Average of the 5 Years.	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1881	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1882	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1883	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1884	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
1885	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
Average of the 5 Years.	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1886	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1887	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025
1888	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329
1889	759	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1403	2297	1767	9897	11664

Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1889.

YEARS	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	839		1804	5768	26	29	5823
1859.....	2496	821	797		1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852	866		1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865. }	<b>2880</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>879</b>		<b>1712</b>	<b>6354</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6413</b>
1866.....	3207	812	436	572	1589	6616	46	48	6710
1867.....	3519	672	440	558	1573	6762	45	53	6860
1868.....	3874	501	437	570	1549	6931	45	79	7055
1869.....	4041	557	451	573	1535	7157	50	103	7310
1870.....	4461	303	553	574	1518	7409	49	113	7571
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>3824</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1553</b>	<b>6975</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>7101</b>
1871.....	4524	338	544	630	1519	7555	51	123	7729
1872.....	4579	358	561	615	1554	7667	51	131	7849
1873.....	4665	342	670	556	1564	7797	54	131	7982
1874.....	4717	338	748	565	1517	7885	51	133	8069
1875.....	5002	226	760	573	1472	8033	49	143	8225
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>4697</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>7787</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>7971</b>
1876.....	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8509
1877.....	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878.....	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879.....	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9168	57	171	9386
1880.....	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>5459</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1072</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>1508</b>	<b>8878</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>9096</b>
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884.....	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885.....	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>6168</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1380</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1811</b>	<b>10237</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>10506</b>
1886.....	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887.....	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309
1888.....	6440	148	1460	879	2402	11329	52	228	11609
1889.....	6707	158	1493	878	2428	11664	57	233	11954

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1889.

YEARS.	Population.	* Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Number of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858 .....	3,012,310	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859 .....	3,027,665	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860 .....	3,041,812	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of } 5 Years, } 1861-1865. }		<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>2528</b>	<b>6770</b>
1866 .....	3,185,437	35	1	36	123	49	172	208	2445	7047
1867 .....	3,215,129	36	1	37	126	48	174	211	2371	7338
1868 .....	3,245,098	36	1	37	130	47	177	214	2365	7486
1869 .....	3,275,350	34	1	35	137	46	183	218	2443	7489
1870 .....	3,305,885	35	1	36	143	44	187	223	2430	7714
Av. of 5 Yrs.		<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2411</b>	<b>7415</b>
1871 .....	3,336,707	36	2	38	145	44	189	227	2376	7928
1872 .....	3,360,018	37	2	39	145	44	189	228	2309	8189
1873 .....	3,404,798	37	2	39	147	44	191	230	2199	8658
1874 .....	3,441,056	37	2	39	148	42	190	229	2085	9127
1875 .....	3,477,704	37	2	39	152	40	192	231	1976	9734
Av. of 5 Yrs.		<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>2189</b>	<b>8727</b>
1876 .....	3,495,214	37	3	40	158	40	198	238	1879	10,527
1877 .....	3,527,811	38	3	41	164	40	204	245	1830	11,138
1878 .....	3,560,715	38	3	41	170	39	209	250	1743	11,965
1879 .....	3,593,929	38	3	41	175	39	214	255	1702	12,574
1880 .....	3,627,453	38	3	41	178	39	217	258	1718	12,661
Av. of 5 Yrs.		<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1774</b>	<b>11773</b>
1881 .....	3,661,292	39	3	42	184	41	225	267	1721	13,074
1882 .....	3,735,573	38	3	41	188	42	230	270	1665	13,790
1883 .....	3,785,400	37	3	40	185	45	230	270	1615	14,244
1884 .....	3,825,744	38	3	41	185	47	232	273	1555	14,946
1885 .....	3,866,521	38	3	41	185	48	233	274	1509	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1613</b>	<b>14308</b>
1886 .....	3,907,736	38	3	41	185	53	238	279	1495	15,931
1887 .....	3,949,393	38	3	41	184	54	238	279	1491	15,970
1888 .....	3,991,499	39	3	42	185	57	242	284	1470	16,455
1889 .....	4,034,156	41	3	44	188	57	245	289	1450	16,924

\* The number of Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, is taken at the 1st January of each year, the ordinary Paupers and the Population are those of the previous year, the number of Paupers being that of the 14th May and the Population that of the middle of the year.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1888; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.			Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).						Number Discharged during Year.						Number Transferred during Year.			Number Dead during Year.		
	Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Private.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41
1865.	521	554	1774	2009	212	220	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29
1866.	520	555	1826	2036	246	262	616	758	70	112	227	258	68	71	352	428	11	12	278	373	54
1867.	533	567	1907	2130	225	239	701	822	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55
1868.	551	587	1904	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44
1869.	541	557	2118	2276	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	21	30	248	300	38
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44
1870.	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183	47
1871.	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	383	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147	49
1872.	597	640	2297	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	89	115	49
1873.	600	642	2364	2620	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200	51
1874.	608	672	2384	2704	220	259	912	1011	88	98	348	406	78	113	278	296	20	31	163	183	38
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	334	394	81	105	244	277	22	26	136	166	47
1875.	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1027	1130	87	111	330	446	87	100	247	290	11	21	319	211	59
1876.	629	657	2487	2943	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	449	18	9	237	318	69
1877.	660	697	2697	3076	272	280	1164	1299	94	120	391	509	112	107	313	314	81	20	173	166	50
1878.	657	686	2813	3227	257	260	1077	1153	95	98	385	476	103	104	318	332	19	28	166	182	57
1879.	647	701	3000	3332	290	283	1070	1108	73	104	393	472	114	114	297	329	35	27	170	196	43
Average of 5 Years, 1880-1884.	647	681	2705	3077	270	280	1081	1178	86	108	393	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	215	56
1880.	725	662	3055	3419	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	159	199	54
1881.	719	692	3167	3555	234	227	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57
1882.	701	703	3343	3664	205	234	1117	1272	67	83	428	534	59	88	429	444	11	13	221	193	60
1883.	706	708	3325	3692	240	261	1153	1325	86	99	450	555	98	87	352	439	19	20	182	201	49
1884.	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1195	1281	101	112	456	564	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	209	53
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1888.	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	80	85	363	423	17	15	183	209	55
1885.	715	747	3401	3773	209	266	1248	1318	54	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	204	242	74
1886.	707	762	3484	3764	221	266	1189	1194	88	89	453	508	73	102	397	447	21	23	198	188	54
1887.	708	751	3541	3725	255	286	1089	1262	98	111	392	454	78	87	322	454	17	23	169	185	44
1888.	728	813	3612	3774	233	322	1158	1278	73	110	410	534	70	96	356	335	14	22	190	151	52

\* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.\*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1888.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
1858.....	M. 193	F. 213	T. 406	M. 436	F. 606	T. 1042	M. 629	F. 819	T. 1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	<b>186</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1424</b>
1865.....	204	225	429	482	561	1043	686	786	1472
1866.....	235	210	445	537	585	1122	772	795	1567
1867.....	212	238	450	597	664	1261	809	902	1711
1868.....	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869.....	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
Average of } 5 Years. }	<b>210</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1673</b>
1870.....	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871.....	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872.....	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873.....	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874.....	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
Average of } 5 Years. }	<b>204</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1485</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1026</b>	<b>1921</b>
1875.....	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876.....	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877.....	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878.....	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879.....	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of } 5 Years. }	<b>247</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1831</b>	<b>1115</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>2317</b>
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of } 5 Years. }	<b>212</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>2060</b>	<b>1178</b>	<b>1332</b>	<b>2510</b>
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886.....	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887.....	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888.....	219	300	519	968	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614

\* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1888.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	<b>156</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1309</b>
1865.....	166	462	137	114	64	299	367	875	1242
1866.....	191	482	106	159	91	342	388	983	1371
1867.....	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1066	1469
1868.....	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1075	1474
1869.....	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1243	1639
Average of } 5 Years. }	<b>183</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>1438</b>
1870.....	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1268	1673
1871.....	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1311	1726
1872.....	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1391	1757
1873.....	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1555	1964
1874.....	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1411	1822
Average of } 5 Years. }	<b>179</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1387</b>	<b>1788</b>
1875.....	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876.....	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877.....	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878.....	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879.....	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of } 5 Years. }	<b>194</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>2062</b>
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of } 5 Years. }	<b>184</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1937</b>	<b>2355</b>
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886.....	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887.....	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888.....	183	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1888.  
(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Trans- fers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	1255.5	1167.5	2421.0	449	498	947	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	35.8	42.6	39.1	33.6	40.3	37.2	8.6	8.0	8.4
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5	463	465	918	149	186	335	126	109	235	107	93	200	35.9	36.6	36.0	32.1	40.8	36.5	8.1	7.4	7.8
Average of 5 Years 1860-1864.....	1434.8	1440.4	2875.2	498	534	1032	174	208	382	150	161	311	132	103	235	34.7	37.1	35.9	35.0	37.0	37.0	9.2	7.1	8.2
YEAR 1865.....	1575.0	1700.5	3275.5	540	586	1126	198	215	413	174	207	381	107	119	226	34.2	34.4	34.4	36.6	36.7	36.7	6.7	6.9	6.9
" 1866.....	1716.5	1735.0	3451.5	779	771	1550	227	263	490	226	230	456	143	142	285	43.2	44.4	44.9	27.8	34.1	31.6	8.3	8.1	8.3
" 1867.....	1816.0	1834.0	3650.0	664	727	1391	219	288	507	141	142	283	194	144	338	38.6	39.6	38.1	33.0	39.6	36.4	10.7	7.8	9.3
" 1868.....	1968.0	1991.0	3959.0	661	701	1362	235	296	531	168	175	343	161	157	318	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	40.8	39.0	8.2	7.9	8.0
" 1869.....	2188.6	2184.7	4373.5	899	944	1843	272	315	587	199	228	427	210	198	405	41.0	43.2	42.1	30.2	33.3	31.9	9.5	9.0	9.3
Average of 5 Years.....	1853.1	1889.0	3742.1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38.2	39.5	38.9	32.5	36.9	34.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1870.....	2237.5	2249.5	4487.0	697	824	1521	292	347	639	205	246	451	201	195	396	31.1	36.6	33.9	41.9	42.1	42.0	8.9	8.6	8.8
" 1871.....	2246.0	2286.5	4532.5	755	811	1566	303	329	632	236	232	468	156	138	384	33.6	35.5	34.6	40.1	40.4	40.4	8.3	8.7	8.5
" 1872.....	2288.5	2328.5	4618.0	784	858	1642	306	396	702	222	238	460	212	183	395	34.2	36.8	35.6	39.0	46.2	42.1	9.3	7.9	8.6
" 1873.....	2309.5	2382.5	4692.0	829	965	1794	337	406	743	250	312	562	222	179	401	35.9	38.5	38.2	40.7	42.8	41.4	9.6	7.5	8.5
" 1874.....	2380.5	2478.5	4859.0	906	958	1864	383	389	772	235	255	488	191	185	376	38.1	38.6	38.4	36.8	40.6	38.7	8.0	7.5	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2292.6	2345.3	4637.9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34.6	37.7	36.2	39.6	42.3	41.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1875.....	2466.0	2609.0	5075.0	953	984	1937	325	425	750	361	357	618	236	172	408	38.6	37.7	38.2	34.1	43.2	38.7	9.6	6.6	8.0
" 1876.....	2501.5	2695.5	5197.0	867	975	1842	333	434	767	272	305	577	210	155	425	34.7	36.2	35.4	38.4	44.5	41.6	8.4	8.0	8.2
" 1877.....	2578.0	2764.5	5342.5	892	1018	1910	325	459	784	254	271	525	206	163	389	34.6	36.8	35.8	38.4	45.1	41.0	8.0	6.6	7.3
" 1878.....	2680.0	2870.5	5550.5	924	970	1894	336	414	750	275	259	534	212	191	403	34.5	35.8	34.1	36.4	42.7	39.6	7.9	6.7	7.3
" 1879.....	2798.0	2939.0	5737.0	939	917	1856	337	429	766	247	277	524	233	206	439	33.2	35.3	33.4	35.9	46.8	41.3	8.3	7.0	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0	915	973	1883	331	432	763	232	274	556	219	193	414	35.1	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	40.4	8.4	7.0	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	2890.5	2981.5	5872.0	852	1026	1878	350	420	770	242	299	541	215	285	450	29.5	34.4	32.0	41.1	40.9	41.0	7.4	7.9	7.7
" 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	6109.2	1021	1189	2210	372	498	870	291	320	611	231	288	461	33.9	38.4	36.2	36.4	41.9	39.4	7.7	7.4	7.5
" 1882.....	3095.5	3155.5	6251.0	930	1089	2029	251	470	821	305	378	683	282	280	429	30.6	34.8	32.7	37.7	42.7	40.5	9.3	7.6	8.4
" 1883.....	3028.5	3185.5	6215.0	1011	1147	2158	291	500	919	346	335	681	250	261	511	33.4	36.0	34.7	41.4	43.6	42.6	8.3	8.2	8.2
" 1884.....	3005.0	3227.0	6232.0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	330	406	736	262	295	497	34.9	38.0	35.4	42.2	40.7	41.4	8.6	7.3	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4	974	1125	2099	388	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	488	32.5	35.9	34.2	39.8	42.0	41.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
YEAR 1885.....	3056.0	3245.0	6301.0	1037	1110	2147	319	445	804	389	441	834	263	257	520	33.9	34.2	34.1	34.6	40.1	37.4	8.6	7.9	8.3
" 1886.....	3074.0	3237.5	6311.5	1018	1080	2078	418	450	868	337	357	694	253	234	487	33.1	33.7	32.8	41.1	42.5	41.1	8.2	7.7	7.9
" 1887.....	3119.0	3269.0	6388.0	993	1101	2094	386	452	838	269	385	627	246	503	503	31.8	33.7	32.3	39.0	41.1	40.1	8.2	7.5	7.9
" 1888.....	3220.0	3358.5	6578.5	1039	1161	2290	365	468	833	300	307	607	253	250	563	32.3	34.6	33.4	35.1	40.3	37.9	7.9	7.4	7.6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1888.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Year 1858.....	255.0	462.0	817.0	125	229	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	33.2	48.0	42.5	38.4	38.7	38.6	10.8	8.4	8.1
" 1859.....	361.5	490.0	841.5	113	163	231	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	32.1	34.3	33.4	39.3	39.1				
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	385.9	501.5	887.4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34.3	34.5	34.4	35.0	30.5		7.9	8.2	8.0
Year 1865.....	342.5	422.5	765.0	123	161	284	47	58	105	28	48	86	32	35	67	35.9	38.1	37.1	36.0	37.0		9.3	8.2	8.8
" 1866.....	302.5	407.5	710.0	145	215	360	43	55	98	148	174	322	31	35	66	47.9	52.7	50.7	29.6	25.5		10.2	8.5	9.3
" 1867.....	264.0	340.7	604.7	129	179	308	33	64	97	62	140	202	28	27	55	48.8	52.5	50.9	25.6	35.7		10.6	7.9	9.1
" 1868.....	217.0	312.8	529.8	110	156	266	38	52	90	39	36	75	23	19	42	50.7	49.9	50.2	34.6	33.8		10.6	6.1	7.9
" 1869.....	166.7	270.6	437.3	83	129	212	40	53	93	143	191	339	11	24	35	49.8	47.7	48.5	48.2	41.1		6.6	8.8	8.0
Average of 5 Years.....	258.5	350.3	609.3	118	168	286	40	56	98	87	118	205	25	28	53	45.6	47.9	46.9	34.1	33.6		9.7	8.0	8.7
Year 1870.....	120.5	212.5	333.0	107	138	245	28	39	67	37	66	103	17	27	44	88.6	64.9	73.6	26.2	28.4		14.1	12.7	13.2
" 1871.....	130.5	215.5	346.0	88	132	220	19	31	50	46	67	113	20	9	29	67.4	61.3	63.6	21.6	23.5		15.3	4.2	8.4
" 1872.....	138.5	217.0	355.5	61	73	134	17	29	46	32	49	79	13	18	31	44.0	33.6	37.7	27.9	39.7		9.4	8.3	8.7
" 1873.....	129.0	210.0	339.0	47	93	140	14	33	47	20	40	60	20	15	35	36.4	44.3	41.3	29.8	35.5		15.5	7.1	10.3
" 1874.....	111.5	200.5	312.0	43	72	115	24	27	51	60	90	150	9	18	27	38.6	35.9	36.9	55.8	37.5		8.1	9.0	8.7
Average of 5 Years.....	126.0	211.1	337.1	69	102	171	20	32	52	39	62	101	16	17	33	54.9	48.1	50.7	29.5	31.3		12.5	8.2	9.8
Year 1875.....	78.0	145.0	223.0	37	65	92	21	25	46	12	53	65	8	11	19	47.4	37.9	41.3	56.8	45.5		10.3	7.6	8.5
" 1876.....	75.0	125.0	200.0	35	62	87	11	20	31	9	15	24	12	3	15	46.7	41.6	43.5	31.4	38.5		16.0	2.4	7.5
" 1877.....	77.5	129.0	206.5	41	45	86	14	25	39	13	12	25	8	10	18	52.9	34.9	41.6	34.1	55.6		10.3	7.8	8.7
" 1878.....	76.7	130.0	206.7	34	51	85	16	18	34	13	7	20	44.3	39.2	41.1	47.1	35.3	40.0	16.9	43.5		16.9	5.4	9.7
" 1879.....	73.5	127.7	201.2	25	34	59	6	15	21	36	36	72	5	6	11	34.0	26.6	29.3	24.0	44.1		6.8	4.7	5.5
Average of 5 Years.....	76.1	131.3	207.4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	16	45.2	36.1	39.1	39.5	43.5		12.1	5.6	7.7
Year 1880.....	50.0	107.5	167.5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	28.0	27.0	27.3	35.7	37.9		10.0	2.8	5.1
" 1881.....	47.5	108.0	165.5	17	24	41	9	12	21	8	15	13	3	6	9	35.8	22.0	23.6	52.9	50.0		6.3	5.5	5.8
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	162.5	13	23	36	5	7	12	3	12	15	8	8	16	29.2	21.3	23.6	38.5	30.4		18.0	7.4	10.5
" 1883.....	46.5	110.0	166.5	17	28	45	3	9	15	2	13	15	4	4	10	36.6	25.5	23.8	17.6	7.1		11.1	8.6	5.5
" 1884.....	48.0	107.5	165.5	8	13	21	7	8	15	4	7	11	1	10	11	16.7	12.1	13.5	57.5	61.5		71.4	9.3	7.1
Average of 5 Years.....	47.3	108.4	165.7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29.2	21.6	23.8	42.0	34.2		37.8	8.9	6.1
Year 1885.....	44.0	99.5	143.5	6	26	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13.6	26.1	22.3	33.3	53.8		13.6	8.0	9.8
" 1886.....	40.5	97.5	138.0	11	20	31	3	5	8	4	7	12	3	11	14	27.2	20.5	22.5	27.3	25.0		7.4	11.3	10.1
" 1887.....	41.0	97.0	138.0	21	28	49	5	8	13	5	5	10	6	1	7	51.2	28.9	35.5	29.8	28.6		14.6	1.0	5.1
" 1888.....	46.0	107.0	163.0	15	33	48	3	9	12	4	4	9	13	3	9	32.6	30.8	31.4	20.0	27.3		8.7	8.4	8.5

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1888.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	187.0	245.0	432.0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	37	37	74	58.8	67.7	63.9	40.9	52.4	48.6	19.7	15.1	17.1
" 1859.....	189.5	268.5	458.0	131	162	293	57	95	152	22	22	44	37	23	60	65.8	60.4	62.6	49.3	58.6	51.9	18.5	8.5	12.8
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204.0	280.0	484.0	124	133	257	62	72	134	23	24	47	33	28	61	60.6	47.4	53.1	49.3	54.1	52.0	16.3	10.1	12.6
YEAR 1865.....	219.0	276.5	495.5	93	117	210	46	59	105	25	33	58	32	20	42	42.4	42.3	42.4	48.6	50.4	50.1	10.2	7.2	8.5
" 1866.....	194.0	247.7	441.7	72	93	165	35	44	79	15	22	37	21	23	44	39.1	37.5	37.4	45.1	47.3	47.2	9.3	10.0	10.0
" 1867.....	189.5	250.0	439.5	94	105	199	49	45	94	29	31	60	25	24	49	49.6	42.0	45.3	48.2	47.9	47.2	13.2	9.6	11.1
" 1868.....	190.0	253.0	443.0	92	108	200	50	58	108	14	24	38	18	23	41	48.4	42.2	45.1	53.7	54.0	49.5	9.0	9.2	9.0
" 1869.....	199.0	283.0	482.0	94	179	273	40	63	103	46	56	102	16	17	33	47.2	63.2	56.6	42.5	35.2	37.7	8.0	6.0	6.8
Average of 5 Years.....	198.3	262.1	460.4	89	120	209	44	54	98	26	33	59	20	21	41	44.9	45.9	45.4	49.4	44.7	46.9	10.3	8.2	8.9
YEAR 1870.....	212.5	336.0	548.5	103	146	249	50	76	126	35	47	82	18	23	51	48.4	43.4	45.4	48.5	52.0	50.6	8.4	9.8	9.3
" 1871.....	217.5	335.0	552.5	126	130	256	61	57	118	32	25	57	26	39	65	57.9	38.8	46.3	48.4	43.8	46.1	12.0	11.6	11.8
" 1872.....	224.5	342.0	566.5	114	127	241	55	68	123	22	31	53	30	24	54	50.0	37.1	42.5	48.2	53.5	51.0	13.4	7.0	9.5
" 1873.....	217.5	314.5	532.0	211	255	466	81	105	186	50	61	111	41	48	89	71.5	61.5	65.7	48.4	41.2	39.9	13.9	11.6	12.2
" 1874.....	315.5	438.5	754.0	140	183	323	75	84	159	41	46	87	20	46	66	44.4	41.7	42.8	53.6	45.9	49.2	6.3	10.5	8.8
Average of 5 Years.....	253.0	373.2	626.2	139	168	307	64	78	142	36	42	78	27	38	65	54.9	45.1	49.0	46.4	46.4	46.3	10.7	10.2	10.4
YEAR 1875.....	361.0	441.0	802.0	321	296	617	70	103	173	131	115	246	38	59	97	88.9	67.1	76.9	21.8	34.8	28.0	10.5	13.4	12.1
" 1876.....	457.5	505.0	1022.5	419	481	900	143	139	282	160	178	338	64	46	110	91.6	85.1	88.0	34.1	28.9	31.3	14.0	8.1	10.8
" 1877.....	565.0	595.0	1160.0	850	385	685	188	134	272	135	112	247	53	58	111	74.5	56.3	64.3	39.4	40.0	39.7	11.3	9.7	10.4
" 1878.....	501.5	613.5	1115.0	340	345	685	137	136	263	115	144	259	59	60	119	67.8	56.2	61.4	37.4	39.4	38.4	11.8	9.8	10.7
" 1879.....	543.0	641.0	1184.0	348	330	678	116	125	241	116	110	226	74	47	121	64.1	51.5	57.3	33.3	37.9	35.5	13.6	7.3	10.2
Average of 5 Years.....	466.6	571.1	1037.7	356	357	713	119	127	246	131	132	263	58	54	112	76.2	62.6	68.7	33.4	35.6	34.5	12.3	9.5	10.8
YEAR 1880.....	581.5	704.0	1285.5	365	419	784	162	153	315	120	137	247	48	61	109	62.8	59.5	61.4	36.5	40.2	40.2	8.3	8.7	8.5
" 1881.....	617.5	728.5	1346.0	354	331	685	132	170	292	138	124	262	57	66	123	57.3	45.4	50.9	34.5	51.4	42.6	9.2	9.1	8.5
" 1882.....	616.0	729.5	1345.5	332	319	651	131	139	140	279	153	97	250	44	51	95	53.9	43.7	47.8	43.9	42.9	7.1	7.0	7.1
" 1883.....	646.5	741.0	1387.5	315	348	663	137	145	282	76	145	221	73	66	139	48.7	47.0	47.8	48.5	41.7	42.5	11.3	8.9	10.0
" 1884.....	670.0	746.5	1416.5	310	293	603	132	127	259	85	89	174	75	57	132	46.3	39.2	42.6	42.6	43.3	43.0	11.2	7.6	9.3
Average of 5 Years.....	626.3	729.9	1356.2	335	342	677	138	147	285	114	116	230	59	60	119	53.5	46.9	49.9	41.3	43.0	42.1	9.5	8.2	8.8
YEAR 1885.....	676.5	763.5	1440.0	270	312	582	108	133	241	103	111	214	64	53	117	39.9	40.9	40.4	40.4	42.6	41.4	9.5	6.9	8.1
" 1886.....	687.0	757.5	1444.5	279	286	565	116	135	251	71	134	195	66	54	120	40.6	37.8	39.1	41.6	42.7	44.4	9.6	7.3	8.3
" 1887.....	699.5	752.5	1452.0	254	321	575	92	131	223	81	141	165	62	50	141	36.3	42.7	29.6	36.2	40.5	38.8	11.7	7.3	9.7
" 1888.....	702.0	774.5	1476.5	263	348	611	109	164	273	86	84	170	62	74	136	37.5	44.9	41.4	41.4	45.1	44.7	8.8	9.6	9.2



APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1888.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions. (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	193.5	314.5	21	35	56	...	5	5	12	23	35	12	16	28	17.3	18.0	17.8	...	14.3	8.9	9.9	8.2	8.9	9.0
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	354.5	51	60	111	...	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	39.3	26.6	31.3	1.9	6.6	4.5	14.7	5.7	9.0	
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	153.9	229.7	383.6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25.1	21.3	22.9	8.3	13.1	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4	
YEAR 1865.....	204.5	297.5	502.0	59	83	142	...	5	5	15	11	26	16	12	28	28.8	27.8	28.3	...	6.0	3.5	5.9	4.0	5.6	
" 1866.....	242.1	343.1	585.2	58	101	159	1	5	6	21	102	123	19	18	37	23.9	29.4	27.2	1.7	4.9	3.8	7.8	5.2	6.3	
" 1867.....	237.2	352.5	589.7	32	137	159	2	4	6	24	48	72	26	34	60	13.5	36.0	27.0	6.2	3.1	3.8	10.9	9.6	10.2	
" 1868.....	240.8	361.1	601.9	56	79	135	14	11	25	26	34	60	20	31	51	23.2	21.8	22.4	23.2	13.9	18.5	8.3	8.6	8.5	
" 1869.....	241.5	373.0	614.5	78	96	174	5	6	11	22	27	49	26	26	52	32.3	25.7	28.3	5.1	6.2	6.3	10.7	6.9	8.5	
Average of 5 Years.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24.3	28.1	26.6	7.8	6.4	6.5	9.2	7.0	7.8	
YEAR 1870.....	246.0	356.0	602.0	68	70	138	2	6	8	7	12	19	23	27	50	27.6	19.6	22.9	7.3	8.6	5.8	9.3	7.6	8.3	
" 1871.....	267.0	356.0	623.0	52	73	125	2	8	10	15	55	70	27	34	61	19.5	20.5	20.1	3.8	11.0	8.0	10.1	9.6	9.8	
" 1872.....	281.0	353.0	634.0	46	56	102	2	5	8	20	28	15	19	34	16.4	15.9	16.1	4.3	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.4		
" 1873.....	244.5	307.5	552.0	45	65	110	5	8	13	22	24	46	15	27	42	18.4	21.1	19.9	11.1	12.3	11.8	6.1	8.8	7.6	
" 1874.....	247.5	322.5	570.0	43	57	100	4	8	9	20	20	40	17	28	45	17.4	17.7	17.5	9.3	7.0	8.0	6.9	8.7	7.9	
Average of 5 Years.....	257.2	339.0	586.2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19.8	18.9	19.3	5.9	9.0	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.7	
YEAR 1875.....	254.5	336.5	591.0	38	69	107	1	4	5	10	20	30	12	25	37	14.9	20.5	18.1	2.6	5.8	4.7	4.7	7.4	6.3	
" 1876.....	295.0	349.5	644.5	63	60	123	9	3	12	6	26	39	11	24	35	21.4	17.2	19.1	14.3	5.0	9.8	3.7	6.9	5.4	
" 1877.....	297.0	357.5	654.5	43	61	104	8	11	19	23	26	49	23	20	43	14.5	17.1	15.9	18.6	18.0	18.3	7.7	5.6	6.6	
" 1878.....	290.5	360.0	650.5	36	47	83	1	6	7	18	10	28	11	25	36	12.4	13.1	12.8	2.8	12.8	8.4	3.8	6.9	5.5	
" 1879.....	296.0	370.5	666.5	48	65	113	7	7	14	12	20	32	25	23	48	16.2	17.5	17.0	14.6	10.8	12.4	8.4	6.2	7.2	
Average of 5 Years.....	286.6	354.8	641.4	46	60	108	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15.9	17.0	16.5	11.4	10.3	10.4	5.7	6.6	6.1	
YEAR 1880.....	311.0	374.0	685.0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18.3	16.0	17.1	3.5	8.3	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.3	
" 1881.....	323.0	393.0	716.0	47	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	25	21	46	14.5	16.5	14.9	21	6.8	4.7	7.7	5.3	6.4	
" 1882.....	323.5	393.5	717.0	47	65	112	...	...	...	27	48	72	17	25	42	14.5	16.5	15.6	...	...	...	5.3	6.4	5.9	
" 1883.....	325.5	392.0	717.5	50	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	56	16	21	37	15.4	16.1	15.7	14.0	11.1	12.4	4.9	5.4	5.2	
" 1884.....	345.0	397.5	742.5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19.7	19.9	19.8	29	8.9	6.1	5.2	5.5	6.4	
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	716.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16.6	16.7	16.8	4.4	7.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	
YEAR 1885.....	386.5	418.5	805.0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	136	16	31	47	37.3	32.5	34.8	3.9	5.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	5.8	
" 1886.....	427.5	484.5	854.5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	54	23.9	22.0	22.9	3.9	7.4	5.6	4.7	8.0	6.3	
" 1887.....	436.5	481.5	868.0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	20	33	17.4	22.7	20.0	9.2	4.1	6.3	3.0	4.6	3.8	
" 1888.....	443.5	485.0	878.5	74	58	132	6	3	9	36	31	67	29	28	37	16.7	13.3	15.0	8.1	5.2	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	

The Average Mortality per cent., and the Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death in Royal and District Asylums during the Thirty-one Years 1858-88.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.		Number of Years on which Average is taken.	Average Annual Percentage of Deaths on Number of Resident.				Deaths which took place within a year after Admission.				Cerebral and Spinal Affections.								Thoracic Affections.								Abdominal Affections.						General Debility, and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE X.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,\* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1888.

13



The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments\* or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1889.

	SCOTLAND		Aberdeen.	Argyll.	Ayr.	Banff.	Berwick.	Bute.	Caithness.	Clackmannan.	Dumfries.	Dumfries.	Edinburgh.	Elgin.	Fife.	Forfar.	Haddington.	Inverness.	Kincardine.	Kinross.	Kirkcubright.	Lanark.	Linlithgow.	Nairn.	Orkney.	Peebles.	Perth.	Renfrew.	Ross.	Roxburgh.	Seikirk.	Shetland.	Stirling.	Sutherland.	Wigtown.																																	
Populations for 1881	3,735,573	268,385	76,804	217,630	61,313	25,273	17,534	20,859	28,721	78,182	76,167	383,304	44,260	173,131	286,020	28,810	90,516	35,465	6,068	42,127	942,206	44,022	8,847	32,044	13,713	128,884	225,611	79,467	59,771	18,757	29,705	107,485	22,376	38,611																																		
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.																																		
1861	2470	1787	290	116	90	132	133	122	84	53	29	32	20	20	29	70	21	12	52	17	99	53	529	78	64	34	199	76	329	64	63	37	84	130	53	29	13	6	57	27	580	102	37	11	14	9	16	33	13	8	215	160	163	32	24	130	42	44	8	9	17	26	85	43	18	35	41	47
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1861-1865	3617.6	1690.6	301.2	112.0	97.2	120.0	132.0	106.0	44.0	45.2	31.0	29.0	18.6	17.0	36.6	64.6	22.6	9.6	51.8	19.0	98.8	46.4	539.2	79.0	54.0	32.8	189.6	71.8	352.4	64.0	59.0	34.4	81.6	121.2	55.6	24.6	9.8	5.4	62.0	29.0	631.6	106.8	37.4	11.2	13.6	8.4	12.2	34.4	13.2	5.8	218.8	143.8	152.8	29.4	66.8	117.4	46.2	49.6	7.6	7.8	19.0	29.0	85.4	39.6	18.6	32.4	43.2	44.0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1861)	113	53	123	48	125	154	69	53	73	75	85	79	112	102	90	159	100	42	93	34	131	62	179	26	124	75	120	46	159	23	158	91	93	138	161	71	129	71	147	69	90	15	94	28	134	83	67	108	111	49	167	110	77	15	81	145	85	92	62	64	60	92	90	42	75	131	107	109
1866	3922	1568	315	109	122	117	169	82	54	45	32	26	19	16	35	61	26	7	53	21	112	35	541	77	68	33	194	67	385	62	55	30	108	104	56	25	9	7	69	38	729	97	43	12	14	6	22	32	21	1	219	134	164	25	80	102	45	30	9	8	21	33	92	39	13	28	53	48
1867	4046	1548	312	106	129	115	164	87	68	44	36	25	17	16	27	68	28	7	65	21	120	84	369	81	64	34	197	60	390	58	60	29	114	102	56	25	11	8	56	39	765	106	47	11	13	4	21	32	20	1	224	135	176	24	88	100	45	30	7	8	18	28	95	32	19	28	47	50
1868	4224	1521	354	109	139	108	185	98	73	50	38	28	18	17	35	65	28	7	68	20	135	85	586	79	66	33	204	62	402	58	64	27	115	100	56	27	16	7	60	34	788	107	45	10	14	4	21	31	23	1	222	129	176	24	85	97	53	41	9	8	18	26	104	26	22	26	49	48
1869	4494	1500	345	114	144	108	192	92	77	50	38	20	17	17	39	51	29	9	68	16	140	34	335	78	68	33	222	65	420	62	74	26	132	104	62	30	16	7	62	34	842	109	47	9	18	5	24	28	22	3	246	128	171	19	145	92	58	43	12	8	24	28	117	23	21	26	52	44
1870	4738	1469	382	106	148	108	200	94	86	47	46	17	25	16	45	51	29	10	70	14	140	37	622	74	69	32	225	63	453	63	72	26	138	98	63	19	19	7	65	36	884	108	47	9	17	6	23	26	23	5	255	129	191	25	194	85	58	40	12	7	22	25	121	24	20	27	53	46
Absolute Annual Average	4282.4	1521.2	337.6	108.8	136.4	109.2	189.0	89.6	71.0	47.2	38.0	22.2	19.2	16.2	36.2	55.2	28.0	8.0	62.8	18.4	127.4	35.0	582.2	77.8	60.0	33.0	208.6	61.4	410.0	60.6	65.2	27.6	123.4	101.6	58.4	23.2	14.2	7.2	60.6	35.8	798.6	104.4	45.8	10.2	15.2	5.0	22.2	29.8	21.8	2.2	233.2	129.0	175.6	23.4	34.4	95.2	51.8	45.4	9.8	7.8	20.6	28.0	165.8	28.8	20.0	26.8	50.8	47.2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861-71)	127	45	138	44	190	144	90	45	114	76	104	61	113	95	91	138	118	34	107	31	170	47	177	24	138	76	130	38	173	26	173	73	139	116	169	67	197	100	145	86	104	14	112	25	149	49	71	95	177	18	183	101	81	11	117	118	96	84	70	56	65	89	108	29	82	110	131	122
1871	4933	1463	389	14	157	102	228	87	95	46	47	17	23	15	46	52	33	10	76	16	142	85	640	73	68	28	229	61	465	68	76	22	136	93	62	18	18	8	68	36	898	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	24	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	38	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	25	48	48
1872	4876	1492	394	115	146	110	225	83	98	50	45	19	25	15	46	51	33	10	77	17	131	85	622	86	65	33	217	63	487	54	65	21	134	95	64	17	17	8	65	36	890	108	45	8	15	5	20	27	28	7	270	124	202	33	116	85	69	32	15	6	22	29	117	39	22	24	55	45
1873	4984	1488	398	109	140	118	221	81	93	47	46	19	21	17	45	51	34	13	74	17	138	84	636	88	65	33	208	75	485	54	60	19	139	96	74	18	15	9	68	38	962	109	47	9	14	6	19	28	24	5	274	113	220	29	174	84	78	39	11	4	20	30	118	42	21	22	61	43
1874	5088	1441	398	115	152	104	270	79	82	43	46	18	33	17	46	51	32	13	77	18	130	28	611	87	60	38	205	84	501	57	68	19	147	98	63	16	10	69	38	1010	102	50	10	13	5	24	27	24	5	256	111	232	32	131	81	83	27	14	3	23	28	133	39	21	19	66	40	
1875	5374	1387	434	105	160	95	279	70	91	41	54	17	39	16	51	47	36	13	82	17	128	27	613	88	67	34	201	91	628	58	79	16	151	88	60	18	17	10	67	26	1080	106	63	9	13	5	26	28	23	6	262	99	241	33	138	79	88	27	15	4	23	28	149	33	26	17	60	38
Absolute Annual Average	5009.0	1454.2	401.2	111.6	151.0	105.8	250.6	80.0	90.8	45.8	47.6	18.0	28.2	16.0	47.2	50.4	33.6	11.8	77.2	17.0	133.8	31.8	624.6	84.4	63.0	33.2	212.0	75.2	492.8	55.8	69.4	19.0	141.4	92.2	64.6	18.0	16.6	9.0	66.4	32.8	955.0	103.8	49.6	8.8	13.8	5.2	21.8	27.8	24.6	5.8	260.4	115.6	216.4	32.4	124.8	82.2	76.2	31.4	13.0	4.6	21.2	27.8	128.8	36.8	22.4	21.4	60.0	42.8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871-81)	142	41	155	43	200	140	125	40	147	74	131	49	163	93	118	126	140	49	122	27	180	43	174	24	143	75	129	46	191	22	183	50	165	108	184	51	231	125	158	79	112	12	116	21	148	56	71	90	193	46	207	92	98	15	133	101	55	79	28	67	88	131	37	96	92	162	115	
1876	5631	1381	441	94	164	96	27	75	96	38	55	20	40	17	59	49	39	11	89	14	131	29	623	91	63	40	225	80	558	68	77	18	163	88	64	12	30	9	72	23	1104	92	49	11	12	6	27	30	24	6	236	109	238	30	130	84	96	28	14	2	26	84	154	32	34	21	72	38
1877	5773	1418	462	94	187	98	308	75	101	42	66	17	41	18	62	58	40	10	96	14	124	28	610	90	65	37	230	81	546	58	75	17	151	101	60	13	21	9	69	24	1189	87	52	10	15	5	29	39	22	5	274	109	286	27	133	100	99	25	15	3	26	36	156	36	31	24	76	36
1878	6040	1385	473	91	196	87	322	71	102	46	69	20	46	14	61	58	40	10	101	13	147	29	653	90	77	39	264	75	565	63	78	17	160	101	63	18	30	7	71	22	1243	91	60	10	12	3	32	30	26	4	293	103	304	32	162	102	99	22	19	2	27	35	173	37	39	23	73	32
1879	6292	1398	492	95	203	85	351	68	107	49	67	24	48	17	61	63	40	8	107	14	158	27	696	83	80	39	274	75	586	49	78	15	163	108	60	11	21	7	70	21	1274	99	56	10	16	3	35	34	26	5	306	107	306	31	185	108	98	20	18	2	36	39	172	38	44	24	77	30
1880	6474	1415	519	90	222	76	364	65																																																												





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XII.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1889; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum or Poorhouse. 17





COUNTIES.	Population in 1881.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1889.						DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						In Private Dwellings under sanction of the Board.					
		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.						In Establishments.						With Relatives.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen . . . . .	298,365	332	395	727	176	223	399	107	99	206	30	43	73	19	30	49	19	30	49
2. Argyll . . . . .	76,604	176	188	364	151	136	287	...	...	...	15	29	44	10	23	33	15	29	44
3. Ayr . . . . .	217,630	243	281	524	154	169	323	53	51	104	18	27	45	18	34	52	18	34	52
4. Banff . . . . .	61,313	91	103	194	73	67	140	1	1	2	16	18	34	1	17	18	1	17	18
5. Berwick . . . . .	35,273	40	60	100	30	33	63	...	...	...	5	12	17	5	15	20	5	15	20
6. Bute . . . . .	17,634	26	40	66	20	31	51	...	...	...	1	4	5	5	5	10	5	5	10
7. Caithness . . . . .	33,859	70	90	160	38	48	86	...	...	...	28	33	61	4	9	13	4	9	13
8. Clackmannan . . . . .	28,721	24	24	48	20	19	39	2	2	4	...	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	3
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	78,182	74	73	147	41	34	75	27	26	53	...	6	7	...	7	12	...	7	12
10. Dumfries . . . . .	76,167	88	90	178	67	73	140	...	...	...	15	11	26	6	6	12	15	11	26
11. Edinburgh— Urban Dist. . . . .	305,100	363	457	820	234	253	487	56	41	97	12	14	26	61	149	210	12	14	26
Mid-Lothian Dist. . . . .	84,104	88	97	185	67	68	135	5	5	10	7	12	19	9	12	21	7	12	19
Elgin (or Moray) . . . . .	44,260	67	99	166	52	68	120	...	...	...	6	13	19	9	18	27	6	13	19
12. Fife . . . . .	172,131	214	255	469	175	186	361	...	...	...	...	12	16	27	58	80	...	12	16
13. Forfar . . . . .	266,020	330	450	780	195	251	446	84	96	180	23	24	47	28	79	107	23	24	47
14. Haddington . . . . .	38,510	63	64	127	46	47	93	6	8	14	8	6	14	3	3	6	8	6	14
15. Haddington . . . . .	90,546	199	207	406	115	97	212	...	...	...	60	72	132	24	38	62	60	72	132
16. Inverness . . . . .	35,465	35	45	80	26	26	52	7	14	21	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	3	4
17. Kincardine . . . . .	6,063	10	14	24	6	10	16	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	6	...	2	2
18. Kinross . . . . .	42,127	41	49	90	33	34	67	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	6	11	...	3	9
19. Kirkcubright . . . . .	942,206	1,042	1,060	2,102	850	783	1,633	46	44	90	39	44	88	107	189	296	39	44	88
20. Lanark . . . . .	44,022	50	48	98	34	29	63	11	8	19	2	10	12	3	1	4	2	10	12
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	8,847	15	13	28	12	12	24	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
22. Nairn . . . . .	32,044	36	51	87	23	30	53	...	...	...	9	16	25	4	5	9	9	16	25
23. Orkney . . . . .	13,713	7	19	26	7	16	23	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	2
24. Peebles . . . . .	128,884	218	227	445	145	149	294	19	19	38	23	24	47	...	35	66	...	24	47
25. Perth . . . . .	225,611	201	255	456	182	206	388	...	...	...	2	7	9	17	42	59	2	7	9
26. Renfrew . . . . .	79,467	153	153	306	90	102	192	...	...	...	49	35	84	14	16	30	49	35	84
27. Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	59,771	55	68	123	47	57	104	...	...	...	6	4	10	2	7	9	6	4	10
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	18,757	10	17	27	9	12	21	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	1	1	...	1	4
29. Selkirk . . . . .	29,705	45	49	94	16	22	38	1	...	...	19	19	38	9	8	17	19	19	38
30. Shetland . . . . .	107,485	117	131	248	101	102	203	4	6	10	4	9	13	8	14	22	4	9	13
31. Stirling . . . . .	22,376	36	51	87	20	30	50	1	...	...	13	19	32	2	2	4	13	19	32
32. Sutherland . . . . .	38,611	56	59	115	21	23	44	15	13	28	15	14	29	5	9	14	15	14	29
33. Wigtown . . . . .	3,735,573	4,615	5,282	9,897	3,276	3,446	6,722	445	438	878	445	563	1,008	449	840	1,289	445	563	1,008
TOTAL . . . . .																			

\* Inmates of schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A—TABLE XIV.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1888, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1888.		Number intimated during the Year 1888.		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.*								B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		Placed in Establishments.				Discharged from Establishments.				Died.		Exempted from Removal of Single Patients Intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.	
					Of Patients intimated during 1888.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Removed from Poor-Roll.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen . . . . .	291	310	51	75	53	74	59	70	2	1	24	33	6	7	29	19	2	4	1	1	2	1
2. Argyll . . . . .	154	128	32	51	29	35	27	32	1	1	11	14	4	3	12	8	2	3	1	1	1	1
3. Argyll . . . . .	184	213	37	64	56	60	55	57	2	2	23	33	4	4	14	14	2	3	1	1	1	1
4. Banff . . . . .	68	68	16	34	17	14	16	13	1	1	10	7	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Berwick . . . . .	28	35	10	27	15	7	4	5	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Bute . . . . .	21	30	7	9	4	4	2	4	1	1	2	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Caithness . . . . .	30	41	14	11	9	8	2	1	1	3	5	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Clackmannan . . . . .	20	21	2	3	7	2	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Dumfries . . . . .	60	54	6	14	23	14	22	13	1	1	11	7	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Dumfries . . . . .	68	74	19	13	12	17	12	17	1	1	6	8	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Edinburgh . . . . .	285	295	68	157	91	116	89	111	6	6	30	43	10	20	32	40	2	5	1	1	1	1
Urban District	74	65	15	27	23	27	23	26	1	1	7	9	5	4	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mid-Lothian . . . . .	55	67	16	27	8	13	8	13	1	1	3	3	1	1	13	3	1	4	1	1	1	1
12. Elgin . . . . .	165	186	45	70	38	47	38	45	2	2	13	14	4	11	13	18	2	4	1	1	1	1
13. Fife . . . . .	274	344	62	99	70	73	67	67	9	7	21	25	7	10	30	23	2	6	2	1	1	1
14. Forfar . . . . .	55	59	13	10	5	8	5	8	1	1	3	17	4	4	4	6	2	6	1	1	1	1
15. Haddington . . . . .	109	92	82	110	37	38	29	28	1	1	13	17	1	1	6	2	8	9	1	1	1	1
16. Inverness . . . . .	36	38	4	6	1	3	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17. Kinross . . . . .	33	40	10	15	8	8	8	8	1	1	8	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18. Kirkcaldy . . . . .	866	787	130	232	282	346	273	341	14	14	118	187	35	29	71	72	9	5	6	1	1	1
19. Kirkcaldy . . . . .	44	31	6	11	11	18	11	17	1	1	16	9	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
20. Lanark . . . . .	14	15	3	1	1	5	1	5	1	1	3	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	21	20	13	23	4	2	2	2	1	1	3	9	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22. Nairn . . . . .	9	16	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23. Orkney . . . . .	152	159	56	67	35	32	34	31	5	5	11	13	4	5	17	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
24. Peebles . . . . .	179	208	19	45	65	67	63	62	4	4	42	29	3	11	17	22	2	3	1	1	1	1
25. Perth . . . . .	85	94	61	51	25	27	23	24	12	11	12	11	5	1	2	4	2	3	1	1	1	1
26. Renfrew . . . . .	47	56	9	9	16	8	16	8	1	1	3	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27. Ross & Cromarty . . . . .	9	9	25	23	3	4	3	4	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	20	22	25	23	7	9	4	6	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29. Selkirk . . . . .	94	100	13	20	37	30	29	29	2	2	12	14	2	1	8	13	3	3	1	1	1	1
30. Shetland . . . . .	22	25	13	11	6	8	3	6	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31. Stirling . . . . .	94	109	13	20	31	30	29	29	9	9	12	14	2	1	8	13	3	3	1	1	1	1
32. Sutherland . . . . .	22	25	13	11	6	8	3	6	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33. Wigton . . . . .	33	38	18	23	11	12	9	11	2	2	3	8	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS . . . . .	3612	3774	876	1394	1000	1155	932	1088	44	53	410	534	101	116	296	312	48	67	76	88	9	17

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XV.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1879 to 1888, also of those at 1st January 1889 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1879-88.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st Jan. 1889.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments, 1st January 1889.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings, 1st Jan. 1889.	Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1888.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licenses.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen. . .	46	3	49	271	149	77	226	45	1559
2. Argyll, . . .	72	6	78	475	375	...	375	100	2381
3. Ayr, . . .	49	2	51	241	148	48	196	45	1554
4. Banff, . . .	41	6	47	316	228	3	231	85	2089
5. Berwick, . .	33	5	38	284	179	...	179	105	1503
6. Bute, . . .	53	3	56	374	289	...	289	85	1582
7. Caithness, .	36	17	53	402	216	...	216	186	3026
8. Clackmannan	36	2	38	167	136	14	150	17	912
9. Dumbarton, .	43	1	44	188	96	68	164	24	1103
10. Dumfries, . .	44	2	46	234	184	...	184	50	1565
11. Edinburgh, .	65	2	67	258	160	27	187	71	1283
12. Elgin, . . .	52	5	57	375	271	...	271	104	2302
13. Fife, . . .	43	2	45	272	209	...	209	63	1413
14. Forfar, . . .	56	2	58	293	167	68	235	58	1378
15. Haddington, .	58	3	61	330	242	36	278	52	1571
16. Inverness, .	55	19	74	448	234	...	234	214	3068
17. Kincardine, .	40	1	41	226	147	59	206	20	1291
18. Kinross, . .	54	3	57	396	264	...	264	132	1303
19. Kirkcudbright, }	39	2	41	214	159	...	159	55	1842
20. Lanark, . . .	59	2	61	223	173	10	183	40	1343
21. Linlithgow, .	53	2	55	222	143	43	186	36	1245
22. Nairn, . . .	74	2	76	316	271	...	271	45	2735
23. Orkney, . . .	33	8	41	272	166	...	166	106	2060
24. Peebles, . . .	35	2	37	190	168	...	168	22	1028
25. Perth, . . .	52	5	57	345	228	29	257	88	1672
26. Renfrew, . .	57	1	58	202	172	...	172	30	1315
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	45	11	56	385	242	...	242	143	3276
28. Roxburgh, . .	42	1	43	206	174	...	174	32	1064
29. Selkirk, . . .	38	1	39	144	112	...	112	32	730
30. Shetland, . .	36	16	52	316	128	3	131	185	2969
31. Stirling, . . .	50	2	52	231	189	9	198	33	1381
32. Sutherland, .	42	13	55	389	223	5	228	161	3280
33. Wigtown, . .	35	8	43	298	114	73	187	111	2137
SCOTLAND, . .	53	3	56	265	180	24	204	61	1565

\* Calculated on the Populations of 1881.—See Table XIII.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1888.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	190	192
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum of Banff (Ladysbridge) . . . .	1	
2. Argyll . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	1	345
	Do. Dundee . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum of Argyll, &c. . . . .	341	
	Do. Inverness, &c. . . . .	2	
3. Ayr . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	5	122
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	2	
	District Asylum of Ayr . . . . .	115	
4. Banff . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	3	27
	District Asylum of Banff (Ladysbridge) . . . .	23	
	Do. Elgin . . . . .	1	
5. Berwick . . . . .	District Asylum of Roxburgh, &c. . . . .	6	6
6. Bute . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	1	10
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	4	
	District Asylum of Argyll, &c. . . . .	5	
7. Caithness . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	2	20
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	17	
	Private Asylum, Saughton Hall . . . . .	1	
8. Clackmannan . . . .	District Asylum of Stirling, &c. . . . .	8	8
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	1	21
	District Asylum, of Stirling, &c. . . . .	19	
	Private Asylum, Westernmains . . . . .	1	
10. Dumfries . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	158	159
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . .	1	
11. Edinburgh . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	323	414
	Do. Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum of Mid-Lothian, &c. . . . .	57	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . .	19	
	Do. Mollendo House . . . . .	2	
	Do. Saughton Hall . . . . .	12	
12. Elgin . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	1	22
	District Asylum of Elgin . . . . .	21	
13. Fife . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	2	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	1	
	Do. Perth . . . . .	1	
Carry forward,			1,346

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
13. Fife— <i>Continued</i>	<i>Brought forward</i>		1,346
	District Asylum of Fife, &c.	80	
	Do. Roxburgh, &c.	1	
	Do. Stirling, &c.	1	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	1	
	Do. Saughton Hall.	1	
14. Forfar			88
	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	
	Do. Dundee	120	
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	Do. Montrose	66	
	District Asylum of Perth	1	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	1	
15. Haddington			190
	District Asylum of Haddington	19	
16. Inverness			19
	District Asylum of Inverness, &c.	66	
17. Kincardine			66
	Royal Asylum, Montrose	4	
18. Kinross			4
	District Asylum of Fife, &c.	3	
19. Kirkcudbright			3
	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	1	
20. Lanark			1
	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	
	Do. Dumfries	38	
	Do. Glasgow	138	
	District Asylum of Argyll, &c.	2	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.	83	
	District Asylum, of Stirling, &c.	8	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	1	
	Do. Westermains	1	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	190	
	Glasgow Do.	51	
	Govan Do.	91	
	Greenock Do.	9	
	Paisley Do.	4	
21. Linlithgow			617
	District Asylum of Mid-Lothian, &c.	1	
	Do. Stirling, &c.	18	
22. Nairn			19
	District Asylum of Inverness, &c.	6	
23. Orkney			6
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	
	Do. Montrose	6	
24. Peebles			7
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	
	District Asylum of Mid-Lothian, &c.	1	
25. Perth			2
	Royal Asylum, Dundee	1	
	Do. Perth	32	
	District Asylum, of Perth	64	
	Do. Stirling, &c.	1	
26. Renfrew			98
	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	3	
	Do. Glasgow	6	
	Abbey Parochial Asylum	28	
	Greenock Do.	121	
	Paisley Do.	47	
			205
	<i>Carry forward</i>		2,671

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County or	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
27. Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	District Asylum of Inverness, &c. . . . .	<i>Brought forward</i> 39	2,671
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	District Asylum of Roxburgh, &c. . . . .	36	39
29. Selkirk . . . . .	District Asylum of Roxburgh, &c. . . . .	3	36
30. Shetland . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	12	3
31. Stirling . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	12
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	1	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum of Stirling, &c. . . . .	88	91
32. Sutherland . . . . .	District Asylum of Inverness, &c. . . . .	1	1
33. Wigtown . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	23	23
	TOTAL,		2,876

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1888.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . . . .	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums . . . . .	5	...	...	5
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . . . . .	22	...	...	22
TOTAL . . . . .	29	...	...	29



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1888.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. }	90.5 190.5 281.0	99.5 219.0 318.5	27 57 84	42 74 116	13 24 39	15 34 49	8 19 22	9 10 13	6 18 33	7 26 42	48.1 45.6 46.4	35.7 45.9 42.2	7.7 13.6 11.7	6.0 5.9 6.0	
2. Argyll District Asylum, .....		191.0	35	32	35	11	15	33	20	14	9	34.4	42.9	7.3	4.9	
3. Argy District Asylum, .....		143.0	168.5	61	61	26	31	11	6	4	15	42.6	50.8	2.8	9.0	
4. Banff District Asylum, at Lady'sbridge, .....		73.5	34.0	13	15	5	6	1	4	4	3	38.5	40.0	5.4	8.8	
5. Banff District Asylum, at Woodpark, .....		...	34.0	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	8.8	
6. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. }	136.0 141.0 277.0	138.0 150.0 288.0	40 89 129	59 95 154	16 17 33	37 50 80	5 15 20	11 19 30	7 16 23	4 17 21	40.0 38.9 25.6	22.0 38.9 32.5	5.1 11.3 8.3	3.0 11.3 7.4	
7. Dundee Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. }	100.0 125.0 225.0	37.0 136.0 169.0	18 52 70	19 45 64	5 12 17	5 18 21	3 8 16	4 12 21	2 9 14	2 9 19	27.8 23.1 24.3	26.3 35.6 32.8	8.0 15.0 13.6	...	6.6
8. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. }	235.5 404.5	256.0 407.0	118 166	132 175	34 53	44 60	16 27	14 22	13 25	9	37.5 31.3	37.2 34.3	5.6 11.5	4.6 14.1	
9. Elgin District Asylum, .....		55.5	69.0	11	13	3	3	5	6	3	4	27.3	28.3	7.2	10.6	
10. Fife and Kinross District Asylum, .....		176.0	197.0	46	46	13	15	8	12	15	21	28.3	32.6	8.5	5.8	
11. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. }	131.5 198.0 329.5	160.0 219.0 379.5	37 76 113	65 111 174	7 20 27	16 26 34	16 22 31	11 18 23	9 15 15	2	15.2 13.2 32.5	13.2 13.2 35.5	8.4 3.1 5.8	5.6 3.6 5.1	
12. Haddington District Asylum, .....		49.5	54.0	7	14	3	9	1	2	3	4	42.9	64.3	6.1	7.4	
13. Inverness District Asylum, .....		221.0	226.5	56	75	30	33	10	16	10	11	53.6	44.0	4.3	4.9	
14. Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, .....		129.5	96.0	45	45	20	24	15	12	11	11	44.4	53.3	8.5	11.5	
15. Mid-Lothian District Asylum, .....		94.5	107.0	28	38	7	20	10	10	16	3	25.0	52.6	16.9	2.8	
16. Montrose Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients, Pauper do. }	39.0 183.5 222.5	48.5 231.0 279.5	7 46 53	20 63 63	4 19 23	4 23 26	4 12 16	4 9 12	4 17 19	4 9 14	57.1 41.3 43.4	25.0 48.8 41.3	10.3 9.3 9.4	2.8 3.9 5.0	
17. Perth Royal Asylum, .....		50.5	48.5	17	19	5	7	6	9	1	2	29.4	36.8	2.0	4.1	
18. Perth District Asylum, .....		137.5	146.5	37	38	10	13	8	8	6	8	27.0	34.2	4.4	5.5	
19. Roxburgh District Asylum, .....		96.0	104.0	20	31	7	13	2	7	5	11	35.0	41.9	5.2	10.6	
20. Stirling District Asylum, .....		223.0	214.0	81	80	34	46	14	6	15	28	42.0	57.5	6.7	13.1	
GENERAL RESULTS,		3220.0	3358.5	1039	1161	365	468	300	307	253	250	35.1	40.3	7.9	7.4	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1888.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	12.5	22.5	9	17	3	5	...	4	1	3	33.3	29.4	8.0	13.3
2. Mollendo House,.....	3.0	16.0	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	50.0	...	6.3
3. Saughton Hall,.....	24.5	35.5	5	12	...	1	3	3	3	1	...	8.3	12.2	2.8
4. Westernmains,.....	1.0	14.0	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	50.0	...	7.1
5. Whitehouse,.....	5.0	19.0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	15.8
GENERAL RESULTS,...	46.0	107.0	14	33	3	9	3	9	4	9	21.4	27.3	8.7	8.4

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	48.0	54.5	15	16	7	5	3	5	5	5	46.7	31.3	10.4	9.2
2. Barony, Woodilee, ...	282.0	262.0	85	119	30	50	46	29	19	22	35.3	42.0	6.7	8.4
3. City, Glasgow, ...	...	123.5	...	68	...	32	...	19	...	8	...	47.1	...	6.5
4. Govan, Glasgow, ..	118.0	121.0	56	42	20	22	19	8	13	14	35.7	52.4	11.0	11.6
5. Greenock, .....	142.0	120.5	80	66	39	39	8	12	19	15	48.8	59.1	13.4	12.4
6. Paisley (Burgh), ..	112.0	93.0	27	37	13	16	10	11	6	10	48.1	43.2	5.4	10.8
GENERAL RESULTS,	702.0	774.5	263	348	109	164	86	84	62	74	41.4	47.1	8.8	9.6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1888.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers.)		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Aver- age Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),.....	46.0	47.5	4	2	...	1	1	4	1	2	...	50.0	2.2	4.2
2. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26.0	25.5	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	33.3	...	3.8	3.9
3. Cunninghame (Irvine),...	48.5	49.0	6	5	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	2.0
4. Dumbarton,.....	29.5	29.0	5	3	1	...	1	1	...	2	20.0	...	...	6.9
5. Dundee East, .....	42.5	55.5	13	7	1	1	8	3	3	4	7.7	14.3	7.1	7.2
6. Dundee West, .....	39.5	37.5	3	10	...	...	3	5	1	4	...	...	2.5	10.7
7. Edinburgh (City),.....	38.5	38.0	12	10	...	1	8	4	5	5	...	10.0	13.0	13.2
8. Hamilton,.....	17.0	16.0	2	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Inveresk (Musselburgh),.	14.5	15.5	1	2	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	20.7	12.9
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	21.5	21.0	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	23.3	4.8
11. Linlithgow,.....	16.0	15.5	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	12.5	...
12. Old Machar, (Aberdeen).	24.5	25.0	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4.1	8.0
13. Old Monkland, .....	25.0	25.0	6	3	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	16.0	4.0
14. Perth, .....	20.0	20.0	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5.0	...
15. St Cuthberts,.....	16.0	...	7	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	28.6	...	...	...
16. Wigtown (Stranraer),....	18.5	15.0	4	4	1	...	2	1	2	3	25.0	...	10.8	20.0
GENERAL RESULTS,....	443.5	435.0	75	58	6	3	37	31	29	28	8.1	5.2	6.5	6.4

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan, .....	30.0	20.5	4	1	...	...	1	1	3	1
Larbert,.....	118.5	61.5	29	13	...	...	18	4	6	8
TOTAL ...	148.5	82.0	33	14	...	...	19	5	9	9





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—(Summary of Eight Years.)

### b. Percentages.

MONTHS.	PERCENTAGES.																							
	ADMITTED.						DISCHARGED.						DIED.											
	Recovered.						Not Recovered.																	
	Private.		Pauper.		Total.		Private.		Pauper.		Total.		Private.		Pauper.		Total.							
January . . . . .	M. 9.3	F. 7.3	M. 8.3	F. 7.7	8.0		M. 7.6	F. 8.1	M. 7.4	F. 7.4	7.6		M. 8.0	F. 6.9	M. 5.6	F. 5.8	6.1		M. 7.4	F. 7.1	M. 8.6	F. 9.6	8.8	
February . . . . .	8.8	6.8	7.8	7.8	7.8		5.4	7.3	7.1	8.6	6.9		6.0	4.7	6.1	6.3	6.0		9.0	7.7	8.3	7.7	8.1	
March . . . . .	6.9	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.4		8.6	8.7			8.7		10.1	9.0	7.5	6.5	7.5		9.7	10.0	9.6	9.2	9.5	
Total in 1st Quarter	25.1	22.1	24.7	24.1	24.2		21.1	24.1	23.1	23.2	24.1	20.6	19.1	18.6	19.6	26.1	24.7	26.6	26.5	26.4				26.4
April . . . . .	8.2	9.2	8.4	8.6	8.5		8.1	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.2	8.3	7.3	9.3	8.3	5.6	8.5	9.5	8.5	8.7				8.7
May . . . . .	9.9	8.8	9.4	10.0	9.7		8.4	8.1	9.4	8.7	7.8	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.8	10.2	7.9	8.9	8.5				8.5
June . . . . .	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4		9.0	9.2	8.2	8.7	10.9	8.1	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.9	9.7	7.8	9.6	9.7				8.8
Total in 2nd Quarter	27.7	27.2	27.2	28.0	27.6		25.6	25.1	25.7	25.4	26.0	25.3	24.9	26.7	25.9	24.3	28.4	25.2	26.9	26.0				26.0
July . . . . .	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0		9.9	9.7	7.6	8.7	10.7	10.2	9.3	8.8	9.4	7.2	6.2	7.6	8.2					7.7
August . . . . .	7.1	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.4		9.8	10.1	9.2	9.4	8.2	6.8	9.5	8.5	8.6	9.2	8.8	6.7	7.7					7.5
September . . . . .	8.3	8.3	7.2	8.1	7.8		8.6	7.6	8.6	8.2	7.6	10.4	9.1	10.3	9.6	8.5	8.8	7.3	7.5					7.6
Total in 3rd Quarter	24.0	25.8	24.8	25.6	25.2		28.3	25.1	27.4	26.4	26.6	27.4	28.0	27.6	27.6	24.9	23.9	21.5	23.5	22.8				22.8
October . . . . .	7.1	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.6		8.3	10.0	8.4	8.5	8.7	9.9	9.4	8.7	9.1	9.2	6.2	8.2	7.3					7.8
November . . . . .	8.3	8.9	7.9	7.7	7.9		6.4	7.9	7.7	7.3	8.2	7.6	9.4	10.0	9.3	7.2	6.8	8.5	7.0					7.7
December . . . . .	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.5		10.4	10.2	9.6	9.2	6.4	9.2	9.2	8.4	8.5	8.3	10.0	10.0	8.8					9.3
Total in 4th Quarter	23.2	24.9	23.2	22.3	23.0		25.0	28.2	23.5	25.8	25.0	26.7	28.0	27.1	26.9	24.7	23.0	26.7	23.1	24.8				24.8

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.—(Summary of Eighteen Years).

Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom, Recovered and Not Recovered during Eighteen Years 1870-87 inclusive.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.											Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered (including Transfers).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Under 1 Month.						Over 1 and under 3 Months.					Over 3 and under 6 Months.					Over 6 and under 12 Months.					Over 12 and under 18 Months.					Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.					Over 2 and under 3 Years.					Over 3 and under 5 Years.					Over 5 Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

\* The numbers relating to Banff (Woodpark) Asylum, refer only to seven years (1881-87).

+ The numbers relating to Glasgow District (Bothwell) Asylum, refer only to six years (1882-87).

++ The numbers relating to Mid-Lothian Asylum, refer only to thirteen years (1876-87).





APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.—(Summary of Eighteen Years)—*continued*.  
Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom,  
Recovered and Not Recovered during Eighteen Years 1870-87 inclusive.  
(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS	... Number Ad- mitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered. (Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered (including Transfers.)					
		Under 1 Month.			Over 1 and under 3 Months.			Over 3 and under 6 Months.			Over 6 and under 12 Months.			Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.
Abbey . . .	369	435	54	39	69	19	32	13	20	5	6	12	10	2	8	1	5	12	108
* Barony . . .	1217	1278	156	74	169	200	109	130	44	50	25	28	18	9	11	2	10	42	43
+ Glasgow . . .	578	1232	66	96	38	143	25	107	12	44	6	22	7	15	4	10	8	16	47
+ Govan . . .	1008	920	196	115	117	123	51	87	32	28	8	9	9	5	3	5	1	65	43
Greenock . . .	829	553	172	51	84	80	51	54	24	28	12	16	7	2	2	3	1	53	21
Fasleyburgh . . .	518	512	57	23	58	77	23	50	11	22	7	14	12	4	3	2	3	19	22
TOTALS . . .	4549	4982	701	398	503	692	278	460	136	193	63	94	65	76	29	41	30	756	720
PERCENTAGES . . .	...	...	38.2	19.3	27.4	33.6	15.1	22.4	7.4	9.4	3.4	4.6	3.5	3.7	1.6	2.0	1.6	15.5	12.9
(d) <i>Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.</i>																			
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	...	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered					
		Under 1 Month.			Over 1 and under 3 Months.			Over 3 and under 6 Months.			Over 6 and under 9 Months.			Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.
Aberdeen . . .	107	98	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Buchan . . .	65	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dunbarton . . .	118	123	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dundee East . . .	68	67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dundee West . . .	117	195	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edinburgh . . .	78	164	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hamilton . . .	110	179	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
§ Inveresk . . .	64	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
§ Kincardine . . .	22	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
§ Kinloch . . .	51	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
§ Linlithgow . . .	42	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
§ Old Machar . . .	55	79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
§ Old Monkland . . .	14	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perth . . .	53	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
† St Cuthberts . . .	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
** Wigtown . . .	28	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS . . .	1002	1237	8	6	12	16	15	18	5	11	12	6	7	7	3	9	4	3	9
PERCENTAGES . . .	...	...	4.1	6.3	16.4	16.8	20.5	18.9	6.8	11.6	16.4	6.3	9.6	7.4	4.1	9.5	5.3	3.2	11.6

\* The numbers relating to Barony Asylum, refer only to twelve years (1876-87).  
 † The numbers relating to Govan Asylum, refer only to fourteen years (1874-87).  
 ‡ The numbers relating to Inveresk Poorhouse, refer only to two years for males and two years for females.  
 § The numbers relating to Kincardine Poorhouse, refer only to two years for males and two years for females.  
 ¶ The numbers relating to Kinloch Poorhouse, refer only to two years for males and two years for females.  
 \*\* The numbers relating to Wigtown Poorhouse, refer only to two years for males and two years for females.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—(Summary of Eighteen Years).  
Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein, during the  
Eighteen Years 1870–87 inclusive.  
(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Sum of Average Numbers Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.												Total Deaths.						
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
Aberdeen . . .	M. 4291.5	F. 4882.0	45	33	39	28	30	18	20	20	17	9	40	9	28	12	25	20	29	31	29	30	37	26	24	354	F. 271						
Argyll . . .	M. 2650.0	F. 2616.0	16	19	18	13	22	16	12	5	10	10	13	9	8	4	9	16	17	19	19	33	18	2	5	164	F. 162						
Ayr . . .	M. 1987.5	F. 2545.0	23	30	23	25	28	26	18	7	15	6	14	11	14	13	12	22	26	16	27	13	23	7	22	...	...	183	F. 212				
Banff (Ladysbridge)	M. 946.5	F. 798.0	2	4	4	3	3	3	1	2	4	3	2	3	6	3	2	6	5	5	5	6	10	10	...	...	1	45	F. 51				
* Banff (Woodpark)	M. 223.0	F. 223.0	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	F. 24			
Dumfries . . .	M. 4535.5	F. 3900.5	31	14	22	29	13	28	10	14	16	19	...	13	23	10	27	27	37	37	24	29	43	48	30	47	...	...	320	F. 274			
Dundee . . .	M. 1993.5	F. 2497.5	23	24	23	23	26	23	16	7	15	17	24	10	16	11	17	21	19	18	21	20	13	9	17	18	230	...	201	F. 201			
Edinburgh . . .	M. 6837.0	F. 7113.5	88	112	68	60	79	50	42	27	33	22	52	43	49	27	53	39	60	54	48	62	50	55	42	33	664	...	584	F. 584			
Elgin . . .	M. 833.5	F. 826.0	10	8	8	6	4	5	3	4	2	2	1	3	2	6	6	4	6	9	9	3	9	4	6	2	66	...	56	F. 56			
Fife . . .	M. 2493.5	F. 2867.0	14	22	14	13	21	17	10	15	7	7	15	11	11	11	14	16	15	24	19	24	20	26	1	2	161	...	188	F. 188			
Glasgow, Royal	M. 5352.5	F. 4074.0	76	54	49	35	58	25	27	19	33	13	39	31	36	17	47	42	42	37	45	40	42	26	33	16	527	...	355	F. 355			
+ Glasgow District, (Bothwell)	M. 637.0	F. 523.0	19	13	6	10	7	10	2	2	6	3	4	...	3	2	4	5	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	50	F. 50		
Haddington . . .	M. 738.5	F. 925.0	8	5	6	4	8	6	4	3	3	2	3	6	3	4	9	9	13	11	17	2	6	...	2	66	...	77	...	77	F. 77		
Inverness . . .	M. 3369.0	F. 3290.5	11	21	17	19	17	9	10	12	13	12	24	24	23	14	24	31	39	32	54	46	41	32	2	3	275	...	255	F. 255			
+ Mid-Lothian . . .	M. 1352.0	F. 1412.5	13	16	12	10	9	7	6	11	5	5	16	15	6	10	6	9	22	15	18	18	6	6	...	...	119	...	122	...	122	F. 122	
Montrose . . .	M. 3689.5	F. 4500.5	28	14	26	28	22	18	18	13	17	20	18	24	24	10	28	37	42	46	39	55	39	43	19	31	320	...	339	...	339	F. 339	
Perth, Royal . . .	M. 713.5	F. 706.5	4	8	2	7	1	3	2	4	5	...	3	...	2	3	1	2	3	5	4	2	4	1	8	3	39	...	38	...	38	F. 38	
Perth, District . . .	M. 1992.5	F. 2552.0	14	25	17	8	13	14	8	11	8	4	9	14	7	8	9	16	14	17	27	40	17	1	4	144	...	178	...	178	F. 178		
Roxburgh . . .	M. 1693.0	F. 1777.0	9	9	16	6	14	4	9	6	8	5	10	8	10	8	10	11	20	24	23	16	13	17	4	2	146	...	116	...	116	F. 116	
Stirling . . .	M. 2523.0	F. 2870.5	31	40	34	25	24	33	18	16	20	21	15	20	15	12	23	32	24	31	18	30	9	17	...	...	231	...	277	...	277	F. 277	
TOTALS . . .	M. 48,629.0	F. 50,900.0	465	471	404	352	399	316	237	199	234	178	321	256	286	187	326	368	426	442	435	516	374	869	208	176	4115	...	3830	...	3830	F. 3830	
PERCENTAGES . . .	M. ...	F. ...	11.3	12.3	9.8	9.2	9.7	8.3	5.8	5.2	5.7	4.6	7.8	6.7	6.9	4.9	7.9	9.6	10.3	11.5	10.6	13.5	9.1	9.6	5.1	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* The numbers relating to Banff (Woodpark) Asylum, refer only to seven years (1881–87).

+ The numbers relating to Glasgow District (Bothwell) Asylum, refer only to six years (1882–87).

‡ The numbers relating to Mid-Lothian Asylum, refer only to thirteen years (1875–87).





APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—(Summary of Eighteen Years)—*continued*.  
 Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein, during the  
 Eighteen Years 1870–87 inclusive.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Sum of Average Numbers Resident.		MONTHS.						YEARS.						Total Deaths.							
			Under 1.	Over 1 and under 3.	Over 3 and under 6.	Over 6 and under 9.	Over 9 and under 12.	Over 12 and under 18.	Over 1½ under 2.	Over 2 and under 3.	Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.	Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.						
											M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen .	652·0	F. 752·0	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 1	M. 1	F. 2	M. 3	F. 1	M. 1	F. 14	M. 5	F. 11	M. 3	F. 1	M. 36					
Buchan .	297·0	315·5	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	2	7	3	1	40					
Cunninghame	685·0	766·5	1	2	1	2	1	6	4	7	8	2	2	8	2	3	18					
Dumbarton .	471·0	452·0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	1	1	46					
Dundee East	796·5	931·5	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	7	5	3	24	47					
Dundee West	401·0	509·5	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	18	10	12	1	1	29					
Edinburgh .	375·5	747·0	...	6	2	2	3	...	...	2	1	7	6	6	4	42	52					
Hamilton .	267·5	312·5	2	1	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	4	14	4	2	12	66					
* Inveresk	42·5	144·5	1	2	...	3	1	1	3	4	2	2	6	4	4	...	8					
Kincairdine .	206·5	239·0	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	23	36					
Linlithgow .	271·5	272·5	1	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	5	3	1	...	22					
Old Machar	435·0	443·5	...	1	2	3	3	...	2	2	4	3	8	5	2	1	18					
† Old Monkland	41·5	38·0	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	6	3	5	1	2	26					
Perth .	327·5	348·0	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	2	31					
‡ St Cuthberts	16·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	9	2	30						
§ Wigtown .	74·5	192·5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...					
TOTALS	5360·5	6464·5	8	12	15	16	21	22	20	18	12	17	33	14	26	34	442					
PERCENTAGES	...	...	2·6	2·7	3·8	3·4	5·1	4·8	7·1	4·5	4·2	2·7	5·4	4·5	5·9	10·9	...					

\* The numbers relating to Inveresk Poorhouse, refer only to two years for males and fourteen years for females (1874–87).

† The numbers relating to Old Monkland Poorhouse, refer only to two years (1886–87).

‡ The numbers relating to St Cuthbert's Poorhouse, refer only to one year (1887).

§ The numbers relating to Wigtown Poorhouse, refer only to three years for males.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1888.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
						Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.						Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.						Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritonæum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.								Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Rever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Aberdeen	2281-0	33	19	13	5	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—continued.  
 Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1888.  
 (b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																									
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Mavisbank . . . . .	12.5	22.5	1	8	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Mollendo House . . . . .	3.0	16.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Saughton Hall . . . . .	24.5	35.5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Westermains . . . . .	1.0	14.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Whitehouse . . . . .	5.0	19.0	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
TOTALS . . . . .	46.0	107.0	4	9	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	(c) <i>Parochial Asylums.</i> (Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)																									
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.								
Abbey . . . . .	48.0	54.5	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Barony . . . . .	282.0	262.0	19	22	11	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Glasgow . . . . .	123.5	123.5	8	8	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Govan . . . . .	118.0	121.0	13	14	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Greenock . . . . .	142.0	120.5	19	15	8	7	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Paisley Burgh . . . . .	112.0	93.0	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
TOTALS . . . . .	702.0	774.5	62	74	25	27	5	7	7	8	12	5	2	5	6	4	4	9	11	11	6	9	4	2	1	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.—*continued*.  
 Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1888.  
 (d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																	
				Cerebral and Spinal Affections.				Thoracic Affections.		Abdominal Affections.											
	M.	F.	Number of foregoing Deaths within a Year after Admission.		Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritonæum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause Unknown.
			M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.						
Aberdeen	46.0	47.5	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan	26.0	25.5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuninghame	48.5	49.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton	29.5	29.0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee	42.5	55.5	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee East	39.5	37.5	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee West	38.5	38.0	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh	17.0	16.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton	14.5	15.5	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk	21.5	21.0	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine	16.0	15.5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow	24.5	25.0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Machar	25.0	25.0	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Monkland	20.0	20.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth	16.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Cuthberts	18.5	15.0	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	443.5	435.0	2928	2	6	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIII.

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1888.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics relieved during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.						Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, Thral, &c. of Patients, &c.		Total Expenditure during the Year.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives or others.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	M.	F.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.		In Private Dwellings.		Total.		In Royal, District Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.		In Lunatic Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.		In Private Dwellings.		In Lunatic Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.		In Lunatic Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
			In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.										In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	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In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.	In Wards or Asylums, and Training-schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics  
for each Year from 1858 to 1887-88.

YEARS.	In Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, Cost of Trans- port, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Total Yearly Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1858.....	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	17 0 6
1859.....	68,327	15,055	4764	88,145	17 13 1
1860.....	73,982	14,667	3899	92,548	18 4 10
1861.....	78,497	14,856	3980	97,333	18 13 10
1862.....	80,061	14,568	3558	98,187	18 18 2
1863.....	81,285	14,668	3957	99,911	19 6 7
Average of 5 Years.....	7,6430	14,763	4031	95,225	18 11 6
1864.....	83,285	14,892	4505	102,682	19 11 3
1865.....	86,203	15,107	3665	104,975	19 10 2
1866.....	91,388	15,236	4230	110,805	20 2 4
1867.....	97,509	15,152	4526	117,187	20 15 2
1868.....	104,951	15,396	5074	125,421	21 8 8
Average of 5 Years.....	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869.....	111,169	15,509	5032	131,710	21 12 4
1870.....	113,221	15,826	4547	133,593	21 10 7
1871.....	113,569	16,167	4447	134,182	21 7 7
1872.....	115,414	17,018	4738	137,165	21 11 2
1873.....	126,480	17,211	5267	148,959	22 19 9
Average of 5 Years.....	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
1874-75.....	136,421	17,098	4288	157,807	23 16 7
1875-76.....	143,305	17,340	4616	165,261	24 3 4
1876-77.....	151,181	17,890	4517	173,588	24 9 6
1877-78.....	160,043	18,088	5252	183,383	24 12 8
1878-79.....	164,388	18,518	5373	188,280	24 8 10
Average of 5 Years.....	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879-80.....	168,433	19,366	5787	193,586	24 6 6
1880-81.....	174,933	20,533	5603	201,068	24 5 10
1881-82.....	182,406	21,830	6214	210,551	24 10 1
1882-83.....	182,110	24,598	6506	213,209	24 5 3
1883-84.....	181,085	26,449	6730	214,265	23 19 11
Average of 5 Years.....	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884-5.....	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747	23 19 7
1885-6.....	186,025	31,203	6823	224,052	24 0 6
1886-7.....	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887-8.....	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in  
the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings  
in each of the Ten Years 1878-79 to 1887-88.

ASYLUMS.	1878-9	1879-80.	1880-1	1881-2	1882-3	1883-4	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Im- beciles, . . . .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	1 1	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
In Private Dwellings,	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9	0 9	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10	0 10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 14th May 1888.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licenses.		In Private Dwellings.		General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)		Percentage of Patients.		
									In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licens'd Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			
1. Aberdeen, . . .	1	5½	0	11¾	0	9	1	2½	54·6	28·0	17·3
2. Argyll, . . .	1	1½	...	...	0	9	1	1	80·0	...	19·9
3. Ayr, . . .	1	3	0	10	0	10	1	1½	58·9	20·5	20·6
4. Banff, . . .	1	3	0	10½	0	9	1	1½	72·5	1·3	26·2
5. Berwick, . . .	1	6½	...	...	0	11¾	1	4½	62·9	...	37·1
6. Bute, . . .	1	1	...	...	0	10¾	1	1	76·5	...	23·5
7. Caithness, . . .	1	6¾	...	...	0	8	1	2½	52·1	...	47·9
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1	6	1	2½	0	11¾	1	5½	80·1	8·8	11·1
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1	5¾	1	1	0	11¾	1	3¾	50·1	36·0	13·9
10. Dumfries, . . .	1	4¾	...	...	0	10¾	1	3½	78·3	...	21·7
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1	9	1	0½	1	0½	1	6½	63·9	10·7	25·4
12. Elgin, . . .	1	2½	...	...	9	1½	1	1½	74·8	...	25·2
13. Fife, . . .	1	1½	...	...	0	11¾	1	1½	76·4	...	23·6
14. Forfar, . . .	1	6½	1	0½	0	10½	1	4	58·8	23·0	18·2
15. Haddington, . . .	1	3½	1	0½	0	10½	1	2¾	71·4	12·0	16·6
16. Inverness, . . .	1	2	...	...	0	7½	0	11½	49·5	...	50·5
17. Kincardine, . . .	1	6¾	0	11	0	9½	1	4½	64·4	26·0	9·6
18. Kinross, . . .	1	4½	...	...	0	10¾	1	2½	62·6	...	37·4
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1	4½	...	...	0	10	1	3½	74·2	...	25·8
20. Lanark, . . .	1	4½	1	1¾	0	11¾	1	4	78·6	4·1	17·2
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1	6½	11½	...	0	10½	1	4	58·1	23·4	18·4
22. Nairn, . . .	1	1½	...	...	0	6½	1	1	84·3	...	15·7
23. Orkney, . . .	1	7½	...	...	0	6¾	1	2¾	59·8	...	40·2
24. Peebles, . . .	1	6¾	...	...	0	10½	1	5½	87·4	...	12·6
25. Perth, . . .	1	4¾	1	2	0	11	1	3½	64·2	8·6	27·2
26. Renfrew, . . .	1	4½	...	...	1	0½	1	4½	86·1	...	13·9
27. Ross, . . .	1	1½	...	...	0	7½	1	0	60·2	...	39·7
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1	6½	...	...	0	11½	1	5¾	83·8	...	16·2
29. Selkirk, . . .	1	7¾	...	...	0	10	1	6½	81·3	...	18·7
30. Shetland, . . .	1	7	1	2¾	0	6	1	1	45·3	1·1	53·6
31. Stirling, . . .	1	6	1	1¾	0	11½	1	5½	81·0	4·3	14·7
32. Sutherland, . . .	1	1¾	1	1½	0	6½	0	11½	55·5	1·2	43·3
33. Wigtown, . . .	1	4¾	1	0½	0	9½	1	1½	38·3	25·2	36·4
TOTAL . . .	1	4¾	1	0½	0	10½	1	3½	68·0	9·0	23·0

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	26 0 0	28 0 0	...	28 0 0
Dumfries " " . . .	25 0 0	32 0 0	125 0 0	40 0 0
Dundee " " . . .	28 12 0	32 10 0	25 0 0	...
Edinburgh " " . . .	31 0 0	31 0 0	28 10 0	28 10 0
Glasgow " " . . .	2 { 30 6 8 } 30 15 4	34 0 4	330 0 0	40 0 0
Montrose " " . . .	28 12 0	35 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0
Perth " " . . .	...	...	452 0 0	60 0 0

  

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	19 18 8	32 0 0	19 18 8	39 0 0
Ayr " " " " " "	22 15 0	...	...	...
Banff, Lady'sbridge " " "	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3
Banff, Woodpark " " "	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3	22 16 3
Elgin " " " " " "	21 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Fife " " " " " "	20 0 0	...	...	...
Haddington " " " " " "	23 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	...
Inverness " " " " " "	20 10 0	...	36 0 0	...
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,	23 8 0	36 8 0	...	...
Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	27 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	36 0 0
Perth " " " " " "	25 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " " " " " "	27 10 0	27 10 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling " " " " " "	27 10 0	{ 30 0 0 } 32 0 0	27 10 0	32 0 0

  

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS (i.e., Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unre- stricted Licenses.)	5 Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. (Continued.)	5 Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbey Parochial Asylum	22 15 0	32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum	23 11 3	32 10 0
Barony " "	25 3 9	33 16 0	Greenock " "	21 7 4	{ 32 10 0 } 35 2 0
Glasgow " "	20 17 7	31 17 0	Paisley " "	23 16 8	32 10 0

  

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES WITH RESTRICTED LICENSES.	5 Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belo- ging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES. (Continued.)	5 Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen, . . .	18 3 5	22 2 0	Inveresk, . . .	18 14 10	...
Buchan, . . .	14 8 2	...	Kincardine, . . .	17 3 5	20 0 0
Cunninghame, . . .	17 7 1	...	Linlithgow, . . .	16 12 7	...
Dumbarton, . . .	23 14 6	23 8 0	Old Machar, . . .	17 16 2	20 0 0
Dundee, East, . . .	21 10 1	21 4 8	Old Monkland, . . .	20 19 3	24 14 0
Dundee, West, . . .	20 5 2	...	Perth, . . .	21 9 0	22 2 0
Edinburgh, . . .	24 6 5	...	St. Cuthberts, . . .	25 3 9	...
Hamilton, . . .	19 19 9	...	Wigtown, . . .	22 10 8	...

<sup>1</sup> Reduced to £10 in all suitable cases through the operation of the Endowment.

<sup>2</sup> The lowest rate in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is a special rate for patients from Glasgow City parish; the second is a special rate for patients from certain other parishes in the District.

<sup>3</sup> For exceptional cases.

<sup>4</sup> Each case applying for reduction by reason of poverty is separately considered by the Directors. Lowest rate at present is £30 per annum.

<sup>5</sup> The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

<sup>6</sup> For paupers from Glasgow City Parish and parishes in Lower Ward of Renfrewshire.

<sup>7</sup> For paupers from all other parishes.



## APPENDIX A—TABLE XXVIII.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1886-87, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	1. Land (exclusive of Farm Land).			2. Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, and Additions.			3. Expenditure on Farm.			4.	5.	6. Loans.			7.	8.	9.
	Purchase of Land other than Feudal Lands.	Rent or Feud-duty of Asylum Grounds.	Total.	Purchase of Land.	Erection of Buildings and Improvements.	Total.	Purchase of Land.	Erection of Buildings and Improvements.	Total.	2 Furniture and Furnishings.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Installments.	Interests.	Total.	Total Providing Account Expenses.	Proportion payable to the Providing Account of Profits on Keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.	Net Providing Expenses.
1. Argyll, . . . . .	£ 164	£ 164	£ 164	£ 1,141	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ 38	£ 414	£ 1,358	£ 1,169	£ 2,527	£ 4,284	£ 455	£ 3,829
2. Ayr, . . . . .	£ 152	£ 152	£ 152	£ 410	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ 69	£ 1,063	£ 232	£ 1,295	£ 1,926	£ 100	£ 1,826
3. Banff, . . . . .	£ 25	£ 25	£ 25	£ 115	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ 44	£ 704	£ 322	£ 1,026	£ 1,210	£ .	£ 1,210
4. Elgin, . . . . .	£ 131	£ 131	£ 131	£ 88	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ 20	£ 32	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ 271	£ 8	£ 263
5. Fife, . . . . .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ 114	£ .	£ 7	£ .	£ 7	£ 7	£ 16	£ 166	£ 1,689	£ 949	£ 2,638	£ 2,941	£ 186	£ 2,755
6. Glasgow, . . . . .	£ 171	£ 171	£ 171	£ 1,445	£ .	£ 109	£ .	£ 109	£ 109	£ 682	£ 771	£ 2,500	£ 2,297	£ 4,797	£ 7,885	£ 457	£ 7,428
7. Haddington, . . . . .	£ 3	£ 3	£ 3	£ 69	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ 46	£ 479	£ 212	£ 691	£ 809	£ 169	£ 640
8. Inverness, . . . . .	£ 359	£ 359	£ 359	£ 504	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ 38	£ 208	£ 1,644	£ 887	£ 2,531	£ 3,640	£ 113	£ 3,527
9. Maldothan, . . . . .	£ 161	£ 161	£ 161	£ 356	£ .	£ 20	£ .	£ 20	£ 20	£ .	£ 197	£ 1,474	£ 1,525	£ 2,999	£ 3,763	£ 211	£ 3,552
10. Perth, . . . . .	£ 1	£ 1	£ 1	£ 210	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ 57	£ 1,790	£ 835	£ 2,625	£ 2,893	£ .	£ 2,893
11. Roxburgh, . . . . .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ 202	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ .	£ 122	£ 99	£ 1,593	£ 1,014	£ 3,207	£ 3,630	£ 140	£ 3,490
12. Stirling, . . . . .	£ 142	£ 142	£ 142	£ .	£ 57	£ 57	£ .	£ 57	£ 57	£ .	£ 27	£ 250	£ 237	£ 487	£ 713	£ 822	£ .
Totals, . . . . .	£ 1,309	£ 1,309	£ 1,309	£ 4,684	£ 193	£ 193	£ .	£ 193	£ 193	£ 916	£ 2,130	£ 14,544	£ 10,189	£ 24,793	£ 33,965	£ 2,661	£ 31,413

<sup>1</sup> Rents or feu-duty of farm lands proper, form a part of Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXII. showing the receipts and expenses of asylum farms.

<sup>2</sup> Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and of additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

<sup>3</sup> The profit from private patients is divided equally between the providing and the maintenance accounts.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIX.

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1886-87.

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<sup>1</sup> GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the poor rate. The expenses in connection with lands, buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

(b) Fractions of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and under have been omitted in the calculations, and all fractions above  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been reckoned as 1d.

<sup>2</sup> The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table, refer only to the replacement or supply of the same.

<sup>4</sup> The salaries and wages in the Ayr District Asylum are for thirteen months.





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXX.

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1886-87; and the Price of each article supplied.

[illegible]

(1) These figures are the averages of the quantity of flour used respectively in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread.

(\*) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the asylum dietary, but the quantity was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.





Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1886-87: and Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

\* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

(1) In cases marked thus, the article was produced only to a very small extent, and its value is included in the column headed 'Sundries'.

## APPENDIX A--TABLE XXXII.

Acreege of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and of Gardens during the Financial Year 1886-87; and Profit shown on the Year's transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acreage of Farm.			Receipts.														Expenses.														Profit+or Loss -
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	Total.			
				Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1887.	Butcher Meat.	Poultry.	Milk.	Butter and Cheese.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Green Vegetables.	Fresh Fruits.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Wool, Hide, Skins.	Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	Total.	Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1886.	Rent.	Interest on Cure- paid Outlay from Providing Account on Stock and Implements.	Live Stock.	Implements and Harnes.	Seeds and Plants.	Poddy, Roots, Feeding Stuffs.	Mannures.	Paid Labour.	Miscellaneous.					
1. Argyll, . . . . .	220	305	525	1872	469	1	1007	3	2	159	96	.	108	62	253	4032	1892	380	.	286	73	105	122	83	235	331	3507	3507	+525			
2. Ayr, . . . . .	72	.	72	50	13	.	.	.	4	.	143	4	207	.	88	509	45	100	.	116	12	22	.	2	60	6	363	363	+146			
3. Banff, . . . . .	120	.	120	1319	211	3	247	8	4	83	44	2	106	531	11	29	2538	1380	160	.	440	89	23	210	43	86	48	2484	2484	+114		
4. Elgin, . . . . .	133	7	140	885	35	8	236	20	16	104	92	1	56	58	1	40	1552	937	203	.	69	7	24	2	32	42	76	1392	1392	+160		
5. Fife, . . . . .	78	.	78	469	42	.	329	.	.	182	173	29	106	194	.	150	1674	487	167	.	104	12	53	147	21	159	192	1277	1277	+397		
6. *Glasgow (Bothwell), . . . . .	.	.	.	.	63	1	.	.	17	17	49	10	.	.	.	157	.	.	.	4	.	14	20	1	62	.	101	101	+56			
7. Haddington, . . . . .	24	2	26	258	47	11	178	.	16	44	42	16	80	35	.	(1)143	875	247	124	3	22	17	27	56	32	123	43	694	694	+181		
8. Inverness, . . . . .	96	27	123	503	133	1	.	.	6	140	231	.	55	90	.	32	1191	408	72	12	74	4	19	.	40	123	18	770	770	+421		
9. Midlothian, . . . . .	88	.	88	530	123	5	360	.	53	73	43	.	117	.	73	1377	727	75	.	.	64	24	88	281	48	159	16	1482	1482	-105		
10. *Perth, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	(2)282	.	.	.	.	.	10	31	109	35	71	11	267	267	+15		
11. *Roxburgh, . . . . .	.	.	.	189	46	.	.	.	.	18	56	11	.	51	.	3	374	185	.	.	26	15	27	24	57	102	2	438	438	-64		
12. Stirling, . . . . .	221	5	226	1345	691	9	951	22	14	279	322	4	278	8	57	248	4728	1615	737	.	533	307	88	399	101	384	180	4344	4344	+384		

\* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

(1) Includes £120 from sale of stones from Quarry at Haddington Asylum Farm.

(2) Details of receipts from the Perth Asylum Garden not furnished.

## APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN  
THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

## ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

## ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 17th April 1888.

Appendix B.

The following statement shows the number and position of the population of the asylum at this date :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident, . . . . .	88	94	190	212	584
Absent on Probation, . .	1	3	1	1	6
Absent on Pass, . . . .	0	0	1	0	1
On Register	89	97	192	213	591

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The changes which have taken place since last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	21	19	40	42	122
Discharged recovered, .	10	12	12	20	54
Discharged unrecovered, .	6	3	8	9	26
Dead, . . . . .	9	5	20	11	45

In 4 instances death was attributed to phthisis, in 8 to pneumonia or bronchitis, in 9 to general paralysis, in 8 to other forms of brain disease, in 3 to exhaustion from mania or melancholia, in 4 to heart disease, in 2 to cancer of the stomach, in 3 to erysipelas, in 1 to diabetes, and in 3 to senility. Attacks of erysipelas have been somewhat frequent and severe, and lest this may have been due to some defect in the drainage, a careful and complete examination of the drainage of the whole establishment is about to be made. The overcrowded state of the asylum affects the health of the inmates injuriously, but this subject is under the serious consideration of the Directors, and earnest efforts are being made to find some way of relieving the overcrowding. The difficulty lies in the fact that no extension of the buildings on the present site is possible. In the meantime all that can be done in the way of management to reduce the evils that necessarily result from overcrowding is being done with liberality and thoughtfulness.

In the cases of 16 of the 45 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The Case Books are well kept, and everything that was seen during the visit indicated carefulness, conscientiousness, and ability in the medical treatment of the inmates.

Of the patients who were discharged as unrecovered 8 were transferred to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 5 to care in private dwellings. It is suggested that an effort should be made to increase the number of those who are transferred to private care, and to obtain the co-operation of Parochial Boards in carrying this into practice.

There are 28 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 11 persons for periods varying from 2 to 12 hours. Only 1 accident is recorded—an attempt to commit suicide by a female patient. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 4. Twelve attendants or



Appendix B.  
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 Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

servants have resigned, 2 have died, and 5 have been dismissed—4 of them for immoral conduct.

The lowering of the railings at Elmhill can scarcely fail to lead to an increase of the number of patients paying the higher rates of board, the accommodation for such patients in this section of the establishment being of a very satisfactory character.

The asylum continues to do a large amount of charitable work in regard to patients who are above pauperism, but who are, nevertheless, in more or less straitened circumstances. In this respect it renders a very important service to the general public, and it is hoped that its financial position may improve, so as to enable the Directors to do this part of the work of the institution to a still greater extent.

No evil has resulted from the greater freedom which has been accorded to the occupants of the Gate Cottage and Barkmill. Breakfast and supper are now cooked in the Gate Cottage, and the change adds to the enjoyment and contentment of the inmates.

All parts of the establishment were found in excellent order, and, notwithstanding the crowded state of the day-rooms, there was very little excitement among the patients.

To secure the efficiency of the night nursing, Tell-tale clocks have been introduced.

The books and registers were examined, and were, as usual, found to be carefully and correctly kept.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
 18th, 19th, and 21st July 1888.

The following statement shows the number of patients in the asylum, and their position on the 19th instant:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident, . . . . .	89	97	186	224	596
Absent on Probation, . . . . .	4	5	—	1	10
Absent on Pass, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	2
Absent by Escape, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
On the Register . . . . .	93	103	188	225	609

The following changes have taken place since the date of the preceding entry:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . . .	7	14	13	26	60
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	2	4	6	9	21
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	—	2	7	2	11
Deaths, . . . . .	1	4	4	1	10

Of the 9 pauper patients who were discharged unrecovered, 6 were transferred to other asylums or to lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 3 were provided for in private dwellings.

The deaths are registered as due in 3 cases to brain disease, in 2 to heart disease, in 3 to diseases of the abdomen, in 1 to septicæmia, and in 1 to general debility. The average age at death was 56 years.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 13 entries. These refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 5 patients. The number of patients who have escaped and been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 2. There has been no accident.

A large number of the patients admitted to the asylum consists of persons in broken-down physical condition. This is shown in various ways, one of which is the large number of those who require to be raised from bed by the night attendants. This number is at present 111, that is, more than a sixth of the total number of inmates; and, in spite of the preventive efforts thus made, more than 20 beds are usually wet before morning. Another indication of the extent to which the patients are persons whose constitutions are wrecks, as

regards both body and mind, is shown by the large number who are admitted suffering from the disease known as general paralysis. Appendix B.

The condition of the patients during the visit afforded evidence, as usual, of the kindly and judicious way in which they are treated, and it reflects great credit on the management that so satisfactory a result is attained under the adverse conditions of an asylum which is overcrowded, and which occupies a site becoming every year less suitable for some of its purposes. Commissioners' Entries. Royal and District Asylums.

In these circumstances the Directors of the asylum are to be very cordially commended for having, with the view of adding to the resources of the institution, entered into negotiation for purchasing the Mansion House and 283 acres of the estate of Glack, near Inverurie. The estate is admirably suited by its general character for the purposes of an asylum; the Mansion House can, without much alteration, be converted into excellent accommodation for patients; and it is understood that the Directors have satisfied themselves, on competent authority, that an adequate supply of water will be available. The only objection which can be taken to the purchase is the distance of Glack from the parent asylum. It is not anticipated that this will lead to serious difficulty, and the Directors have fully considered the matter. It is, however, proper to record that the Directors only resolved on the present step after having found that it was impossible to obtain a suitable place within shorter distance. Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The ratepayers of the district, and all who are interested in the welfare of the insane, may be congratulated on the circumstance that a great public advantage is being obtained, and it is still further satisfactory to know that it is being obtained at a very moderate expense.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
8th February 1888.

Argyll and  
Bute District  
Asylum.

The present number of inmates of each class in the asylum is shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private, . . . .	7	15	22
Pauper, . . . .	201	173	374
	<hr/> 208	<hr/> 188	<hr/> 396

At the date of last visit, there was the same number of private patients, but there were 8 fewer paupers. Since that date the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . .	17	13	30
Discharges recovered, . . . .	4	5	9
Discharges unrecovered, . . . .	2	3	5
Deaths, . . . . .	3	6	9

The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to hemiplegia, in 1 case to heart disease, in 5 cases to pulmonary affections, and in 2 cases to senile decay. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 12 entries. They refer to the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of 5 patients, and of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. There have been 2 injuries to patients,—1 an intracapsular fracture of the femur, resulting from a fall, and the other an injury to the eyeball resulting from a fellow patient suddenly thrusting his finger into it.

An obvious defect in the present condition of the asylum is the overcrowding of the infirmaries. This exists both among the males and females to a degree which is prejudicial both to the bodily and the mental condition of the inmates. With a view to relieving this condition the District Board have submitted to the General Board a plan for extending the accommodation of the infirmaries. The position and character of the asylum buildings make it difficult to devise any plan by which this accommodation could be satisfactorily extended, and it is not surprising, therefore, that many objections to the plan

## Appendix B.

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suggest themselves. It seems probable, indeed, that in order to provide satisfactorily for such an additional number as is proposed in the plan, an expenditure would be required considerably beyond what appears to be contemplated by the District Board. It is necessary, however, before any addition can be made to the asylum buildings, to make certain that they do not now afford sufficient accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the District. If they do, it would, of course, be going beyond what is authorised by statute to incur expenditure to provide additional accommodation. At present there are boarded in the asylum over 50 persons, who are either private patients or paupers belonging to parishes beyond the District. It seems probable that satisfactory reasons may be given for continuing to keep a few of the private patients who are on the verge of pauperism, and who belong to the District; but after deducting all who are in this position, there will still be about 40 who have no right to accommodation, and who, therefore, can be at once removed.

There is reason to believe, further, that a considerable number of patients from among the paupers belonging to the District might, with propriety, be discharged from the asylum as having ceased to require the kind of treatment it is intended to afford. Dr Cameron estimates that in this way relief to the extent of about 20 more might be obtained.

Before any other step is taken, it seems necessary, therefore, that the removal of the 60 patients referred to in the foregoing statement should be carried out. This seems to be necessary although it is recognised, as it has been recognised in previous entries, that the infirmary accommodation at present is not proportionate to the wants of the establishment, and that is a matter independent of the question of overcrowding. It will, however, be easier to estimate what may be desirable or necessary in the way of extending or improving the accommodation after the numbers have been reduced to their proper limit. The General Board also would then be in a position to sanction such expenditure as might be thought necessary.

With the question of providing additional asylum accommodation before them, the District Board should be aware of the fact that the Argyll and Bute District occupies a remarkable position in regard to the number of its pauper lunatics. It will be seen at once that the position is a remarkable one, if we look at the figures for the five years 1880-84 (the last quinquenniad for which the calculations have been made), given in pages 13 and 15 of the Appendix to the last Annual Report of the General Board of Lunacy. We find there that the number of persons in proportion to the population sent annually as pauper lunatics to the asylum, from the county of Argyll, is larger than the number sent from any other county in Scotland. The position of the district in regard to this and other details affecting pauper lunacy is shown in the following tabular statement.

Statistics referring to the five years 1880-84, based on the figures given on pages 13 and 15 of the appendix to the 29th Annual Report of the General Board of Lunacy.

Districts.	Average Number of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 Inhabitants.		Average time which a patient remains in an Asylum.	
	Annual Number sent to Asylums.	Number resident in Asylums.	Years.	Months.
Argyle and Bute, .	71	324	4	7
Inverness . . .	56	211	3	9
Edinburgh, . . .	65	181	2	9
Scotland,	53	184	3	6

In this statement the figures used are the proportions per 100,000 of popula-



tion, so that the different areas dealt with can be compared irrespective of their differences in size. The areas dealt with are (1) the counties of Argyle and Bute, which are dealt with as one area; (2) the county of Inverness; (3) the county of Edinburgh; and (4) the whole of Scotland. The counties of Inverness and Edinburgh are given, because they are counties which, in proportion to their population, furnish a large number of pauper lunatics annually sent to asylums, the county of Edinburgh furnishing the highest number among Lowland counties, and the county of Inverness the highest number among the larger highland counties.

The information conveyed by the figures is that, for every 100,000 inhabitants throughout Scotland, 53 persons are on the average sent every year to asylums as pauper lunatics, and that for the Argyle and Bute District, the corresponding number is 71. It is difficult to ascertain how far this high number is due to a greater degree of insanity among the inhabitants of Argyle and Bute; and no opinion is offered here in regard to this question. It is useful, however, to keep in view that the number has nearly doubled within the last fifteen years, and that this is 100 per cent. above the rate of increase in the rest of Scotland.

The column in the statement which refers to the numbers resident in asylums shows in a still more striking manner the exceptional position of the District of Argyle and Bute. It shows that in proportion to its population 76 per cent. more persons are provided for as pauper lunatics in the District than are on the average so provided for in the rest of the country. This, it will be observed, is a larger difference than can be accounted for by the larger number of the annual admissions which has just been mentioned. That number (71) is only 34 per cent. above the average (53) for Scotland. The cause of the specially great preponderance in the number resident is shown, however, in the third column, which gives the length of time that patients belonging to the different Districts remain in the asylum. This period in Argyle and Bute is an average of 4 years and 7 months, the average period for Scotland being 3 years and 6 months. The counties of Inverness and Edinburgh, as shown in the statement, are respectively 3 years and 9 months, and 2 years and 9 months. The importance of these differences will be appreciated, when it is observed that although in proportion to its population the county of Edinburgh sends nearly as many paupers annually to asylums as this District, it does not require much more than one half the proportional amount of asylum accommodation.

There are thus two important facts which the District Board have to keep in view when considering the question of increasing the size of the asylum. 1—that an exceptionally large number of persons are in this District sent to the asylum, and 2—that when they are sent, they are detained an exceptionally long time. Upon these two facts depends the demand for increased accommodation, and it is proper to point out that these are largely dependant on the views which guide the parochial and asylum authorities in their management of the insane. These facts are placed before the District Board, because they seem to show not merely that before any other steps are taken the population of the asylum should be reduced by the removal of a considerable number of patients, but that it may be found possible to deal adequately with the pauper lunacy of the District without any addition to the asylum accommodation.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regular and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th September 1888.

There are at present 352 patients in the asylum—16 private patients, and 336 pauper patients. In addition to these there are 14 patients on the register who are absent on probation or pass with a view to test their fitness to remain out as unrecovered patients under private care.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place in the population:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . . .	1	—	16	23	40
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	—	—	6	9	15
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	3	3	23	11	40
Dead, . . . . .	—	—	10	5	15

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## Appendix B.

These figures show a considerable reduction of the population.

## Commissioners' Entries.

Of the 40 patients discharged as unrecovered, 29 paupers were transferred to other asylums, 4 paupers were placed under care in private dwellings, 1 pauper was removed to England, 4 private patients were transferred to other asylums, and 2 private patients were taken home by their friends.

## Royal and District Asylums.

Of the 15 deaths, 4 were due to heart disease, 4 to bronchitis, 1 to pleurisy, 1 to pneumonia, 1 to phthisis, 1 to scirrhus of mamma, 1 to apoplexy, 1 to general paralysis, and 1 to puerperal fever in the case of a woman who was delivered in the asylum.

## Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

There has been a good deal of sickness during the summer, but the state of health at present is regarded as good. Four cases of erysipelas occurred.

In the cases of 6 of the 15 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 38 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint in the case of 6 persons for periods varying from 2 to 24 hours, to prevent patients from injuring themselves or to retain surgical dressings in their place.

Six accidents are recorded, but they were not of a serious character. This register appears to be kept with much care.

No escape has taken place. The number of attendants who have left the service of the institution is 11—2 being dismissed, and 9 having resigned.

The hospital wards were in the unsatisfactory condition referred to in former entries. The whole subject was carefully inquired into, and a memorandum dealing with it has been forwarded to the General Board.

The dining hall was much less crowded than it has been at visits paid of late years, owing to the reduced population. Eighty-six men and 50 women dined in it.

The Fire Brigade seems to be well organized. It was called out unexpectedly during the visit, and in less than five minutes a stream of water was poured on the roof of one of the divisions which had been named as the site of the fire.

The roof of the East House runs free from end to end, and it is recommended that the District Board should consider whether it would not be well to carry the division-wall near the centre of the length of the building through the roof, so as to prevent the spread of a fire occurring at either end.

The day-rooms and dormitories, and indeed all parts of the house, were remarkably clean and in excellent order, and the patients were very comfortably and tidily clothed. The state of the bedding was very satisfactory.

As was pointed out by Dr Cameron, there is much room for improvements in the water-closet arrangements attached to the serving-room, and it is hoped that effect will be given to his views.

Much attention continues to be paid to the industrial occupation of the patients. The healthy open air exercise in work on the farm confers manifest advantages on the men.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept and written up to date.

## Ayr District Asylum.

## AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 4th January 1888.

There are 296 patients on the register of the asylum, 287 of whom are resident in the institution. Of the rest, 6 men and 2 women are absent on statutory probation, and 1 woman is absent on twenty-eight days' pass. The present number of male inmates is 128, and the number of female inmates is 159.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	23	35	58
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	16	16	32
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	6	7	13
Deaths, . . . . .	6	16	22

It is satisfactory to find that the efforts to remove patients not requiring asylum treatment have reduced the number of inmates to 9 below the number of those resident on the occasion of last visit. The only way by which the burden of providing and maintaining asylums can be kept within due limits

is by persistently discharging not merely the patients who have completely recovered, but also those who, though not restored to perfect soundness of mind, have ceased to require detention either for their own welfare or for the safety of the public. Appendix B. Commissioners' Entries.

Though the mortality during the past year has been high, the average rate for the past two years has not been inordinate, the mortality for the year 1886 having been exceptionally low. Royal and District Asylums.

The patients were found clean, suitably clothed, and without complaint. The dietary has been improved in an important particular by the substitution, since last visit, of unskimmed for skimmed milk on all occasions on which the latter was used. Ayr District Asylum.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and other parts of the institution were found in excellent order.

An abundant supply of water, with adequate pressure for every purpose, will be obtained when the asylum pipes are brought into connection with the water supply of the town of Ayr. It is understood that this is to be effected early this year, and that at the same time hydrants are to be placed at various places outside the buildings, so as to bring every portion of them within reach of the fire hose. This will effectually diminish the anxiety that has been felt as to the danger from fire.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries. These refer to the use of mechanical restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, to provide in both cases against suicidal impulses. Of the patients who escaped, 1 was absent over night before being brought back. There has been no accident. Eleven patients are at present confined to bed.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### Ayr District Asylum, 8th August 1888.

There are 148 men and 171 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 5 men and 2 women are absent on probation, and 1 man and 1 woman are absent on pass. There are thus 142 men and 168 women, or 310 patients in all, resident in the asylum at this date.

Since last visit 35 men and 41 women have been admitted, 11 men and 19 women have been discharged recovered, 8 men and 5 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 8 women have died.

The causes of death have been brain disease in 3 instances, lung disease in 4 instances, Bright's disease in 1 instance, chronic gastritis in 1 instance, and senile exhaustion in 1 instance. The death-rate has not been high, but the population includes a considerable number of feeble patients. Four men and 8 women were in bed at the time of the visit.

There are 9 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 4 persons, to prevent them from injuring themselves or others when labouring under great excitement. One accident is recorded—fracture of the tibia. One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

There are only 13 empty beds now in the asylum—1 on the male side and 12 on the female side.

All the milk now supplied to the asylum is unskimmed. This change has led to no reduction of the whole quantity supplied.

The arrangements for the extinction of fire now seem to be satisfactory.

There is an abundant supply of water at a sufficient pressure. A fire brigade has been formed, and a good code of rules drawn up. It is doubtful if the buildings are sufficiently broken into sections by carrying the stone walls through the roof, and it is recommended that this matter should be looked into.

The wards were in excellent order, and the inmates were free from excitement and complaint. The beds and bedding were good, and the body clothing tidy and comfortable.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Banff District Asylum.  
Ladysbridge.BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, LADYSBRIDGE,  
19th April 1888.

There are 108 patients on the register, and they are all resident. They consist of 74 men and 34 women. Three of the men are private patients.

Since the date of last visit 15 patients—9 men and 6 women—have been admitted; 8 patients—3 men and 5 women—have been discharged; and 3 men have died.

The death-rate has been low, and the inmates at present are in good bodily health. Only 1 patient was in bed.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No escape has taken place. Only 1 accident is recorded, and that of a slight character.

A great improvement has taken place in the water supply, which is now abundant and delivered at a fair pressure. Hydrants have been placed all round the buildings, and the arrangements generally for the extinction of fire are regarded as satisfactory.

An excellent dinner was served in a comfortable and orderly manner during the visit, and the patients ate it with evident relish. It is worthy of note that there is no male patient at present in the asylum whose mental condition would unfit him for dining in the Hall, and there are only 2 of the women who have to dine apart, in consequence of their mental state.

There are 57 men and 31 women registered as usefully employed, leaving only 14 men and 3 women unemployed, either on account of their bodily or of their mental state.

The inmates continue to enjoy a large amount of personal freedom, and as far as possible every kind of irksome discipline is avoided. No patient during the visit showed any excitement or made any complaint.

The wards were in excellent order, and the clothing both of the men and women was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, LADYSBRIDGE,  
17th July 1888.

The number of patients on the register of the asylum at present is 113. They consist of 77 men and 36 women, and they are all resident in the establishment. Three of the men are private patients.

Since the date of the preceding entry 5 men and 5 women have been admitted to the asylum, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged recovered, and 1 woman has died. The death occurred in the case of an old woman who had been admitted a few weeks previous to her death suffering from paralysis.

There has been no use of seclusion or restraint in the treatment of the patients. No escape has taken place, and no accident.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. Though the men were almost all confined to the house during the early part of the visit, owing to the wetness of the weather, there were no indications of irritability or excitement, and great tranquillity prevailed also on the female side of the institution. The patients were all neatly and comfortably clothed, and they were clean in person.

The industrial employment of the patients continues to be well attended to; 58 men and 29 women being regularly occupied, and only 16 men and 7 women being on account of bodily or mental infirmity unemployed.

Now that the water supply has been made abundant, and hydrants been placed in suitable positions, there should be no delay in obtaining a complete set of fire hose and other appliances suitable for use in dealing with fire. Those who would be employed, in the case of a fire, should be regularly practised at their duties, and a set of rules indicating the duties of each servant of the asylum in case of fire should be printed, and a copy placed in each attendant's room.

An excellent dinner was served during the visit, and taken with evident relish by the patients. The orderly and neat way in which the dinner was served is deserving of commendation.

The impression produced by the inspection was altogether pleasing in character. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODPARK,  
19th April 1888.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

There are 35 patients at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 2 patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged, and 2 have died. Banff District Asylum at Woodpark.

No accident, escape, use of restraint, or change among the attendants is recorded.

The day-room and the dormitories were in very good order. The state of the beds was quite satisfactory. The inmates were tidily and comfortably clothed. They were entirely free from excitement or complaint. They are in fair bodily health, and their aspect indicates a good dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air. All that was seen indicates that they are treated with kindness and consideration, and that proper efforts are made to lead them to engage in useful occupations.

The books and registers were found in good order.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODPARK,  
17th July 1888.

The present number of inmates of this establishment is 34. The only change that has taken place since last visit is the death of a woman 58 years of age, of catarrhal pneumonia.

Nothing has occurred since the date of last entry to disturb the tranquillity which characterises the daily life of this asylum. This tranquillity is rendered possible by the fact that the inmates are of a selected class, from which the more unruly are excluded, but it would not be attained if the inmates were inadequately cared for or injudiciously managed. The satisfactory condition of the patients and of the house deserves, therefore, to be mentioned with commendation. All the usual indications of kindly and efficient treatment were seen during this visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
17th and 18th January 1888.

Crichton Royal  
Institution,  
Dumfries.

There are 521 patients on the register of the asylum at present. They are all resident except 1 male pauper, who is absent on statutory probation. The numbers of the different classes are shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated patients—			
Private, . . . . .	133	117	250
Pauper, . . . . .	120	141	261
Voluntary Inmates, . . . .	4	6	10
	257	264	521

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	19	25	13	25	82
Discharged recovered, . .	14	7	4	10	35
Discharged unrecovered, .	4	4	—	2	10
Deaths, . . . . .	2	4	3	10	19

Among the voluntary inmates 7 gentlemen and 2 ladies have left, and 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted.

The deaths were attributed in 4 cases to affections of the brain and nervous system, in 2 cases to heart disease, in 8 cases to pulmonary affections, in 4

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

cases to cancerous affections, and in 1 case to puerperal septicæmia. The average age at death was 52 years.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There have been 4 instances of escape in which the patient has been absent over night before being brought back. There have been 3 accidents—all fractures of the arm. Two were occasioned by accidental falls, and 1 was thought to be partly due to roughness on the part of a female attendant. The attendant was dismissed.

Seven private patients and 6 paupers are at present confined to bed.

Forty-seven private patients have liberty on parole,—12 gentlemen and 2 ladies beyond the grounds, and 28 gentlemen and 5 ladies within the grounds. Six male paupers have liberty on parole within the grounds.

The industrial employment of the men continues to receive great attention. Out of 119 male paupers, 95 are regularly occupied, 68 at various kinds of outdoor labour, and 11 as artisans. The proportion of females who are employed is not quite so large.

Both private and pauper patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and well provided for according to their several requirements.

The First House has been during recent years almost entirely re-decorated and re-furnished, and it now affords very excellent accommodation for patients of the wealthier class.

The chief event in the history of the institution since last visit is the completion of the reconstruction of the female side of the Second House. The new accommodation which has thus been provided is of a very superior kind. It is substantially furnished and elegantly decorated, and will afford a very desirable kind of accommodation for the intermediate class of patients for whom it is ultimately intended. The first storey of the building is already occupied by patients of this class, the rest being at present used for paupers. The patients of both classes appear to be beneficially affected by the elegance of their new surroundings, an exceptional degree of orderliness among them being one of the evidences of this. It is, however, well known in regard to the treatment of insanity that to place patients in the midst of beauty and comfort to which they are unaccustomed, is, in a large number of cases, one of the most powerful curative influences which can be used.

Among the minor improvements which have recently been made are the erection of a new gateway at the eastern boundary of the grounds, and the re-fitting of the stables. Improvements in connection with the kitchen of the First House are also in progress.

All these changes tend to increase the efficiency of the institution, and it is understood, with satisfaction, that the financial position of the Directors has fully justified them in carrying them out.

No complaints as to their treatment were made by any of the patients; on the other hand many expressed a grateful appreciation of the way in which their requirements are met.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
27th and 28th June 1888.

There are 592 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. They are all resident except 9, viz.,—1 private male patient and 7 pauper female patients who are absent on probation, and 1 pauper male patient who is absent by escape.

The following statement shows the different classes of patients at present on the register :—

Certificated patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
1. Private, . . . . .	139	123	262
2. Pauper, . . . . .	155	164	319
Voluntary inmates, . . . . .	7	4	11
Totals, . . . . .	301	291	592

These figures show a large increase of the population since last visit. This increase relates both to private and to pauper patients. The number of



private patients has risen from 260 to 273, and the number of pauper patients from 260 to 319. The increase of the number of paupers, if it consisted entirely of District patients, would call for explanation, but it consists chiefly of non-district patients,—of patients, in other words, sent to the asylum as boarders by parishes in Lanarkshire, in consequence of the dearth of asylum accommodation there. The increase of the number of District patients, however, makes it desirable that a fresh effort should be made with earnestness to board out all those who are suitable for care and treatment in private dwellings. The superintendent has already shown what he can do in this direction when he sets about it earnestly.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The increase of the number of private patients is all the more satisfactory and gratifying that it consists largely of persons who pay low rates of board. The liberality of the Directors in expending money in providing accommodation for persons who are not paupers, but who are, nevertheless, in more or less straitened circumstances, is greatly to be commended. It is in the best and widest sense a charitable work, and they are in a position to perform it. Fortunately there is every reason to believe that in doing so they will not cause the institution to suffer financially, but will rather increase its financial prosperity, even though, in the new accommodation for this class of patients just added to the second house, there has been no stinting of any arrangements which would add to the well-being and comforts of the occupants. Persons belonging to the professional, educated, and well-to-do class of society, who are overtaken by insanity, whose incomes consequently cease, and for whom only a low rate of board can be paid if they require to be placed in an asylum, will find themselves here in surroundings which will not remind them of their poverty, and which will be such as those to which they were accustomed. In the arrangements at Maryfield, where 13 ladies of this class have for some years been provided for, the Directors showed a full appreciation of the propriety and kindness of considering in a liberal spirit what ought if possible to be the character of the surroundings of such patients. In the new buildings at the second house they have gone further than they went at Maryfield. There are at this date 149 private patients paying £52 per annum or less. Of these 68 pay £32 or less.

The changes which have taken place among the certificated patients since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	15	21	51	50	137
Discharged recovered, . .	7	7	2	15	31
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	5	5	6	16
Dead, . . . . .	2	3	9	6	20

Among the voluntary inmates 3 gentlemen have been admitted since last visit, and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have left.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded,—1 an attempt at suicide which did not turn out to be serious, and another a slight bruise sustained by a patient during a struggle with an attendant. The number of patients who have escaped and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 6.

The causes of deaths were general paralysis in 6 instances, apoplexy in 2, Bright's disease in 2, meningitis in 2, diseases of bladder in 2, phthisis in 2, senile decay in 3, and heart disease in 1 instance. In only 1 case was a *post-mortem* examination made. The present position of the mortuary, as has been often pointed out, is very objectionable, and the arrangements for making *post-mortem* examinations in it are far from being satisfactory. The attention of the Directors is called again to this matter.

Great attention continues to be given to the occupation of the patients in active useful work. It was observed with satisfaction that many of the male private patients work heartily and actively in the garden or on the farm, for part of the day, and it is said that this has tended to bring about recovery in some cases, and that in all it has improved the bodily health, and increased the contentment. Not a few of the patients, both private and pauper, who do useful work, are encouraged by small payments or rewards. During the visit several of them spoke of this with satisfaction.

Appendix B. The quantity of milk supplied by the farm to the asylum during this year is shown in the following statement :—

		GALLONS.
Commissioners' Entries.	During January, . . . . .	1833
	" February, . . . . .	1784
Royal and District Asylums.	" March, . . . . .	1856
	" April, . . . . .	1785
	" May, . . . . .	2126
Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.	" June up to date, . . . . .	1890

This gives an average of 63 gallons daily since the 1st of January.

The new hair mattresses contain 28 lbs. of hair at 1s. 3½d. per lb. There is no straw palliasse below.

Kirkmichael was visited. At the time of the visit one party of patients had just arrived, and another was about to leave. Everything that was seen showed the usefulness of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date and to be well kept.

#### DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 4th April 1888.

Dundee Royal Asylum. There are 294 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 61 are private patients—25 men and 36 women, and 233 are paupers,—96 men and 137 women. They are all resident except 2 private female patients who are absent on pass.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	7	14	41	41	103
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	5	6	21	37
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	2	23	34	63
Dead, . . . . .	2	2	9	8	21

It appears from these figures that since the 14th of last July the population of the asylum has fallen from 312 to 294.

The causes of death were brain disease in 5 instances, pneumonia in 4, heart disease in 3, general paralysis in 2, and phthisis, cancer, kidney disease, senile decay, exhaustion and marasmus in 1 each. In the cases of 18 of the 21 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Four accidents are recorded,—including fracture of the neck of the femur, fracture of the humerus and dislocation of the shoulder.

Since last visit there has been some improvement of the dietary affecting both the pauper and the private patients. The butcher meat supplied to the paupers has been increased. Private patients paying £25 now dine separately from paupers, and have the same food as attendants. Private patients paying £40 and upwards dine with the assistant medical officer, the housekeeper, the two head attendants and the steward.

Telephonic communication has been established between the asylum and Dundee. It works satisfactorily, and has in various ways been found very useful.

A great improvement has been effected in the mortuary, and it is said that this has given much satisfaction to the friends of many deceased patients. Changes of this kind mark a kindly view of the position of the inmates of the asylum, and are calculated to lead the public to place confidence in its management.

The day-room hitherto used for refractory female patients has been enlarged by adding to it two strong rooms and part of a passage. This constitutes a decided improvement. The room so enlarged is at present being painted and decorated.

The ward on the male side, which is occupied by recently admitted and troublesome patients, has been repainted, and has been decorated with exceptional care. It is now a bright and cheerful room, and the beneficial

effects of such surroundings on the condition of the occupants has been very manifest. Appendix B.

The planting of trees and hedges still goes on, and the grounds are beginning to assume a clothed aspect. Commissioners' Entries.

There is great need of a better shoe-room for the men, but it is difficult to see how this can be obtained—except by erecting a small detached building to be connected with the main building at a suitable point by a covered way. Royal and District Asylums.

The female separate infirmary ward should be fully occupied, and 2 or 3 nurses placed in it. There is in the asylum a sufficient number of infirm women, or women under active medical treatment to fill the wards. At present the wards are under the care of 1 nurse, who must often be absent, and this cannot be regarded as a safe or proper arrangement. Dundee Royal Asylum.

Some useful repairs are at present being made in the kitchen, and it is hoped that in carrying them out all piping will be left completely exposed.

Due attention appears to be given to the amusement of the patients. In a special manner there has been a development of outdoor games, and this has done good both to patients and attendants.

The wards were found in very good order. This was perhaps truer of the wards for the men than of the wards for women. In the clothing of the patients there has been a great improvement, and the importance of having the patients tidily and suitably clothed appears to be kept steadily in view.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly and carefully kept.

#### DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 25th July 1888.

There are 297 patients on the register of the asylum at present. Their position is shown in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident, . . . . .	26	35	95	137	293
Absent on pass, . . . .	—	—	2	1	3
Absent by escape, . . .	—	—	1	—	1

Since the date of the preceding entry the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . . .	4	2	17	20	43
Discharges recovered, . .	—	—	1	7	8
Discharges unrecovered, .	1	3	8	9	21
Deaths, . . . . .	1	—	7	3	11

All these changes are among certificated patients. There was also the admission of a voluntary inmate who has since left the asylum.

The deaths were due in 7 cases to disease of the brain, in 1 case to disease of the heart, in 2 cases to pulmonary consumption, and in 1 case to suffocation from impaction of food in the pharynx. In the case of suffocation the patient had a hemiplegic attack 15 hours before death. Shortly before her death she had breakfast, and after it she spoke to the attendant who removed her breakfast things when she had finished. The fatal attack of suffocation occurred in the absence of the attendant, and it is supposed to have been occasioned by some half masticated bread which was found in the pharynx having accumulated in the paralysed side of the mouth and passing into the pharynx, become impacked there.

Three other accidents to patients are recorded in the register—1 involving fracture of the clavicle, and 2 involving fracture of ribs. They are all attributed to falls, and Dr Rorie found no evidence in any of the cases that blame was due to the attendants. The occurrence of these accidents should, however, lead to a careful consideration of the question whether the present staff of attendants is sufficient in number. The patients appear in all cases to have been in a feeble bodily condition, and it seems probable that with a larger number of efficient attendants some at least of the accidents could have been prevented.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

There have been 4 escapes in which the patient was absent for at least one night before being brought back. The Register of Seclusion and Restraint contains no entry.

The engaging of the patients in industrial occupation continues to receive attention. Out of 95 male paupers 71 are usually employed—47 in farm and garden work, 5 as upholsterers, 3 as shoemakers, 2 as tailors, 2 as painters, 1 as storekeeper, 1 as messenger, 1 as stoker, and 9 in assisting the attendants in the household work of the wards. Out of 137 female paupers 95 are employed—10 in the kitchen, 22 in the laundry, 28 at sewing, 9 at knitting, and 26 in assisting the attendants in household work.

Suitable dinners were served to the different classes of patients during the visit. The clothing of the patients was in good order, and adapted to the season.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and in good order. The objectionable practice of placing two patients to sleep in single bed-rooms has now been altogether discontinued. The day-room, the enlargement of which is referred to in the preceding entry, is now finished, and is to be taken into occupation immediately. It will form a useful addition to the accommodation. The female infirmary is to be fully occupied as recommended in last entry, and a larger staff of nurses is to be allotted to it. Among minor alterations the substitution of wooden for earthenware sinks in the main scullery has been made. In order to determine whether teak or green-heart is best adapted for the purpose, one of the sinks has been made of teak and the other of green-heart. A good opportunity will thus be afforded for making a satisfactory comparison.

Nothing has yet been done towards providing a better shoe-room for the men. The recommendation to erect a small detached building for this purpose, which was made in the preceding entry, is therefore repeated.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
16th, 17th, 19th, and 20th March 1888.

The number of persons on the registers of the asylum on the 16th was 833. The following statement shows their position:—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients,	{ Resident, . . . . .	159	142	245	266	812
	{ Absent on probation, . . . . .	8	6	—	—	14
	{ Absent on pass, . . . . .	1	1	—	2	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		168	149	245	268	830
Voluntary inmates, . . . . .		2	1	—	—	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		170	150	245	268	833

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	35	23	85	106	249
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	22	12	25	33	92
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	13	6	31	49	99
Dead, . . . . .	8	4	19	19	50

The changes among the voluntary inmates during the same period consist of the admission of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady, and the departure of 4 gentlemen and 1 lady.

There are 236 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit, and these refer to the restraint of 5 persons and the seclusion of 39. Of the whole number of entries 103 refer to the seclusion of 1 patient.

Eleven accidents are recorded. Two of these were fatal—1 being a suicide, and the other a death from injuries believed to have been inflicted by a fellow-patient. Accidents like the last have been of rare occurrence in this asylum.

Indeed for very many years no accident of the kind has had to be recorded. Appendix B. The other accidents included 2 cases of fracture of the neck of the femur.

The visit extended over 4 days, and the inquiry into the management of the establishment and the treatment of its inmates was careful and minute. It is difficult to say which shows most ability or most success, but that which stands constantly to the front is the professional treatment and the nursing of the patients—the study of their condition and history, with a view to their cure or improvement. The hospital attitude of the whole institution is never lost sight of, though, of course, its hospital character is most apparent in the special hospital sections, and these were never thought so attractive and satisfactory as on the occasion of this visit. Both in these sections and also throughout the asylum generally, much was seen showing that the medical interest taken in pauper patients, and the knowledge of their condition, are quite as great as in the case of private patients, and that pauper patients who are in exceptional states—who require, for instance, one or more special attendants—have all the advantages which fall to patients in affluent circumstances. The hospital attitude of the asylum, to which reference is now being made, almost necessarily begets kindly feelings towards the patients on the part of the staff—kindly relations generally between the patients and the staff,—and it leads, in other ways, to what influences beneficially the contentment and well-being of the inmates.

It has now been resolved to build a new asylum for private patients of the wealthy class on the Craig House estate. In the last entry the desirability of taking this step was pointed out, and it is believed that the change will secure and increase the financial prosperity of the asylum, by meeting the demand for accommodation in it of a high character.

It is suggested, as a means of further diminishing the risks from fire, that direct communication should be established between the asylum and the fire brigade of the city. In such a matter the saving of a few minutes may be of great importance.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with accuracy and care.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
20th, 21st, 22nd, and 27th June 1888.

On the 20th instant there were 832 persons resident as patients in the asylum. Besides these, there were on the register of the asylum 15 persons, the total on the books of the institution being thus 847. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement:—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
Certificated patients,	Resident,	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Absent on probation,	168	151	245	264	828
	Absent on pass,	9	4	—	—	13
		1	—	1	—	2
		178	155	246	264	843
Voluntary inmates,		3	1	—	—	4
Totals,		181	156	246	264	847

These figures, when compared with the number at the date of the preceding entry, show an increase, as regards private certificated patients, of 9 male and 9 female patients, and a decrease, as regards paupers, of 2 females. The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	13	16	36	30	95
Discharges recovered,	1	2	9	17	29
Discharges unrecovered,	5	7	13	10	35
Deaths,	2	1	8	7	18

The only change among the voluntary inmates has been the admission of 1 gentleman.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The deaths are registered as having resulted from diseases of the brain in 8 cases, from diseases of the heart in 2 cases, from pulmonary consumption in 2 cases, from acute ostitis in 1 case, from exhaustion from melancholia in 2 cases, from senile gangrene in 1 case, and from senile decay in 2 cases. The average age at death was 53 years.

Four accidents to patients, none of a serious character, are recorded in the register. There are 68 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 14 patients, and to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients. The restraint was used to prevent interference with surgical appliances. There has been 1 escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back.

The various parts of the institution were found in excellent order. The cheerful appearance of the apartments is kept up by careful attention to repairs and redecoration. The ventilation was found everywhere efficient, and there was scrupulous cleanliness throughout. The only structural alteration in progress at present is the formation of an additional lavatory and water-closet in the female admission gallery of the West House. This will be useful in permitting the subdivision of the patients into small groups, which is an important feature in the management of this gallery, to be more completely carried out than it has hitherto been.

The way in which the patients are provided for in regard to food is deserving of special notice. Those patients for whom the higher rates of board are paid are liberally supplied with all that is usually desired in the class of society to which they belong; and the dietary of the pauper patients, which was already one of the most satisfactory of its kind, has recently undergone revision, and has been altered for the better in some details where Dr Clouston thought it susceptible of improvement. But the importance of abundant nourishment as a means of treatment in most cases of acute insanity has, during recent years, been recognised in a special manner in this asylum. A significant indication of this is found in the way in which the consumption of milk and eggs has increased. These articles, besides being important constituents of ordinary diet, form the chief part of the food suitable for many patients suffering from such diseases as acute mania and acute melancholia; and it is certain that in such cases the hope of recovery and even the saving of life depends greatly on the degree to which nourishment can be efficiently administered. It is, therefore, instructive to find that the amount of milk now consumed is nearly twice the amount which was consumed 15 years ago, when the number of patients was not much less than it is at present, and that the number of eggs is nearly four times as many as at the earlier period. The quantity of milk for the year 1887 was 42,660 gallons, and the number of eggs was 15,481 dozen. Seeing that the eggs are largely used as extra diet for medical reasons, the considerable number now used shows how important is the part which a full supply of nutriment plays in the treatment pursued in the asylum.

The industrial occupation of the pauper patients continues to be duly attended to; and the excellent practice of engaging a certain number of the higher class patients in garden work is being persevered in. The amusements of the patients, which, when judiciously combined with useful occupations, are among the most efficient means of treatment, have received even more than the usual amount of attention during the past year. The occurrence of Her Majesty's Jubilee was made the occasion of a special effort in this way; and the fête which was held formed a topic of interest for a long time, both during the time of preparation and afterwards. Last year also, there was for the first time a picnic in which the party were taken by special train from the asylum siding to their destination. A party of 360 was in this way taken to Tynehead on the Waverley line of railway.

The function performed by the establishment as an asylum for patients of the richer classes, and also for patients whose maintenance falls on the poor-rate is generally recognised and understood; but it is doubtful whether its position, as a charitable institution, is as well known as it ought to be. One direction in which it serves a charitable purpose is in giving suitable accommodation at low rates of board to persons in straitened circumstances who have been accustomed to the refinements of life. If accommodation and arrangements in accordance with the habits of life of such persons were not



Appendix B.  
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thus provided, the misfortune involved in their suffering from insanity would be greatly aggravated. Being unable to pay remunerative rates of board for such accommodation, their case is not met by the asylums which are carried on as private adventures; and they would, in the absence of such arrangements as are here provided, have to be placed in the position of paupers before they could obtain asylum treatment. The mere fact that asylum treatment is afforded to this class of persons at or below cost price, is therefore a charitable arrangement and an important benefit to the community. It is also proper to bear in mind that the preventing of such patients from being placed in the position of paupers, puts them in more favourable circumstances for curative treatment that they would otherwise be. The administration of the special charitable funds of the asylum, is, however, still more deserving of the name of charity. In certain cases where the patients' means are insufficient to meet even the lower rates of board these funds are used to make up the deficiency, and thus what may be in many cases only a temporary difficulty is prevented from reducing the patients to pauperism. On 1st January of this year there were 188 private patients in the asylum at low rates of board, and 54 of these had their payments supplemented out of the charity funds of the institution. It is proper to keep such a fact before the public, because the usefulness of this and other Royal Asylums as charitable establishments is often not merely inadequately appreciated, but frequently the way in which the charity operates is altogether misunderstood.

The plans for the new asylum at Craig House are now in course of preparation, and it is hoped that its erection will be commenced during the present year.

In accordance with the recommendations contained in the preceding entry, the Managers have resolved to establish telegraphic communication with the offices of the City Fire Brigade; and it has also been remitted to the architect of the asylum to consider the best means of dividing the buildings more effectually into fire-proof compartments, by carrying walls at various places up through the roof.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, Elgin District Asylum.  
 20th April 1888.

There are 56 men and 70 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 man and 2 women are private patients. No patient is absent either on probation, on pass, or by escape.

The following statement shows the changes in the population since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . . .	1	4	6	6	17
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	1	2	—	3
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	1	1	5	8
Dead, . . . . .	—	1	3	4	8

The supply of water to the asylum is now abundant, and the pressure is understood to be quite satisfactory. Fire plugs are to be placed at proper intervals round the buildings, and all other necessary arrangements are to be made for the efficient employment of the water in the extinction of fire.

Considerable progress has been made with the new buildings, which, in addition to being a considerable extension of the asylum, promise also to be an important improvement of the accommodation generally, making the management easier and increasing the well-being and contentment of the inmates.

Notwithstanding the presence of workmen about the asylum, all parts of it were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. They are largely employed in useful healthy work, and at the same time amusements and recreation are provided. They appear to derive much pleasure from a visit which the Countess of Seafield pays to them annually, and from a large gift of fruit and various other things which she sends for distribution among them on New Year's Day.

The books and registers were found in good order.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Elgin District Asylum.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th July 1888.

There are 129 patients at present on the register of the asylum. They are all resident in the establishment. One man and 3 women are private patients, and 57 men and 68 women are paupers.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	4	4	8
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	1	—	1
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	—	1	1
Deaths, . . . . .	1	2	3

The deaths are registered as due severally to heart disease, apoplexy, and brain disease.

The administration of the asylum is carried on at present under considerable difficulty, owing to the accommodation for the patients, which was already insufficient in extent, having been still further restricted during the building operations now in progress. The patients were, however, found in as satisfactory a condition as could be expected. They were clean in person, suitably clothed, and they were orderly in demeanour. Only 1 patient, a woman who has long suffered from chronic skin disease, is confined to bed. The proportion of patients industrially occupied is not so large as it has previously been. The present numbers are 40 men and 37 women out of a population of 58 men and 71 women.

The new buildings are making satisfactory progress, and it is believed that when they are completed the administration of the asylum will be greatly facilitated, and be more efficient than it has ever been.

There has been no use of Restraint or Seclusion in the treatment of the patients, and there has been no accident and no escape.

A vacancy recently occurred in the office of Medical Officer to the asylum by the death of Dr Ross, who had for many years discharged the duties of the office in a manner marked by great kindness and consideration for the welfare of the patients. He has been succeeded by Dr Norris Mackay.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
3rd April 1888.

There are 375 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 175 are men and 200 women. Two of the women are private patients. All of those on the register are resident, except 1 pauper woman, who is absent on probation.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	31	29	60
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	10	10	20
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	8	13
Dead, . . . . .	8	8	16

These figures show an increase of 11 in the population since July of last year.

There are 3 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 3 patients for periods varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour to 8 hours. Three accidents are recorded,—fracture of a rib, fracture of fibula, and fracture of ulna,—none of them proving serious. Sixteen patients have escaped and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back. Four attendants or servants have been dismissed, and 6 have resigned.

There were no fewer than 12 men and 25 women in bed—that is, a tenth of the whole number of inmates. Some of the rooms which were occupied by the women who were found in bed were much overcrowded. The provision, indeed, for the sick and infirm, was regarded as very insufficient, and to this matter the attention of the District Board is strongly directed.

Of the 16 deaths, 4 were caused by brain disease, 6 by phthisis, 3 by heart disease, 2 by exhaustion from mania or melancholia, and 1 by old age. In the cases of 13 of the 16 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. Appendix B.

The patients continue to have a large amount of personal freedom,—32 being on parole beyond the grounds, and 74 on parole within the grounds. The number usefully employed is 260, and the number idle either on account of their mental or their bodily condition is 112. Commissioners' Entries.

All parts of the house were in excellent order, and the state of the bedding and of the body clothing of the patients was quite satisfactory. Royal and District Asylums.

The books and registers were, as usual, found in good order. Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
10th and 11th July 1888.

On the first day of the visit there were 378 patients on the register of the asylum, and all of them are at present resident in the institution. These are 176 male paupers, 200 female paupers, and 2 female private patients. The total number now resident is 14 above what it was at the same date last year.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	11	14	25
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	2	3	5
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	2	2	4
Deaths, . . . . .	6	7	13

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 6 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 3 cases, to disease of the kidneys in 1 case, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to exhaustion from puerperal mania in 1 case. The average age at death was 46 years.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 15 entries. Eleven of these refer to the placing of a glove on one hand, to prevent interference with the bandages on a fractured finger; 3 refer to the use of the camisole to prevent interference with the dressings of a whitlow; and 1 refers to the seclusion for two hours and a half of a patient in a state of violent excitement. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 6. Twenty-five patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit. Two accidents are recorded in the register—1 being fracture of the neck of the femur from a fall, and the other fracture of a rib.

The patients were found clean in person and suitably clothed, and there were few manifestations of excitement. They enjoy a considerable amount of liberty,—73 patients being on parole restricted to the grounds, and 32 going on parole beyond the grounds. Two hundred and seventy-four are occupied in useful labour, and 102 are idle. Of the latter, 27 men and 18 women are incapacitated by bodily infirmity.

The management of the asylum is carried on at present under considerable difficulty, owing to a great part of the central portion of the main building having been recently destroyed by fire. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the fire originated in the roof being struck by lightning, and that it was not, therefore, due to any fault on the part of the officials. It is also gratifying to note that the conflagration was prevented from extending beyond the central portion of the building by the partition walls recently completed, which were erected for the purpose of dividing the building into fire-proof sections. Credit is also due to Dr Turnbull and his staff, for the excellent discipline which was displayed on the night on which the fire took place, and for the fact that no one received any injury.

The District Board are properly taking advantage of the opportunity of having to reconstruct this portion of the building to enlarge the dining hall and amusement room, and to add somewhat to the day-room and dormitory accommodation. The dining hall and amusement room had become much too small for the requirements of the asylum, and their enlargement will be a great advantage to the administration. The necessity for making more satisfactory provision for the sick and infirm among the inmates, ought not, how-



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ever, to be lost sight of. This has for some time been obviously inadequate, and the proposed enlargements will in no way meet this particular want. The attention of the District Board is therefore again earnestly called to this matter.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
26th and 27th January 1888.

There are 481 patients at present on the register of the asylum. They are all resident in the institution except 1 male private patient, who is absent on statutory probation, and 1 male private and 1 male pauper patient who are absent on twenty-eight days' pass.

The numbers of those resident are shown in detail in the following statement :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated { private, . . . . .	132	159	291
patients, { pauper, . . . . .	126	58	184
Voluntary inmates, . . . . .	2	1	3
Total, . . . . .	260	218	478

The following changes have taken place since last visit among the certificated patients :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . . .	18	22	20	9	69
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	4	7	6	1	18
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	5	7	2	6	20
Deaths, . . . . .	3	6	1	—	10

Besides these changes 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates and 1 of the ladies has left.

The Register of Seclusion and Restraint contains 33 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients. There has been no escape. There have been 2 injuries to patients,—one a burn of the neck and shoulder, resulting from a female patient attempting to thrust herself into a fire, and the other a fracture of the radius occasioned by an accidental fall.

Seventeen private patients and 8 paupers are at present confined to bed. Twenty-seven private patients and 28 paupers are raised at night by attendants, and the beds of 7 private patients and of 2 paupers were wet last night (27th instant).

Two private patients and 1 pauper are permitted to go on parole beyond the asylum grounds, and 18 private and 46 paupers go on parole within the grounds.

Seventy-nine men and 40 women of the 184 patients are at present industrially employed.

The details of their occupations are as follows :—

	M.	F.
Household work in the wards, . . . . .	22	16
In the garden or fields, . . . . .	33	—
In the store, . . . . .	2	—
As messengers, . . . . .	3	—
As stokers, . . . . .	10	—
As tailors, . . . . .	2	—
As shoemakers, . . . . .	1	—
As upholsterers, . . . . .	2	—
As painters, . . . . .	2	—
As masons, . . . . .	2	—
In the kitchen, . . . . .	—	8
In the laundry, . . . . .	—	8
Sewing, . . . . .	—	4
Knitting, . . . . .	—	4
	79	40

The patients were as usual found admirably provided for in every way, and the various parts of the institution are in excellent order. Appendix B.

The asylum continues to provide in a liberal manner accommodation and treatment for private patients of limited means, and it is important to bear in mind that the public are entirely dependent on such institutions as this for the treatment of such patients. At present there are 20 private patients in the asylum for whom boards of £30 per annum, or under, are paid; and two of these have been admitted since last visit. There are 103 paying over £30 but not over £40, 15 of whom have been admitted since last visit. And there are 86 paying over £40 but not over £56, 14s. Most of the other private patients pay much higher rates of board. It is worthy of record in connection with the charitable aspect of the management that 35 of the patients, paying the lower rates of board, but whose condition and antecedents make it desirable that they should be associated with the higher class patients, are accommodated in the West, or higher class, House.

A row of cottages for married attendants and servants which has been in course of construction during the past year is approaching completion. The erection of these cottages will be of advantage to the institution in many ways, not the least of which will, it is believed, be that they will afford an inducement to good attendants to give longer periods of service, and thus confer an important benefit on the patients.

The general management of the asylum continues to be conducted with great care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
13th August 1888.

There are 485 patients at present on the registers of the asylum, and they are all resident. This number includes 2 voluntary inmates. Of the certificated inmates 297 are private patients and 186 are pauper patients.

There is a steadily progressing increase of the number of private patients and decrease of the number of pauper patients. This practically means that the asylum is from year to year increasingly useful to the public. It supplies accommodation freely to private patients of all classes, to those in straitened as well as to those in affluent circumstances.

The number of private patients who pay low rates of board at present in the asylum is large, and it is steadily becoming larger.

Such patients are treated with much liberality, the institution being in a position to act charitably toward them.

Since the date of the last entry the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	27	39	27	6	99
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	4	15	10	5	34
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	13	13	10	6	42
Dead, . . . . .	9	6	2	1	18

During the same period 6 gentlemen have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 6 gentlemen and 1 lady, who were admitted as voluntary inmates, have left.

The death-rate has been low. In the cases of 9 of the 18 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

One of the deaths is registered as due to diphtheria. Two cases of this disease occurred.

A careful examination of the drainage arrangements was immediately made, but no defects were found.

There are 62 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, all referring to the use of restraint in the case of 1 very violent patient. No escape has taken place.

Only 2 accidents are recorded, but slight in their character.

The cottages for the married attendants are now ready for occupation. They

Appendix B. will give comfortable accommodation to the attendants and their families, and are sure to prove beneficial in the management of the establishment.

Commissioners' Entries. No complaint was made by any patient, and there was almost a complete absence of excitement. All parts of the house were in good order. Everything that was seen during the visit disclosed that ability in the management to which reference has often been made in the entries in this book.

The registers continue to be kept with great care and accuracy.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
19th January 1888.

Glasgow District Asylum.

There are 225 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 100 men and 95 women are resident in the asylum itself, and 26 men and 4 women are accommodated at the farm buildings of Lingo.

The number in the asylum is considerably above that which it is able to accommodate properly. This has been the case during most of the time that the building has been occupied, but it has been most obviously so during the past two years. It has not been thought desirable to urge attention to this overcrowding on account of the circumstances of the District making it difficult to find accommodation for pauper lunatics, and because it was believed that the overcrowding would soon be relieved by the erection of a new asylum. It is necessary, however, to point out that this unsatisfactory condition has lasted now for several years, and that it is desirable that it should be remedied as soon as possible. One undesirable feature of the present condition is, that the sick-rooms are in unsuitable positions, and the way in which it is necessary to distribute the sick-room patients at present prevents them from receiving proper supervision and attention. The attic dormitory for men is unsuitable also as a sleeping place for patients in the feeble state of health which characterises an exceptionally large proportion of the inmates of this asylum, and the placing of patients to sleep on shake-downs laid on the floors of some of the dormitories is very objectionable. Many other defects, such as the inadequacy of the accommodation in the laundry and washing house for so large a population might be indicated, all pointing to the necessity for taking whatever steps may be possible for the reduction of the number of inmates.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	23	17	40
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	8	11	19
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	8	6	14
Deaths, . . . . .	8	3	11

Of the deaths 3 were attributed to affections of the brain, 5 to heart disease, 1 to consumption, 1 to heart disease and gastric hæmorrhage, and 1 to puerperal septicæmia. The death-rate for the past twelve months has been between 11 and 12 per cent., which is the usual rate in the asylum. The recoveries have been numerous, being over 50 per cent. on the number admitted.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry ; 3 patients who escaped were absent over night before being brought back. Two accidents are recorded,—one of fracture of the neck of the femur from a fall, and one an attempt at strangulation with suicidal intention, which, however, was frustrated.

The management of the asylum and the treatment of the patients continue to deserve very favourable notice. The difficulties which arise from overcrowding and from the large proportion of acute cases of disease which are received, are dealt with in a manner which shows great care and ability on the part of the medical superintendent.

The house was found in excellent order throughout.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
14th August 1888.

There are 127 men and 93 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 100 men and 89 women are resident in the institution at Bothwell.



26 men and 4 women being resident at Liquo, and 1 man being absent by Appendix B. escape.

In the circumstances in which this asylum is now placed, it is not thought necessary to direct attention again to its overcrowded state, to the insufficiency and unsuitability of the sick rooms, and to the bad effects on the health of feeble patients who sleep in the attic dormitory for men. Attention was strongly drawn to these subjects in the last entry. The injurious effects of overcrowding and the defective arrangements in this asylum are, and have always been, much reduced by the energy and ability shown in the management. This was never more apparent than at this visit.

The following changes have taken place in the population since the date of the last report :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted, . . . . .	23	25	48
„ discharged recovered, . . . . .	11	17	28
„ discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	6	9	15
„ dead, . . . . .	5	5	10

Commissioners' Entries.

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In the cases of 4 of the 10 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. Four of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease, 3 as due to lung disease, 1 as due to heart disease, 1 as due to strumous disease, and 1 as due to gangrene of a scrotal hernia.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 11, and they refer to the seclusion of 3 persons; only 1 accident is recorded. The number of patients who have escaped and who have been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 3.

All parts of the house were in excellent order. The patients were tidily and comfortably clothed, and they were free from excitement and complaint.

The books and registers were found in their usual good order.

#### HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 30th March 1888.

Haddington District Asylum.

There are 106 patients at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident. Of these 106 patients, 2 men and 6 women are private patients, and 46 men and 52 women are paupers.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	—	2	3	7	12
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	1	2	3	6
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Dead, . . . . .	—	—	2	1	3

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents, both of a slight character, are recorded.

The extent of land in the occupation of the asylum has been increased by renting 6 acres, which adjoin the land now in occupation.

The additions to the central block, which were referred to in last entry, are now finished. They increase the sleeping accommodation of the establishment by 18 beds, and they also give much more suitable store and cutting-rooms, 4 bedrooms, and a lumber room.

No improvement of the water supply has taken place, but it is understood that the matter is under the consideration of the District Board. In the meantime, in order to lessen the risk from fire, it is recommended that the institution be supplied with four hand-pumps. Those of Shand, Mason, & Co. are regarded as the best.

The house was found, as usual, in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

An excellent dinner of broth, fish, and potatoes was served during the visit in an orderly and comfortable manner. There was no excitement among the patients during the visit, and no complaint was made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Haddington District Asylum.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
1st August 1888.

There are 105 patients in the asylum. Of these, 3 men and 7 women are private patients and 47 men and 48 women are paupers.

Since the date of the preceding entry 4 patients have been admitted,—1 male and 1 female, private patients, and 1 male and 1 female, paupers ; 3 female paupers have been discharged recovered, and 2 female paupers have died. The causes of death were apoplexy in 1 case and erysipelas in the other.

There is only 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. It refers to the isolation of a patient for a period of two hours. There has been 1 escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back. There has been no accident.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found, as usual, in excellent order and the demeanour of the patients was remarkably free from indications of discontent.

Everything that was seen during the visit tended to show that their requirements and their comforts are adequately provided for, and that their individual peculiarities receive kindly consideration.

Dry rot has again been detected in the flooring, and all the wood work believed to be affected has been removed. Steps have been taken at the same time to improve the ventilation underneath the flooring. It is hoped that the evil may in this way be checked. The District Board have had the general condition of the drainage of the building under consideration, and have resolved on its complete renewal and partial rearrangement. There can be no doubt as to the great benefit which this will confer on the institution.

The desired improvement in the water supply has not been obtained yet. It is understood, however, that the District Board hope that it will soon be obtained. No effort should be spared to obtain it as soon as possible, on account, as has previously been pointed out, of the peril in which the establishment stands at present from inadequate protection from fire.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Inverness District Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
21st and 23rd April 1888.

There are 230 men and 220 women at present on the register of the asylum, or 450 patients in all. Six of the men and 12 of the women are absent on probation, making the total number of patients who are resident 432. One of the male inmates is not a pauper.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have occurred:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	40	40	80
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	17	27	44
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	8	11	19
Discharged as not insane, . . . . .	2	1	3
Dead, . . . . .	7	9	16

These figures show that there is no increase of the population since the end of last July. During that period the death-rate has not been high. Of the 16 deaths, 3 are registered as due to phthisis, 1 to struma, 1 to general paralysis, 1 to epilepsy, 1 to pneumonia, 1 to caries of vertebrae, 2 to diarrhoea, 5 to exhaustion, and 1 to drowning, with a suicidal intent.

In the case of 1 of the 16 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The number of patients discharged as "not insane" is unusually large.

There are 3 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint in the case of 3 persons, in one case to prevent a patient from injuring her eye, in another to prevent a patient from injuring his ear, and in the third to prevent interference with a surgical dressing. Seven accidents are recorded,—none of them of a serious nature, except the suicide by drowning, to which reference has been made.

The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 12. Appendix B.

The number of attendants and servants engaged has been 28 ; to replace 20 who resigned, and 7 who were dismissed for insubordination, dishonesty, rudeness to patients, or quarrelling. Commissioners' Entries.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found very clean and in good order. Royal and District Asylums.

The oiling, waxing, and polishing of the old floors has been done with much success, and the consequent discontinuance of wet scrubbing is said to have had a decidedly beneficial effect on the health of the inmates. Other changes are in contemplation, which are calculated to have a favourable influence on the health of the patients and to reduce the number of deaths from phthisis. Inverness District Asylum.

Steady progress is being made in bringing the land belonging to the asylum under cultivation, and it was learned with satisfaction that there is to be a further planting of trees. It is suggested that these should be cheap evergreens,—firs,—so as to give as much shelter as possible all the year round.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
14th July 1888.

There are at present 451 patients—229 men and 222 women—on the register of the asylum. All are resident in the establishment, except 6 men and 11 women, who are absent on statutory probation. There are thus 434 patients actually in the establishment.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	13	15	28
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	10	8	18
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	2	1	3
Deaths, . . . . .	2	4	6

The deaths are registered as due in 3 cases to phthisis, in 1 case to colitis, in 1 to caries of the sacrum and vertebræ, and in 1 to exhaustion. The average age at death was 46 years.

There has been no use of either restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients since last visit. Four patients who escaped were absent for at least one night before being brought back. Only 1 accident is recorded in the register, and it is not of a serious character.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order. Their appearance, as well as their healthiness, has been much improved by the waxing of the floors, which has been lately introduced, and which is done in a very efficient manner.

The clothing of the patients was clean and seemed suitable for the season. Additional clothing for use during the colder seasons of the year has been provided for both men and women. This will confer a great benefit on them by enabling them to obtain a greater amount of exercise in the open air.

It is understood that the District Board have in view a considerable increase in the supply of milk to the patients, but difficulty is found in obtaining a sufficient and regular supply. It is hoped that this difficulty will be speedily overcome. Nothing is more necessary for the proper treatment of the inmates of this asylum than a full supply of milk. It is not going too far to say that a deficient supply will, in many cases, prevent the recovery of the patients, and will also encourage the development of such a disease as pulmonary consumption, which contributes so largely to the mortality of the institution.

Several important structural improvements are either in progress or are intended shortly to be begun. The ground all round the asylum is being thoroughly drained, and the soil-pipes and other plumber work connected with the building are being renewed and rearranged. The stone floor, also, of the long corridor leading to the dining hall is to be replaced by a floor of wood.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.



## Appendix B.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
22nd March 1888.

Commissioners' Entries.

The following statement shows the present population of the Asylum:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.					
Resident,	15	27	74	79	195
Absent on pass,	—	1	1	1	3
Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.					
On the Register,	15	28	75	80	198

These figures show a diminution of 10 in the number of patients resident since the date of last visit. During the same period the following changes in the population have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	1	7	8	12	28
Discharged recovered,	1	2	2	5	10
Discharged unrecovered,	3	—	3	4	10
Dead,	3	—	8	4	15

The death-rate during this period has been somewhat high. Seven of the deaths were due to different forms of brain disease, 3 were due to phthisis, 1 to pneumonia, 1 to heart disease, 1 to marasmus, 1 to old age, and 1 was a case of suicide. In the cases of 4 of the 15 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 3 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the seclusion of 2 patients, and the restraint of 1 who wore a strait-jacket in order to secure the retention of surgical dressings in their place. Four accidents are recorded,—1 of them being a suicide, in regard to which the Board corresponded with the Superintendent at the time of its occurrence. The number of patients who have escaped and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back is 2. Four attendants or servants have been engaged, and 3 have resigned.

The enlargement of the day-room for refractory females has been completed, and constitutes an important structural improvement. The new bath-room, lavatory, and water-closets attached to it appear to be well ventilated and in all respects satisfactory.

Dinner was served during the visit; it consisted of potato-soup and bread. The quantity of beef used in preparing the soup was 62 lbs., but this included the beef for the officers and attendants.

There are 42 private patients resident in the asylum at this date. All of these, except 2 men and 2 women, get exactly the same food as the paupers,—both classes taking their food together. The 4 private patients referred to as getting a different dish from the paupers have the same food as the attendants, and they dine apart from the paupers.

The staff of the asylum consists of:—

1. Medical Superintendent,	1
2. Steward,	1
3. Matron,	1
4. Farm and garden servants,	4
5. Artizans, including a stoker,	5
6. Kitchen, laundry, and house servants,	3
7. Day attendants,	11
8. Night attendants,	2

Total, 28

Dr Cameron, the Medical Superintendent, has resigned his position, and is to leave at Whitsunday. He is to be succeeded by Dr R. B. Mitchell, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. The Steward was also to leave at Whitsunday, but serious inaccuracies in his books

are said to have been discovered, and he has not been seen about the asylum since yesterday morning. An examination of the record of issues from the store to the kitchen showed the propriety of the recommendation in the last entry as to the forming of a diet scale, which should be the basis on which issues from the store are calculated.

The books and registers, though not written quite up to date, appear to be correctly kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
9th November 1888.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

There are 201 patients in the asylum at present. Of these 17 men and 22 women are private patients, and 75 men and 87 women are paupers. A comparison of these figures with those of 27th March last, the date of the preceding entry, shows in regard to private patients a decrease of 4, and in regard to pauper patients an increase of 7.

The following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . . .	5	5	13	20	43
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	2	4	5	9	20
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	1	2	4	5	12
Deaths, . . . . .	—	1	7	—	8

Besides these changes which refer to patients detained under Sheriffs' orders, there has been the admission and subsequent discharge of a voluntary inmate.

The deaths were due to the following causes, diseases of the brain in 3 cases, diseases of the heart in 2 cases, and diseases of the lungs in 3 cases. The average age at death was 51 years.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 30 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients. There have been 5 escapes in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back. There has been no accident. Four men and 9 women are at present confined to bed. There is evidence of a great improvement having taken place in the administration of the asylum, and in the treatment of the patients. The administration appears to be thorough and systematic, the supervision is careful and efficient, and the requirements of individual patients are carefully considered. Many changes have been made in the details of management, and a satisfactory indication that they are judicious is given in the general tranquillity and contentment which is exhibited by the patients. No complaints were made during the visit, and several patients spontaneously stated that they had no ground for complaint.

A complete and satisfactory diet scale has now been introduced, and improvements have been made in the mode of cooking the food. A very great amount of repair which had become necessary in the bedding and furnishing is in progress. The extent to which such things had been allowed to fall out of repair will entail for some time to come an appreciable excess over the expenditure which ought to be regarded as normal. The drainage and plumber work of the house was examined in the beginning of summer by the Engineer of the Sanitary Protection Association, and in accordance with his recommendations very extensive alterations are being at present carried out.

A very favourable impression was produced by the inspection of the way in which the institution is now managed. Dr Mitchell appears to be devoting himself to his duties with zeal, ability, and success.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
12th and 13th April 1888.

There are 504 patients at present on the register of the asylum.

The following statement shows their position :—

Montrose Royal Asylum.

## Appendix B.

Appendix B.		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Resident,	39	44	178	239	500
	Absent on probation,	2	1	—	—	3
Royal and District Asylums.	Absent on pass,	—	—	—	1	1
	On the Register,	41	45	178	240	504

Montrose  
Royal  
Asylum.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	10	6	26	40	82
Discharged recovered,	3	3	10	12	28
Discharged unrecovered,	4	3	14	14	35
Dead,	5	2	10	9	26

The death-rate has been low. For the last two years, indeed, it has kept as low as from 6 to 7 per cent. Phthisis caused 8 of the 26 deaths, brain disease 7, heart disease 4, pneumonia 1, cancer of the stomach, stricture of the œsophagus, enteritis, myelitis, senile decay, and ascites 1 each. In the cases of 20 of the 26 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The medical care of the patients is conducted with much care and ability, and continues to merit the favourable things which have often been said regarding it. The Case Books are kept in a very satisfactory manner.

There are 19 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and 6 accidents are recorded. These last included 2 fractures of the radius, an injury to the hip, and an injury to the eyeball.

The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 5. Eleven attendants and servants have been engaged, and 5 have resigned. The staff appears to have been well selected, and a considerable number of the members of it have been long in the service of the institution.

The building of the new hospital block has now been fairly commenced, and it is hoped that great progress will be made before the year is out.

All the water-closets and lavatories are now warmed by steam. This change ought to tell beneficially on the health of the patients. The arrangement has been utilised in improving the ventilation of these apartments. Steam pipes have also been introduced into the room in which the vegetables are cleaned, and which was often colder than was thought desirable.

Important improvements are being made in the workshops, and a new mortuary is being erected. Care is to be taken that the room in which the friends of patients who have died gather on the occasion of the funeral, shall be fitted up in a way that will show a proper respect to their feelings.

Dr Howden was absent at the time of the visit, and the asylum has been for some weeks under the care of Dr Dodds. Everything in connection with it was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. They were entirely free from excitement, and their aspect indicated a good dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air. They are as free as they can be from all irksome discipline, and they are spoken to and treated with a kindly consideration of their unfortunate position.

The number both of the men and of the women who are employed in useful ways is very large. They were seen at work during both days of the visit, and they showed a manifest interest in their occupations.

The books and registers were examined, and were, as usual, found to be kept with care and accuracy.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
24th July 1888.

There are 507 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Their position is shown in the following statement :—



	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Appendix B. Commissioners' Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Resident, . . . . .	37	47	183	237	504	Royal and District Asylums. Montrose Royal Asylum.
Absent on probation, . . . . .	—	3	—	—	3	
	37	50	183	237	507	

Since the date of the preceding entry the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . . .	1	9	14	13	37
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	3	2	4	9	18
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	2	2	1	2	7
Deaths, . . . . .	—	1	4	4	9

The deaths are registered as due in 5 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 2 cases to phthisis pulmonalis, in 1 case to tuberculosis, and in 1 case to fibroid tumour of the uterus. The average age at death was 45 years.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 14 entries. These refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients. It was used to prevent interference with surgical appliances.

The number of patients who have escaped and been absent for at least one night before being brought back is only 1. Five accidents are recorded in the register, but none of them was of a serious character.

The number of patients confined to bed at present is 18, most of them suffering from chronic ailments.

Sixty-eight patients are raised from bed by the night attendants, and the number of beds found wet this morning was 9.

The patients were found during the visit in a very satisfactory condition. Great tranquillity and order prevailed. No complaints of unkind treatment were made, and several acknowledgments of kind treatment were spontaneously made.

The different parts of the institution were clean and in excellent order.

An improvement recently introduced is the heating of the lavatories and water-closets by steam. This, combined with suitable ventilation, has among other advantages the effect of causing the currents of air to pass from the adjoining parts of the building into these apartments instead of passing from them into the adjoining places, as is usually the case when they are unheated.

The greater part of the mason work of the new hospital has now been done, and, as far as can be judged by what is at present seen, the accommodation will be of exceptional excellence.

The impression produced by the visit was, as usual, of a very pleasing character.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM,  
11th January 1888.

There are 104 patients now in the asylum. Of these 96 are under certification, and 8 are voluntary inmates. The certificated patients consist of 47 gentlemen and 49 ladies, and the voluntary inmates of 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies. The total number is larger than has been recorded on the occasion of any previous visit since the transfer of the pauper patients to the District Asylum at Murthly, and it is noteworthy that the increase has gone on steadily since the year 1879, that is, during a period which has been distinguished by very important improvements in the administration of the institution and in the character of the accommodation which is provided.

The number of patients in the year 1879 was 63, so that the increase since that time has been 41. It is gratifying to find that the ability of Dr Urquhart and the liberality of the Directors has thus received substantial acknowledgment from the public.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Perth Royal Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	12	13	25
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	4	10	14
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	2	9	11
Deaths, . . . . .	1	—	1

The changes among the voluntary inmates consist of the admission of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady.

The number of entries in the Register of Seclusion and Restraint is 3. These refer to the use of the shower-bath in 3 cases, the longest duration of the bath having been 6 seconds. Two gentlemen and 2 ladies are at present confined to bed.

The patients were found comfortably provided for in every way, and very general satisfaction was expressed by them as to the manner in which they are treated.

Great efforts are made to make their lives as interesting to themselves as possible. A large number are induced to occupy themselves with gardening and other useful work, and abundant opportunities of recreation are provided.

They also enjoy a great amount of liberty. At present 13 gentlemen and 10 ladies go on parole beyond the grounds, and 15 gentlemen and 8 ladies go on parole restricted to the grounds.

The erection of the new hospital wings has been begun; the mason work of the gentlemen's wing is already far advanced, and the ground is being prepared for the ladies' wing.

The mansion house of Kincarrathie is now fully occupied. It has been found a very valuable addition to the resources of the institution, in as much as it permits of a certain number of the patients who do not require the discipline and other characteristics of a complete asylum living in a way almost exactly similar to what would have been their mode of life, had they been of sound mind and free to choose for themselves.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM,  
20th June 1888.

There are 49 gentlemen and 48 ladies, or 97 patients in all, on the register of the asylum as certificated patients.

In addition to the above, 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies, or 7 persons in all, are on the register of the asylum as voluntary inmates.

Of the certificated patients, 1 lady is absent on pass, 4 gentlemen reside at Kincarrathie, and 7 ladies are at the asylum's seaside house at Carnoustie.

Of the voluntary inmates, 1 lady is absent on pass, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady reside at Kincarrathie.

Since the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum, into which no paupers are received:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated patients, { Admitted, . . . . .	7	7	14
{ Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	2	4
{ Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	4	6
{ Dead, . . . . .	1	2	3
Voluntary inmates, { Left, . . . . .	1	—	1

The 3 deaths were caused by senile decay, heart disease, and carbuncle. One of the 3 patients who died was 80, another 83, and another 67 years old.

In the cases of 2 of the 3 who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

Great painstaking and ability are shown in the medical treatment of the patients.

There is 1 entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the use of the shower-bath. No escape has taken place. Only one accident, and that not of a serious character, is recorded.

The new buildings are making rapid progress towards completion. They promise to be of a highly satisfactory character, and they will make the asylum

a thoroughly equipped establishment for the treatment and care of insane persons belonging to the upper and middle classes. Appendix B.

The inmates have unusually pleasant surroundings, and much liberality is shown in regard to them. Commissioners' Entries.

Two houses, one at Carnoustie on the seaside, and another in the Highlands at Pitlochry, have been taken by the directors, and to these successive groups of patients are sent during the summer months. These changes of residence are a source of happiness to the incurable, and they expedite and confirm recovery in the case of the curable. Royal and District Asylums.

A gratifying success has attended the efforts to get the ladies and gentlemen to engage in useful work. Many of the gentlemen work industriously and with interest in the garden, and contentment and the chance of recovery are thereby promoted. Perth Royal Asylum.

The patients enjoy a large amount of liberty, their amusements are well considered, and special tastes are judiciously gratified.

A spirit of kindness pervades the management, and there is a complete absence of all irksome discipline; the asylum prospers greatly, and the public show an increasing confidence in committing their friends to it for care and treatment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
10th January 1888.

There are 274 patients—130 men and 144 women—at present in the Perth District asylum. There are thus 8 more inmates than on the occasion of the last visit. Perth District Asylum.

The following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	19	19	38
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	10	8	18
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	1	3	4
Deaths, . . . . .	4	4	8

The deaths were due in 4 cases to affections of the brain, in 1 case to heart disease, in 1 case to pneumonia, in 1 case to intestinal perforation, and in 1 case to drowning.

The case of drowning was that of a woman who is supposed to have escaped in the evening by a door which was unintentionally left insufficiently closed, and whose body was afterwards found in the river. Two other accidents have occurred—1, fracture of the forearm occasioned by a fall, and the other an injury to the perineum which the patient alleges was inflicted by an attendant. This injury promises not to have serious permanent results; but Dr Campbell has properly reported the circumstance to the procurator-fiscal, and it is at present being carefully inquired into.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry, and no escape has taken place except the one already referred to. Sixteen patients are at present confined to bed.

The newly acquired land has been useful to the patients during the past year by affording beneficial occupation to the male patients. A road has been made along one side of the land to provide access from the public road to part of a neighbouring farm, and the land itself has been fenced in.

Various improvements have been effected in the grounds near the asylum. The erection of the new hen-house and the rabbit-hutch mentioned in the preceding entry has been completed.

Two small summer-houses have been erected on the front terrace, and a pavilion has been erected at the cricket ground. All of these are likely to exercise a beneficial influence on the patients, and it is gratifying to find that the interest which the poultry excited in the mind of 1 of the female patients appears to have produced such an improvement in her mental condition as has already led to her almost complete recovery.

Several important additions to the furnishing and decoration of the wards which have been made are likely to be beneficial in a similar manner. Among these may be mentioned with special approval a billiard table, as it affords a more healthy form of indoor amusement than anything else usually found in



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

asylums. The value of the piano and harmonium that have been provided are self-evident.

A considerable number of pieces of ornamental pottery and new curtains have also been added, which increase the comfort and cheerful appearance of the rooms. The furnishing of the visiting rooms in a more comfortable manner is also to be mentioned with approval as tending to convey a pleasing impression of the institution to the friends of the patients.

The tiling and refitting of the female bathroom is also a most judicious and satisfactory improvement. It is very gratifying to be able to record improvements of the institution in so many directions, because they are evidences of the kindly and intelligent views which guide the District Board and the Medical Superintendent.

The school continues to meet twice a week, and is proving useful. Already some of the recovered patients have, on leaving, expressed their appreciation of the advantages which they have derived from it.

It is suggested that in order to make the arrangements for protection from fire more complete each member of the brigade should be provided with a belt with hatchet, rope, and fire-plug key.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and the house was throughout in admirable order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
19th June 1888.

There are 135 men and 142 women, or 277 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident.

The changes since last visit are shown in the following statement :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Patients admitted, . . . . .	17	18	35
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	6	10	16
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	3	5
Dead, . . . . .	4	7	11

The causes of death were general paralysis in 3 instances ; pulmonary affections in 3 instances ; heart disease in 4 instances ; and peritonitis in 1 instance. In the cases of 9 of the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One patient is registered as having escaped and been absent one night before being brought back.

Two accidents are recorded—rupture of the urethra and injury of the scrotum. Both patients recovered. The first of these accidents is referred to in the last entry. The attendant, who was charged by the patient with inflicting the injury, after careful inquiries by the fiscal authorities, was not prosecuted, but Dr Campbell thought it right to discharge him.

The additional land recently acquired is proving of much value in giving outdoor employment to the men. About an acre of the ground formerly in possession has been fenced in as additional garden ground, and has almost doubled the area on which vegetables are grown. The larger supply of vegetables will certainly prove a benefit to the patients.

The male sick-room has been greatly enlarged by taking down a partition and throwing the corridor into the room.

It is proposed to make a similar change on the female side. In the meantime, the comfort and cheerfulness of the female sick-room have, in various ways, been improved.

The decoration of the wards generally has been increased by the introduction of Dunmore pottery.

By connecting the pipes from the two hot water tanks the supply of hot water for bathing has been practically doubled. When the men are bathed the supply from both cisterns is now available, and so also when the women are bathed.

The school is still carried on with advantage to the patients. About 20 patients—10 men and 10 women—attend the class for direct tuition, and

every Saturday there is a popular lecture at which questions are asked, and which is attended by 90 to 100 patients. Appendix B.

The schoolmaster of the neighbouring public school is employed, and is regularly entered on the staff of the asylum. Commissioners' Entries.

The day-rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and presented an aspect of great comfort and cheerfulness. The state of the clothing of the patients and of their beds and bedding was very satisfactory. They were in fair bodily health, and they were free from excitement and complaint. Royal and District Asylums.

Everything that was seen during the visit indicated conscientiousness and kindness, as well as ability, in the management of the asylum. Much care is given to the medical treatment of the patients, and there was evidence that the condition and history of each patient had been fully studied. The visit left a very pleasing impression both as regards the general and the medical management of the asylum. Perth District Asylum.

For the better protection of the building against fire, it is recommended that the division walls be carried at intervals through the roof.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly and carefully kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
31st March 1888.

There are 190 patients now resident in the asylum. Of these, 11 men and 2 women are private patients, and 83 men and 94 women are paupers. There are 7 patients absent on probation—1 private patient, a woman; and 6 paupers, 1 man and 5 women. The whole number on the register of the asylum at this date is thus 197. Roxburgh District Asylum.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	1	2	8	8	19
Discharged recovered, . . .	—	1	3	6	10
Discharged unrecovered, . .	—	—	2	—	2
Dead, . . . . .	—	1	2	5	8

The rate of mortality continues to be low, and the existing state of health among the inmates is regarded as good. Of the 8 deaths, 2 were due to epilepsy, 1 to phthisis, 1 to heart disease, 1 to kidney disease, 1 to liver disease, 1 to general paralysis, and 1 to senile decay. In the cases of 7 of the 8 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The keeping of the Case Books is careful and satisfactory, and much was seen during the visit that indicated conscientiousness and ability in the medical treatment of the patients.

The 2 patients who were discharged as unrecovered were placed under care in private dwellings, and efforts continue to be made to remove incurable and harmless patients from the asylum, with a view to their being provided for under private care.

There are only 3 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 2 patients for parts of a day. One accident is recorded—a self-inflicted wound of the wrist by an hysterical woman, which did not prove to be serious.

Several of the patients lately admitted are in acute states of insanity, and their management causes much difficulty and anxiety.

Steady progress is being made in laying out the grounds, and a long walk will soon be available for the patients. This will constitute an important improvement. A large addition has been made to the trees and shrubs, and the grounds are beginning to assume a clothed appearance. It is understood that much more is to be done in this desirable direction.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order and very clean. The patients were tidily and comfortably clothed, and their beds and bed coverings were quite satisfactory. The very cold and rough weather which we have recently had has prevented the patients from having so much exercise and occupation in the open air as they usually have, and this is said to have

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

increased excitement and discontent among them; but there was no excitement during the visit, and no complaints were made. Everything that was seen reflected credit on those concerned in the management of the institution, both from the medical and the administrative points of view.

The books and registers were, as usual, found in good order.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
10th October 1888.

There are 200 patients on the register of the asylum at present. Of these 10 males and 1 female are private patients and 87 males and 102 females are paupers. All are at present inmates of the establishment except 1 man and 3 women who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 woman who is absent on Superintendent's pass.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	11	16	27
Discharges recovered, . . . .	3	6	9
Discharges unrecovered, . . .	2	5	7
Deaths, . . . . .	4	4	8

The causes of death were phthisis, pneumonia, intestinal perforation, aneurism, exhaustion from mania, exhaustion from melancholia, erysipelas, and senile decay. In the case of death from pneumonia the fatal disease supervened while the patient, a woman, was recovering from the effects of a scald to which she had voluntarily subjected herself. The average age at death was 53 years.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries. They each refer to the use of seclusion for a portion of a day in the treatment of 3 patients. Six escapes have taken place in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back. Two accidents are recorded in the register—the only serious one being the scald already referred to.

The condition of the patients is such as to create a very favourable impression of the way in which they are treated. Very little restlessness or excitement was seen during the visit, and no complaint was made of a want of consideration or kindness on the part of those in charge. The duties of the staff appear to be performed with intelligence and carefulness, and with a due regard to the individual characteristics of the patients. The efficient performance of these duties is also much facilitated by the excellent system of organisation which has been adopted, and by the amount of elbow room in the wards which is rendered possible by the present uncrowded state of the asylum.

The wards were found in very good order. An increased appearance of comfort has been given to several of them since last visit by the judicious introduction of pictures, valances, and other decorative objects.

Progress continues to be made in the laying out of the grounds. This work has been long in progress; but it is right to keep in mind that it has involved a very unusual amount of labour, owing to the position of the asylum buildings, hard up against the side of the Eildon, necessitating the removal of a great quantity of stiff boulder clay. The most important part of the work, that in the immediate vicinity of the buildings, has now been completed, and the amenity of the site has been greatly increased. There will, however, be still abundance of similar work for the patients in the making of roads and in carrying out other improvements of the estate. The usefulness of such work, and of the ordinary farm and garden work in the treatment of the patients is shown by the present condition of the men.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
9th January 1888.

Stirling District Asylum

The number of patients at present on the register is 430, and all are resident in the asylum. There are 15 male and 18 female private patients, and 201 male, and 196 female pauper patients.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—



	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Appendix B.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions, . . . . .	2	8	43	42	95	Commissioners'
Discharges recovered, . . . .	2	2	14	24	42	Entries.
Discharges unrecovered, . . . .	1	1	6	6	14	Royal and
Deaths, . . . . .	—	1	10	12	23	District Asylums.

The deaths are attributed in 7 cases to brain disease, in 3 to cardiac disease, in 4 cases to affections of the lungs, in 3 cases to abdominal diseases, in 2 cases from puerperal insanity, in 1 case due to exhaustion due to refusal of food, and in 3 cases to senile decay. The average age at death was 56 years.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 135 entries. These include the use of the strait jacket in the treatment of 1 patient with strong suicidal tendency. It was only worn during the night. Five patients who escaped were absent over night before being brought back. There has been no accident.

Ten patients are at present confined to bed; and a considerable number of the inmates appear to be in weak physical condition. This is probably due to the large proportion of recent cases which the asylum contains, shown by the fact that the number of admissions during the past years bears a proportion of more than 45·0 per cent. to the number resident. The character of the admissions is also indicated by the fact that more than half of the 23 deaths already mentioned occurred in the case of patients admitted during the year 1887.

The patients were found clean and suitably clothed; and the supply of food is abundant.

Since last visit another of the lavatories has been reconstructed in a judicious manner. The tiling of the floors and of the lower part of the walls which has been done in this and other such recent reconstructions is a great improvement. The floors in several parts of the main building will require repair before long, and it is recommended that, in such cases as would not be suitable for tiling, pitch pine should be used when the floors are relaid.

The position of this asylum in regard to protection from fire has hitherto been a source of great anxiety. The water supply is so inadequate that there could be little hope of arresting a conflagration if fire once got hold of any part of the buildings; and the terrible nature of such a calamity, if it should occur, can scarcely be over-estimated. It is, therefore, learned with great satisfaction that steps are being taken to obtain an abundant supply of water for the asylum in future, in connection with the proposed Water District for Falkirk, Larbert, and adjoining places.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
31st July 1888.

There are 27 private patients—15 men and 12 women, and 413 pauper patients—209 men and 204 women—at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 private and 1 pauper patient—both women, are absent on pass. The whole number of patients resident is thus 438. Ten of the pauper patients reside at Kersebrock Farm.

The establishment may be regarded as quite full, and if the District patients continue to increase in number, it may ere long be necessary to remove the private patients, of whom there are 27, and the non-district paupers, of whom there are 43. The whole number of private and non-district pauper patients is 70.

The following tabular statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	3	2	41	46	92
Discharged recovered, . . . .	1	6	24	19	50
Discharged unrecovered, . . . .	1	—	4	3	8
Died, . . . . .	1	2	5	16	24

The causes of death were brain disease in 9 cases, diseases of the respiratory organs in 5 cases, heart disease in 4 cases, senile decay in 3 cases, abdominal

Appendix B. tumour in 1 case, and exhaustion from mania in 1 case. One patient was killed on the railway. In the cases of 21 of the 24 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

Commissioners' Entries, The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 339—referring to the restraint of 4 persons, 1 of whom was strongly suicidal. The only accident recorded is the death on the railway already referred to.

Royal and District Asylums. A fire recently occurred in the new block. For a time it threatened to be of a serious character, but it was fortunately prevented from spreading through the exertions of the staff, which appear to have been well directed. The cause of the fire is not known; within the next two years it is hoped that this asylum will be much better protected from the risk of destruction by fire than it is at present. The District Board have taken steps to have the asylum included in the compulsory area of the Falkirk and Larbert District Water Act recently passed. It is believed that the supply will be abundant and the pressure sufficient. In the meantime it is recommended that a good hand-engine be procured, and that the number of light hand-pumps and buckets be increased. It is doubtful if the buildings are sufficiently broken into sections by carrying stone walls through the roof, and it is suggested that this matter should be carefully looked into.

Stirling District Asylum. A large amount of papering and painting has recently been done, and a considerable quantity of new carpeting has also been supplied.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order and very clean. The inmates were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their aspect indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary and abundant exercise in the open air.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

#### PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Mavisbank Asylum.

##### MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 5th March 1888.

There are 33 certificated patients—11 gentlemen and 22 ladies—at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident. There are also 11 voluntary inmates now in the establishment—5 gentlemen and 6 ladies. The whole number of persons on the register of the asylum is thus 44, being an increase of 18 since November 1886.

The changes among the certificated patients since the date of last visit consist of 9 admissions, 3 discharges, and 1 death. During the same period 5 voluntary inmates have been admitted, 5 have left, and 1 has died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded.

The establishment was found in excellent order, and no complaint was made by any inmate. Everything that was seen during the visit showed ability in the treatment of the patients, as well as kindness and painstaking. The condition and progress of the asylum are very creditable to Dr Keay's management. The special habits and tastes of the patients are carefully considered, and, as far as possible or proper, they are gratified. Many of the patients are on parole, and none of them appear to be subjected to any irksome discipline.

The books and registers were found in good order.

##### MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 13th November 1888.

There are 13 gentlemen and 23 ladies resident as patients under certificates in the asylum; and 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies are resident as voluntary inmates. Besides these there are on the register 2 gentlemen and 1 lady who are absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit 7 gentlemen and 12 ladies under certificates have been admitted; 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged recovered; 3 ladies have been discharged unrecovered; and 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have died. Four gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates; and 4 gentlemen and 5 ladies who were voluntary inmates have left.

There has been no use of restraint or seclusion in the institution since last visit, and there has been no escape.

One accident has taken place. A bottle of carbolic acid was, by the forgetfulness of an attendant, left within reach of a lady patient, and although it appears to have been only a few minutes within her reach, the lady seized the opportunity and swallowed what proved to be a fatal dose.

The house was found in good order. The patients are treated with kindness and consideration; and there was general evidence of good management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,  
12th January 1888.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners  
Entries.

Private  
Asylums or  
Licensed  
Houses.

Mavisbank  
Asylum.

Mollendo  
House  
Asylum.

There are 3 gentlemen and 17 ladies at present in the asylum. One of the ladies is a voluntary inmate. The change in the population has taken place since the date of last visit.

The house was found in excellent order, good fires were burning in the day-rooms and in the sleeping-rooms; several of the patients spoke of the kindness and liberality with which they were treated by Mr and Mrs Mackenzie.

The books and registers were found in good order.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,  
14th November 1888.

There are 3 gentlemen and 17 ladies at present in the asylum. Two of the ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 1 lady has been admitted under certificates, and 1 has been admitted as a voluntary inmate, 1 lady has been discharged relieved, and 1 lady has died, aged 91 years.

The establishment was found in its usual excellent order, and the patients comfortably provided for.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
6th March 1888.

There are 58 certificated patients—24 gentlemen and 34 ladies—at present Saughton Hall on the register of the asylum, and all resident in it except 1 lady, who is absent on pass.

There are also in the asylum at this date 5 voluntary inmates—1 gentleman and 4 ladies.

The changes among the certificated patients since the date of last visit consist of 6 admissions, 4 discharges and 2 deaths. The changes among the voluntary inmates during the same period consist of 1 admission and 3 removals.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 1 patient in consequence of maniacal excitement.

No accident is recorded.

All parts of the establishment were in excellent order, comfortably warm and clean and fresh. The patients generally are in good bodily health, and it appears that there has been little sickness among them, in spite of the trying weather of the last 3 or 4 months.

Reference was made in the last entry to the appointment of a highly trained hospital nurse as head attendant on the female side. The advantages which were expected from this step appear to be fully realised, and the staff now includes 2 other trained hospital nurses acting as ordinary attendants. It is also proposed to send 1 of the attendants to the Royal Infirmary for 6 months' training there, and to advertise for hospital nurses to fill such vacancies as occur in the staff. It can scarcely be doubted that the hospital feeling which this change will bring into the asylum will prove a benefit to the patients by its general influence. Already there is a clear illustration of its special benefit in the case of a lady who has a psoas abscess, which was recently opened. The dressing of the wound in this case, and the nursing of the lady generally, are as satisfactory as if she were in a surgical ward of the Royal Infirmary.

The staff of this asylum is large,—it includes, in addition to the hospital nurses just referred to, 2 lady superintendents and 2 lady companions.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
25th October 1888.

There are at present 64 patients in the asylum. Of these, 22 gentlemen and 38 ladies are under certificates, and 3 gentlemen and 1 lady are voluntary inmates. One lady, a certified patient, and another, a voluntary inmate, are on the books of the asylum, but not resident, being respectively absent on probation and on pass.

Since last visit 3 gentlemen and 8 ladies have been admitted under certificates, and 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates. Of the certificated patients, 1 lady has been discharged recovered, 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 gentlemen have died. One gentleman and 4 ladies who were voluntary inmates have left. The deaths were due in 1 case to congestion of the lungs and in 1 case to epilepsy. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 1 instance, and to the use of seclusion in 1 instance. There has been no accident.

Everything that was seen during the visit indicated that the establishment is exceedingly well managed. The treatment of the patients is kindly, judicious, and liberal, and no complaint was made by any of them.

The employment of attendants who have received training as hospital nurses continues to prove of great advantage in the treatment of the patients.

The appearance of the rooms was, as usual, devoid as far as possible of specially asylum features, and was suggestive rather of a comfortable private mansion.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
2nd February 1888.

Westermains Asylum.

There are at present 16 patients under certificates, and 2 voluntary patients resident in the asylum.

Since last visit 3 patients have been placed on the register of certificated patients—1 of them had been previously a voluntary inmate; 1 patient was discharged recovered. The only other change has been the admission of an additional voluntary inmate.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients appear to be suitably provided for in every way.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
10th August 1888.

There are 15 certificated patients and 1 voluntary inmate at present in the asylum. Since last visit 2 certificated patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged recovered, and 2 have been discharged unrecovered. No death has taken place. Of the voluntary inmates 2 have left since last visit and 1 has been admitted.

The house was found in excellent order. It is very comfortably furnished, and the inmates appear to be treated with consideration and liberality.

The books and registers were examined, and found correct.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,  
12th January 1888.

Whitehouse Asylum.

There are 5 gentlemen and 23 ladies at present in the asylum—2 of the ladies being voluntary inmates.

No admission, discharge or death has taken place since the date of last visit.

Everything seen about the establishment was highly satisfactory. The inmates are most comfortably provided for and very carefully nursed. The management is still characterised by liberality as well as kindness.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,  
2nd June 1888.Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.  
Whitehouse Asylum.

There are 5 gentlemen and 21 ladies in the asylum at present. Two of the ladies are voluntary inmates. Since last visit 1 lady has been discharged recovered, and 1 lady has died of gradual failure from age, being 86 years old at the time of death.

The patients were all found provided for in the comfortable and satisfactory way which has been long recognised as characterising the treatment given in this establishment. A party of patients are going to-day to summer lodgings on Tweedside, which they will occupy for a few weeks. This is in accordance with a practice which has been followed for several years, and which conduces in a very appreciable way to the wellbeing and happiness of the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
7th January 1888.Parochial Asylums.  
Abbey Parochial Asylum.

There are 102 inmates—48 men and 54 women—at present in the asylum. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Admissions, . . . . .	9	11	20
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	4	2	6
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	1	4	5
Deaths, . . . . .	2	—	2

Of the 5 patients discharged unrecovered, 3 were sent to their own homes and 2 were boarded in private dwellings as pauper lunatics. The deaths were attributed in 1 case to epilepsy, and in the other to apoplexy.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no escape or accident of any kind.

Two women are confined to bed, but the bodily health of the patients generally seems to be satisfactory. None of the male patients' beds were wet last night, and only 2 of the female.

Great tranquillity prevailed on the male side of the house ; but there was more than usual tendency to noise among the women. This was due chiefly to the presence of 2 patients of exceptional excitability. It would be an advantage, however, to the female patients, if some more opportunity could be furnished to them for giving vent to their excitability in physical labour, such as is afforded by the washing-house. In the present washing-house there are seldom more than 7 patients employed, and this is the only kind of work involving active exertion which is available, except such as can be obtained in household work in the wards. The arrangements of the drying room attached to the laundry are not so satisfactory as could be wished, either on the ground of efficiency or healthiness ; and the attention of the Committee might be usefully called to them.

The changes recommended in the preceding entry as to the furnishing of the visiting rooms have been carried out in a satisfactory manner, and other improvements of a desirable nature have been made in the furnishing of the wards.

The house was found throughout in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly and correctly kept.

ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
16th June 1888.

There are 45 men and 56 women at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 4 men and 8 women have been admitted, 4 men and 2 women have been discharged recovered, 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 men and 2 women have died.

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Parochial Asylums.

## Abbey Parochial Asylum.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order, and very clean. The patients were entirely free from excitement and complaint. The clothing of both sexes was very satisfactory. The general health of the inmates is good, and they looked as if they were properly fed and had sufficient exercise in the open air.

The recommendations in the last entry, as to the arrangements of the drying room in the laundry, are receiving attention.

The hair mattresses have been re-teased and re-covered, and the straw mattresses have been renewed.

In the low female workroom, the dresses of the women are hung on pegs and are not protected from dust, nor is there any place in this room for laying aside the work on which the patients are engaged. It is, therefore, recommended that a large wardrobe be fitted up at the end of the room opposite the fire. There is still room for improvement also in the furniture of this room, though the aspect has in many respects been very much improved.

The renewal of some of the carpeting and stair carpeting on the female side is recommended. The old carpet might be utilised in making the attendants' rooms more comfortable. Some of the linoleum on the floors and passages of the male side also requires renewal.

The drainage of the house is at present undergoing examination. When this work is going on, an opinion should be obtained from an architect as to whether advantage could not be taken of the opportunity to make the asylum buildings rat proof.

The visit left a pleasant impression as to the carefulness and kindness shown in the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be in good order.

## BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,

*1st and 2nd February 1888.*

## Barony Parochial Asylum.

There are 538 patients, of whom 281 are men and 257 are women, on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident in the institution at present, except 1 woman who is absent on statutory probation.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	41	42	83
Discharges recovered, . . . .	15	19	34
Discharges unrecovered, . . . .	19	12	31
Deaths, . . . . .	8	3	11

The deaths are attributed in 5 cases to general paralysis, in 2 cases to other affections of the brain, in 2 cases to affections of the lungs, in 1 case to cancer of the breast, and in 1 case to senile decay. The average age at death was 52 years. The death-rate has been low, considering the large proportion, among the patients admitted, of cases of severe diseases of the brain such as general paralysis. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. Both refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. There has been 1 case of escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back. No accident has occurred.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. No complaint was made by any of them in regard to their treatment. They are provided with excellent food and suitable clothing, and they are very comfortably housed.

The work of the farm and garden continues to be an important and valuable element in the life of the male patients. The total number of men regularly employed at every species of work at present is 214, and of these the farm and garden give employment to 162; 20 are employed as artisans. The total number of women employed is 213; of these 146 do needlework; the laundry gives occupation to 46, and the kitchen to 16.

A considerable number of the patients discharged were removed to care in private dwellings, having ceased to require asylum treatment. A somewhat larger proportion, however, than is usual have been brought back to the asylum from among those who had been boarded in private dwellings. This may have



arisen either from the patients selected having proved unfit for out-door treatment, or from the guardians with whom they were placed having been inefficient or otherwise unsuitable. It is desirable of course that every care should be taken to make such selections in regard to both patients and guardians as seem likely to ensure success; but failure may be expected occasionally even when every care has been taken; and such failures should not lead to any relaxation of the efforts to provide, as far as possible, in private dwellings for all who may cease to require the restrictions of an asylum. From what was seen during the visit it is believed that there are in the asylum still a number of patients who might be thus transferred with good hope of success. Some of these may perhaps be among the most useful and contented of the patients, but it will no doubt be kept in view that usefulness and contentment are by themselves insufficient reasons for detention. It is also to be borne in mind that the removal of the most useful patients from an asylum has a result which is advantageous to the patients who remain, by adding to the incentives influencing those in charge to develop their capabilities for usefulness, and thus improve their bodily and mental condition. It seldom happens, indeed, that when a patient is removed who has filled a useful position in an asylum, much difficulty is experienced in finding one to take the place.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 10th August 1888.

There are 290 men and 277 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 1 man is absent on pass.

Since last visit 45 men and 69 women have been admitted; 16 men and 26 women have been discharged recovered; 13 men and 12 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 7 men and 11 women have died.

Of the 18 deaths 6 were due to general paralysis, 5 to brain disease, 2 to heart disease, 1 to phthisis, 1 to tubercular ulceration of the bowels, and 3 to senile decay. In the cases of 12 of the 18 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 9 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 5 persons for periods varying from 4 to 10 hours, in consequence of great excitement. Four accidents are recorded—fracture at ankle, fracture of arm, and fracture of leg from accidental falls, and fracture of a rib which occurred during a violent struggle with attendants. Notwithstanding the large amount of liberty accorded to the patients, only 2 are registered as having escaped and been absent for a night before being brought back.

The industrial occupation of the inmates continues to be an important feature of the management, and is still attended with excellent results as shown in the good health and contentment of the patients.

Very commendable efforts have been made to transfer incurable and harmless patients to care in private dwellings. These efforts have been somewhat discouraged by the return to the asylum of several of the patients sent out, as being unsuitable for private care. The failures, however, have probably not been more numerous than might reasonably have been expected at the commencement of a movement of this kind, and it is earnestly hoped that there will be no relaxation of the efforts to accomplish the removal of such patients from the asylum.

At Muckroft, Fauldside, the Farm Steading, and the Gate Lodge there are 53 patients—40 men and 13 women, and the condition of these establishments was in every respect highly satisfactory.

The insufficiency of the hospital accommodation in the asylum again attracted attention.

The general impression left by the visit was very pleasing. The day-rooms and dormitories were everywhere in admirable order, and a look of cheerfulness and comfort pervaded them.

The patients of both sexes were neatly and suitably clothed. There was a notable absence of excitement, and no patient made any complaint. The patients were seen both at dinner and at supper, and the food was of good quality, abundant, well cooked, and neatly served.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Parochial Asylums.  
Barony Parochial Asylum.

## Appendix B.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
21st January 1888.Commissioners'  
Entries.

There are 124 women at present resident as patients in the asylum.

Since last visit 32 have been admitted, 13 have been discharged recovered, 10 have been discharged unrecovered, and 8 have died.

Parochial  
Asylums.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no escape. There has, however, been one accident,—a woman having had a finger crushed at the point, by its being caught in the mangle at the laundry.

Glasgow  
Parochial  
Asylum.

In view of the position of the establishment in regard to its future, it may be regarded as in a satisfactory condition. The improvements which would be necessary to put it into such a condition as would compare favourably with a good modern asylum, would be so extensive, that they could not properly be undertaken in an establishment whose career is believed to be so near an end.

The patients were clean and suitably clothed, and the wards were in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
12th June 1888.

There are 124 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 27 women have been admitted, 22 have been discharged, and 5 have died.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 3 persons. No accident is recorded.

There are 11 attendants and 4 ordinary inmates of the poorhouse in charge of the patients. These include the night attendant and the laundress attendant.

The wards were clean and in good order. The patients were tidily and comfortably clothed, and they were free from excitement and complaint. No structural or other such change has to be recorded.

The annual excursion is to take place this week, and many of the patients are looking forward to it with interest.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

## GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 20th January 1888.

There are 237 patients—116 men and 121 women—at present in the asylum. One woman who is also on the register is absent on 28 days' pass.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	22	19	41
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	3	11	14
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	6	4	10
Deaths, . . . . .	10	2	12

The number of inmates continues to be small in proportion to the annual number of admissions, which shows that due efforts are made to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of patients in the asylum.

The number of deaths continues to be high. There have been 12 since last visit, which represents a death-rate of 15 per cent. per annum. The causes of death do not, however, now point to there being any removable insanitary condition of a structural character in the establishment. The deaths are attributed to affections of the brain in 3 cases, to affections of the heart in 2 cases, to affections of the lungs in 4 cases, to septicæmia in 1 case, to senile decay in 1 case, and in 1 case where death occurred within a few hours after admission it was due to delirium tremens.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 27 entries. Most of these refer to the use of mechanical restraint to prevent the patient from interfering with a large abscess from which he suffered. There has been no accident, and only 1 patient who escaped was absent over night before being brought back.

The addition to the staff of night attendants has led to a great improvement of the condition of feeble patients and of those in a degraded condition, who had been in the habit of wetting the bed. Last night there was no wet bed on

Govan  
Parochial  
Asylum.

the male side of the house, and there were only 2 on the female side. The staff of male attendants must still, however, be regarded as small in proportion to the number of patients, and especially in view of the large number of recent cases which there always is in this asylum. It is therefore recommended that at least on the male side, another attendant should be engaged.

This recommendation as to the appointment of another attendant seems to be specially required at present on account of the difficulties of management consequent on the overcrowding of the asylum. The overcrowding of the sick rooms has been remedied by a re-arrangement of the sleeping accommodation in the dormitories, but the day-room space now allotted in the asylum is painfully inadequate for the number of patients. According to the usual standards of calculation it would not properly accommodate more than 150, instead of 237 which it at present contains. The addition of an attendant on the male side, where the overcrowding is greatest, would alleviate the evil by allowing a larger number of the men to obtain a beneficial amount of out-door exercise.

With a view to making the dormitories more healthy, it is recommended that the practice of wet scrubbing should be discontinued, and that the floors should, as in all the best asylums, be waxed in future.

It is understood that the Committee have it in contemplation to give effect to all the recommendations contained in the last entry, and several have already been given effect to. Among other changes which have been made, the female attendants now wear a neat uniform.

The management generally, in face of great difficulties from overcrowding, appears to be distinguished by care, sound judgment, and liberality, and the condition of the patients was as good as could be expected.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 14th June 1888.

There are 119 men and 117 women, or 236 patients in all, at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 22 men and 9 women have been admitted, 5 men and 7 women have been discharged recovered, 7 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 7 men and 4 women have died.

The death-rate continues to be high, but it is hoped that the current year as a whole will show a lower mortality than has occurred in this asylum during late years. It may be regarded as to a large extent a preventible mortality—due mainly to the overcrowded state of the wards. This overcrowding remains unchanged. It is difficult, indeed, to see how, in actual circumstances, it can be reduced, unless by obtaining day-room as well as dormitory accommodation in the ordinary wards of the poorhouse. As has been often pointed out, the overcrowding is chiefly felt in the day-rooms. In illustration of its extent, it may be stated that, when all the patients using the large male day-room are present in it, which they must be at certain times every day, and during the whole day in cold or wet weather, at least 15 of them are without any seat. This number would be larger if the benches were not allowed to be occupied by more patients than is consistent with comfort.

The changes in the sickrooms are satisfactory, but it must be borne in mind that the beds withdrawn from them are placed in the ordinary dormitories—in some of which the beds are now closer to each other than is desirable.

In the last entry it was recommended that the practice of wet scrubbing should be discontinued in the dormitories. No effect, however, has been given to this recommendation, and it is now repeated. Its object, as was stated in the last entry, is to make the dormitories healthier, and so tend to reduce the high death-rate which occurs in this asylum. Experience shows that the discontinuance of wet scrubbing operates beneficially, more particularly by diminishing the frequency of chest affections, and it is therefore hoped that immediate effect will be given to the recommendation.

In pressing the recommendation, it is in view that patients going from greatly overcrowded day-rooms to their dormitories are more likely to be injured by the wet scrubbing of these rooms, than patients are who go to them from healthier surroundings. As was pointed out in the last entry the floors of all the best asylums in the country are now waxed.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded. Only 1 escape has taken place.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Govan Parochial Asylum.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

As recommended in the last entry an additional attendant has been appointed to the male side. There are now 24 attendants in all—4 of them being night attendants.

The wards were very clean and in good order, and the inmates were suitably and tidily clothed.

The management is necessarily carried on under difficulties, but it is characterised by much that merits commendation.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be carefully and correctly kept.

## GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 5th January 1888.

There are at present 254 patients—135 men and 119 women—on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident within the establishment.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	25	36	61
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	9	15	24
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	8	7	15
Deaths, . . . . .	11	6	17

The deaths are attributed in 5 cases to diseases of the brain, in 1 case to heart disease, in 5 cases to affections of the lungs, in 1 case to disease of the stomach, in 2 cases to senile decay, and in 3 cases to exhaustion from insanity.

The average age at death was 49 years. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. These refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 3 patients. No one was in either restraint or seclusion at the time of the visit. Three accidents are recorded, 2 of which were not of a serious character. The other was of a very serious nature. It consisted in the destruction of both eyes by the patient himself. He was in a state of maniacal excitement, and while in bed he evulsed the eyes in obedience to a voice which he believed he heard ordering him to do so. Both eyes were totally destroyed. The occurrence suggests the propriety of considering whether more complete arrangements cannot be made for keeping under constant supervision patients who may be the subject of exceptional anxiety to the officials.

Five patients are at present confined to bed. The general health of the inmates appears, however, to be satisfactory. They were clean in person and suitably clothed. The dietary seems to be adequate.

Full attention continues to be given to the industrial employment of the patients. Though the weather was not favourable only 33 men were unemployed, and only 30 women.

The wards were in excellent order. The recent appointment of a painter, as a permanent member of the staff, has led to their being kept in a more complete state of repair, and the cheerfulness of their appearance has been considerably increased. The single rooms have been much improved also, by being lined with pitch pine to a height of 6 feet.

The management as usual attracted favourable notice in many directions in which the kindly and judicious views were shown which guide the treatment of the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

It ought to be mentioned that shortly after the serious accident to a patient, referred to in the foregoing entry, the necessity for making the means of supervising certain classes of patients more complete than it had hitherto been was recognised by the asylum committee, and that 2 additional night attendants, 1 of each sex were appointed, with the view of improving those means of supervision.

## GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 15th June 1888.

There are 143 men and 127 women, or 270 patients in all, at present in the asylum. Of these.

119 are Greenock patients.

30 are boarders from parishes in Renfrewshire.

121 are boarders from parishes in Lanarkshire.

Total, 270

The following statement shows the changes since the date of last visit :—

Appendix B.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.
Patients admitted, . . . . .	34	37	71	—
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	17	22	39	—
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	4	5	Parochial Asylums.
Dead, . . . . .	8	4	12	—

As regards the causes of death there is nothing which calls for special remark. In the cases of 9 of the 12 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The medical treatment of the patients continues to be conducted with great care and ability.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

There are 3 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons and the seclusion of 1. Five accidents are recorded, but none of them was of a serious character. The number of patients who escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back was 2.

The appointment of additional night attendants has been very helpful in the management of the asylum. The recommendation in the last entry, as to the making of more complete arrangements for keeping under supervision patients who may be the subject of special anxiety to the officials, is under consideration, and effect will be given to it as soon as the best method of doing so has been determined.

The re-painting and re-papering of the wards is making rapid progress. Two painters have been employed to assist the artizan painter attendant, whose appointment was alluded to in the last entry.

The wards were in excellent order, and the inmates were very tranquil and had no complaint to make. The general management of the asylum continues to be very satisfactory. There is much kindness as well as ability shown in it.

Dinner was served during the visit—62 men and 70 women dining in the hall, leaving 81 men and 57 women to dine elsewhere.

The men are provided for in different parts of the poorhouse, remote from each other, and their dining at different tables is probably the best arrangement in the circumstances, but it is the smallness of the dining hall which restricts the number of women dining there.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
6th January 1888.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

There are at present 205 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these 111 men and 90 women are resident in the establishment. One man and 1 woman are absent on statutory probation, 1 woman is absent on a month's pass, and one man is absent by escape.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	23	19	42
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	6	7	13
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	6	6	12
Deaths, . . . . .	8	6	14

The deaths are attributed in 3 cases to diseases of the brain, in 2 cases to heart disease, in 6 cases to disease of the lungs, in 2 cases to abdominal diseases, and in 1 case to exhaustion from mania.

It is worthy of note that, with one exception, all the last 5 deaths are attributed to pneumonia, and even in the case excepted, it is mentioned as one of the causes. The repeated occurrence of one form of disease suggests the possibility that some preventible cause may be contributing to its production, and it is understood that the Medical Officer's attention is already directed to the circumstance. It may also be noticed that the general death-rate of the asylum has been exceptionally high during the past year, but it would be wrong to regard the high mortality as necessarily connected with the treatment received in this asylum.

It must be kept in view that a large proportion of the inmates of the asylum have for sometime been the overflow patients from Lanarkshire parishes, who have insufficient accommodation of their own, and it may be held to be pro-

Appendix B.  
 Commissioners' Entries.  
 Parochial Asylums.  
 Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

bable that the Lanarkshire authorities will not select the most curable and most robust patients for transference to this asylum.

From what was seen during the visit to-day, the impression was conveyed that the patients are in every way well provided for; the food, which was examined in considerable detail, appears to be of excellent quality, and both from what was seen, and from the statements of the patients, it appears to be given in liberal quantity. The clothing also is adequate and suitable. No complaints of any kind were made during the visit.

The various parts of the establishment were found in excellent order.

The detached hospital will soon be ready for occupation, and it will not only be valuable for use in the event of any infectious disease breaking out; it will, in ordinary circumstances, add to the amount of available accommodation which the asylum can offer. The plans and specifications have been judiciously made.

There are 16 patients at present confined to bed. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 26 entries. These refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 4 persons, chiefly for surgical reasons, and to the use of seclusion for 2 persons. Seven patients have escaped and been absent one night before being brought back.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive great attention, but it is to be feared that, with the present amount of land attached to the establishment, it may be difficult before long to find a sufficient amount of outdoor occupation for the men. Up to the present the re-arrangement and forming of the different sections of the grounds has been a valuable source of work, but comparatively little of such work now remains to be done.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURG PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
 29th June 1888.

There are 112 men and 87 women, or 199 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. No patient is absent on probation, on pass, or by escape.

Since last visit 16 men and 14 women have been admitted, 8 men and 8 women have been discharged as recovered, 7 men and 7 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 2 men and 4 women have died.

The causes of death were brain disease in 1 instance, bronchitis and pneumonia in 2 instances, and phthisis in 3 instances. Nearly all the deaths have thus been caused by diseases of the respiratory organs, but the total death-rate has not been high, and the evidences of an able and conscientious medical treatment of the patients were abundant. In the cases of 3 of the 6 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 4 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons. Only 1 accident is recorded, and only 1 patient has escaped and been absent for a night before being brought back.

In addition to the Superintendent, the Visiting Physician, and his Resident Assistant, and 1 artizan attendant, the staff consists of 9 male and 8 female attendants, 3 of these being night attendants, and 5 house servants, 1 being the housekeeper and head female attendant.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates as regards clothing was quite satisfactory. The general management continues to merit the commendation it has received in many previous reports. As much liberty as possible is accorded to the patients; they are not subjected to irksome discipline; very many of them are led to engage in active useful work; peculiar tastes and habits are judiciously considered and gratified, and kindness in the relations between attendants and patients is encouraged.

The detached hospital building is now in occupation. As was intended it adds somewhat to the accommodation furnished by the asylum as a whole, but it has not been allowed to do this in a way which would prevent its being immediately available for the sole use of any patient or patients who might be attacked by infectious diseases.

The population of the asylum has grown greatly, and it is felt that the number of single rooms is smaller than is often felt to be desirable, but it is



doubtful whether in the circumstances of this establishment there should be any further extension of the buildings.

The arrangements made for the group of patients in Riccarton House continue to be very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners  
Entries.

Parochial  
Asylums.

Paisley Burgh  
Parochial  
Asylum.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas  
Poorhouse.

### LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE, 14th April 1888.

There are 44 men and 51 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

There is no record of any accident, escape, or use of restraint or seclusion.

The removal of 3 of the female patients to the asylum is regarded as necessary. They are not suited for care and treatment in an establishment like this. One of them, G. H., was recently transferred to the wards from the Baldovan Institution. She is a very degraded, helpless idiot, requires to be fed and clothed, and needs more nursing than the small staff of this establishment can give. E. C. also needs more nursing than can be given to her here. She has been long in the wards, but her condition has of late undergone a change much for the worse. She is now indecent, destructive, dirty, and helpless, and it is not possible to do all that is necessary in her case in this establishment. The third woman, whose removal to the asylum is thought necessary, is M. G. She was sent to the care of her friends about 2 years ago, and for a time appeared to do well, but she has recently come back to the wards in a much worse condition than when she left them. She is now difficult to manage, refuses to take her food, and is dirty in her habits, and needs treatment in a fully-equipped asylum.

The house was, as usual, found very clean and in good order, and everything that was seen went to show that those in direct charge of the patients do what is required of them in a conscientious manner, and in a spirit of kindness.

The books and registers were found in good order.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE, 21st July 1888.

There are 44 men and 48 women at present in the wards. The only change that has taken place since last visit is the discharge of 3 women, mentioned in the preceding entry as unsuitable for the wards.

They have been, in accordance with the recommendation made, removed to the Royal Asylum.

There is nothing in the present position of the wards which calls for special remark. The patients appear to be adequately provided for, and the duties of the officials are efficiently performed.

The house was clean and in good order. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE, 16th April 1888.

There are 25 men and 26 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 1 woman and 1 man have died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded—neither of them of a serious character.

It is recommended that W. B. be removed to the asylum as not suitable for treatment in the wards. He has become noisy and excited, and he now refuses to work, acting on delusions which might make him dangerous.

In few of the establishments of this kind is the proportion of patients who do useful work so large as it is in this establishment.

Twelve of the women do laundry work, and more than 20 of the men are employed in active profitable out-door work.

The wards were found in excellent order. Both day-rooms and dormitories

Buchan  
Poorhouse.

Appendix B. presented a cheerful and comfortable aspect. The body-clothing both of the men and the women was very satisfactory.  
Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were as usual in good order.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
20th July 1888.

Buchan  
Poorhouse.

These wards are fully occupied at present—the inmates being 26 men and 26 women.

Since last visit W. B. has been removed to the asylum, and two men have been transferred from the asylum to these wards. No death has taken place.

No accident and no escape have taken place, and there has been no change in the staff of attendants.

The appearance of the patients was indicative of adequate nourishment and abundant exercise in the open air. All the men at present engage in some form of industrial occupation, 23 being engaged in out-door work. All the women are employed except 3; 1 of the 3 is too helpless mentally, and the other 2 are too infirm in body.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the general management is creditable to all concerned.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
3rd January 1887.

Cuninghame  
Poorhouse.

There are 47 men and 49 women at present resident as patients in these wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 2 women have been admitted. Of the 5, 1 woman was transferred from the ordinary wards, the others were transferred from the Ayr District Asylum. Three men have been discharged, 1 having recovered and 2 having been provided for in private dwellings. There have been 5 deaths, 3 men and 2 women. The deaths were due in 1 case to paralysis, in 1 case to consumption, and in 3 cases to heart disease.

The number of deaths is large, and it is therefore proper to observe that there had been none for the previous 8 months—the first death in the year having occurred in September.

There has been no use of restraint or seclusion. Two accidents are recorded—the more serious of them being a burn of the arm occasioned by an epileptic woman falling into the fire in a fit. She is making a satisfactory recovery. Two patients escaped and were absent more than a day before being brought back.

A large proportion both of the male and of the female patients are industrially employed. It is satisfactory to find that the land at Irvine Mains has been re-taken, and that it has been obtained at a considerably reduced rent. It has been of great use in the treatment of the male patients, and there can be no doubt that it will continue to be an important benefit.

The patients were found in a good condition. They appeared to be adequately nourished, and the supply of food at dinner was abundant. They are suitably supplied also with clothing and other requirements.

The wards were clean and in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
9th August 1888.

There are 49 men and 49 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 4 men and 3 women have been admitted, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. Of the 4 patients discharged, 3 were transferred to care in private dwellings, and 1 was sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for care in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse. The mortality has been low, and the present state of health is good.

The water-closets are being renewed in a very satisfactory manner. The flooring of the male day-rooms is in great decay, and a renewal of it is urgently needed. Pitch pine should be used for the new flooring.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Appendix B.

The wards were in excellent order, and the patients were entirely free from excitement or complaint. Commissioners' Entries.

The management continues to merit the favourable things that have often been said regarding it in former entries. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept. Cuninghame Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
11th February 1888.

There are 28 men and 29 women at present in the wards as patients.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

Since last visit 1 man has been transferred to the wards from the District Asylum, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, 1 man has been transferred to the District Asylum, and 1 woman has been removed to a private dwelling.

There has been no death.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion, as usual, contains no entry, and there has been no accident and no escape.

The condition of the wards and the way in which the patients are provided for as to food and clothing continue to deserve commendation. No complaint was made by any patient as to his or her treatment, and there was general evidence of kindly management.

The industrial employment of the patients is still a prominent feature in the mode of administration, and the advantages of it are as evident as ever.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
9th August 1888.

There are 29 men and 27 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted, and 2 women have died.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; no accident is recorded; no escape has taken place, and there have been no changes among the attendants.

The work in the laundry and on the farm continues to be carried on with advantage to the patients and with financial success.

The state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were very satisfactory. Everything that was seen indicated kindness and good sense in the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
5th April 1888.

There are 43 men and 56 women at present in the wards.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

Since the date of last visit 32 patients—13 men and 19 women, have been admitted; 28 patients—11 men and 17 women, have been discharged, and 3 men have died. These figures represent a very active movement of the population.

Of the patients admitted, 30 came from the Dundee Royal Asylum, 1 from his home, and 1 from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse.

Of the patients discharged, 23 were transferred to care in private dwellings, and 5 sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for care in an establishment of this kind.

The death-rate has been low, and during the past 12 months it has not exceeded 4 per cent.

There is an increasing difficulty in getting suitable patients from the asylum. This is true of both sexes, but more particularly so of the women. This is explained by there being two ways now of providing for incurable and in-offensive lunatics—in the wards of the poorhouse and in private dwellings. Sixteen of the women work in the laundry, and this is undoubtedly a great help in the management—work of an active character being very necessary in the treatment of patients who are liable to excitement, though that may not be of a dangerous character.

The wards were in excellent order. The absence of irksome discipline was



Appendix B. very noticeable, and so also was the desire to give due consideration to special tastes and habits.

Commissioners' Entries. The staff now consists of 2 male and 4 female attendants.

The books and registers were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
27th July 1888.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

There are 98 patients—42 men and 56 women at present in the wards. Since the date of the preceding entry the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions, . . . . .	3	2	5
Discharges recovered, . . . . .	1	—	1
Discharges unrecovered, . . . . .	3	2	5

In 4 cases of the patients discharged unrecovered, they were transferred to care in private dwellings. In 1 case the patient was removed by her relatives, and ceased to be a charge on the rates. There has been no death.

The condition of the patients during the visit was very satisfactory. There was great tranquillity, and no complaint was made except such as were the manifest outcome of insane ideas.

The change in the character of the mental condition of the inmates, which has taken place within the last two or three years, still attracts attention. A large number of incurable and harmless patients who used to be in these wards having been removed to private dwellings, it was necessary in order to fill their places that a certain number of patients suffering from more active forms of mental disease should be transferred from the Royal Asylum. The importance of making industrial occupation an important element in the administration of the wards continues to be fully recognized, and this contributes largely to the success with which the patients are treated.

The wards were found in excellent order, and everything that was seen during the visit produced a favourable impression as to the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
3rd April 1888.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

There are 40 men and 38 women at present on the register, and they are all resident.

Since last visit 5 men and 19 women have been admitted, 5 men and 12 women have been discharged, and 4 women have died.

These figures show an active movement in the population, which has arisen out of a commendable desire to transfer to care in private dwellings those harmless and incurable lunatics who do not require to be kept in any kind of institution.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The new laundry is now in occupation. The plan and general arrangements appear to be very satisfactory. It supplies active work to a large number of the women, to whom it is proving very beneficial. In consequence of the changed character of the population of the wards, to which reference has been made in previous entries, something of this kind had become almost necessary.

It has not yet been found possible to provide the men with a more suitable occupation than rope-teasing.

The wards were, as usual, found in excellent order. The inmates were tidily and suitably clothed. They have good, comfortable beds. There is every reason to believe that they are treated with kindness by those in charge of them, and that proper efforts are made not only to occupy them usefully, but also to provide amusements for them of a character which they like and from which they derive benefit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
27th July 1888.

There are 78 patients—40 men and 38 women at present resident in the wards. The only changes that have occurred since the date of last entry are

the death of a female patient from senile decay, and the admission of a female patient from the Royal Asylum. Appendix B.

The fact of most importance in the recent history of the institution is the establishment of the new washing house and laundry. This has been in full working order since the beginning of the year, and it has been found a most valuable addition to the arrangements for supplying suitable occupation to the female patients. The whole laundry work of the poorhouse, which contains about 130 ordinary paupers in addition to the lunatics, is performed by the female patients, without inordinate effort, and with benefit to themselves and the establishment generally. It is satisfactory to know that the allocation of all the laundry work to the lunatics is of special advantage here, owing to the inmates of the ordinary wards being for the most part old and feeble persons, for whom such work would be unsuitable. The new laundry has been excellently planned, and is found thoroughly efficient.

The patients generally were found, as usual, in a satisfactory state, and the various parts of the house were in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,  
1st March 1888.

There are 37 men and 40 men at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 7 women have been admitted, 1 man and 6 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and only 1 accident, a slight bruise, is recorded.

The wards were in good order, and the state of the bedding and of the body clothing was satisfactory. The male day-room has been re-carpeted. If the floors generally could be waxed or varnished, so as to avoid the necessity for frequent washing, it would certainly improve the health and add to the comfort of the inmates. It is difficult to treat old floors satisfactorily in this way, but it is recommended that a trial be made with some of the dormitories.

The room occupied as a day-room dormitory by the feeble and sickly women is always felt to be too small. If the open space between the lunatic and ordinary wards of the poorhouse were built up, it might be made to supply a very desirable enlargement of this room. It would also supply on the first floor a small sleeping room to be occupied by a patient labouring under such an affection, say, as erysipelas. The need of such a room on the male side was recently felt.

The greater tranquillity among the women, which was referred to in last entry, continues, and is no doubt due to the fact that more of them are engaged in active work.

The ventilation of the shoe-room on the male side appears now to be quite satisfactory.

The books and registers were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,  
17th November 1888.

There are 39 men and 40 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 10 men and 8 women have been admitted, 5 men and 4 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 men and 4 women have died. Of the 9 persons discharged, 4 were sent to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, having been found unsuitable for the wards, 3 were boarded out in private dwellings, 1 was taken charge of by her relatives, and 1 escaped.

The number of deaths is larger than usual; but the causes of death do not belong to what is called the preventible class. Two deaths are registered as due to apoplexy, 1 to cerebral effusion, 1 to purpura haemorrhagica, 1 to hæmaturia, 1 to prostatic disease, and 1 to general debility.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion, as usual, contains no entry. The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries, but all of them refer to very slight injuries.

The wards were found in good order.

The patients are suitably clothed, and their requirements otherwise are considerably provided for.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

The crowded condition of the upper dormitory on the female side, which is used as a sick-room, again attracted attention. It contains as many beds as would be proper if it were only used at night, and not, as it is, used both night and day. The room would be too small for the number of persons who now live in it, even if they were in good health, and its smallness is open to greater objection when it is used for the sick and infirm.

Notwithstanding the inadequacy of the arrangements for their present use, it is not intended to suggest that a spacious and fully-appointed sick room should be provided. It is recognised that this would involve a complete alteration in the character of the establishment. The intention is rather to recommend that, in the admission of patients to the wards, the purpose for which the wards are fitted to serve should be kept more definitely in view. The class of patients for whom the wards were intended is one for whose accommodation only the simplest arrangements are required. The patients should, as a rule, be suitable for living during the day in the ordinary day-rooms belonging to the wards; and those for whom special arrangements are required should be regarded as unsuitable. Not only should patients requiring constant sick-room or infirmary treatment therefore be excluded, but also patients who require such attention as is necessary for those who habitually wet their beds. Such patients can be properly provided for only where the staff of attendants includes night nurses and is much more numerous, and where the accommodation is more elaborately arranged.

Attention is drawn to the suggestion, in the preceding entry, that the floors of the dormitories should be waxed or varnished. This would add greatly to the healthiness and comfort of the wards.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,  
3rd February 1888.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

There are 17 men and 15 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted,—the men having been transferred from the District Asylum, and the woman admitted directly from her home.

It is doubtful whether this woman can receive such treatment in these wards as her condition requires, and it is recommended that unless she shows signs of decided improvement she should be transferred to an asylum for curable cases.

The patient mentioned in the preceding entry as unsuitable for the wards was removed to an asylum, as was recommended. Another patient, D. M., has fallen into dirty habits, which require him to be placed in an institution where he can be supervised by a night attendant. He should, therefore, be removed to an asylum.

No death has taken place.

With the exception of the patients already mentioned, all the inmates were found in a satisfactory condition, and the wards were in excellent order.

The occupation of the patients, as far as practicable in useful work, continues to receive praiseworthy attention.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,  
14th August 1888.

There are 16 men and 16 women now in the wards.

Since last visit 3 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged.

No death has taken place.

Mrs C. is actively melancholic and requires to be fed—she is not a suitable patient for treatment in an establishment of this kind, and should be sent back to the District Asylum.

An excellent bowling green has been provided for the men. This fact is noted with commendation.

The industrial occupation of the inmates, in the garden and in the laundry, continues to receive much attention. The financial results are good, and the benefit to the patients is manifest.



The day-rooms and dormitories were, as usual, in very good order, and Appendix B.  
scrupulously clean.

The patients of both sexes were suitably and tidily clothed. They are in Commissioners' Entries.

good bodily health, and entirely free from complaint.

Effect was at once given to the recommendations in the last entry. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully and correctly kept. Hamilton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,  
3rd March 1888.

There are 15 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and three women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. Inveresk Poorhouse.

C. D. or H. is not a suitable patient for treatment in this establishment, being curable and actively insane, and her removal to the asylum is accordingly recommended.

W. D. is also an unsuitable patient for treatment in these wards—his condition requiring the appliances of a fully-equipped asylum to secure proper nursing, and if he recovers sufficiently to justify the step, he too should be transferred to the District Asylum.

Both of these patients were brought to the wards recently from their homes, and were never under treatment in an asylum.

The wards were in excellent order, very clean, fresh, and warm. The condition of the patients was, in all respects, satisfactory. They were entirely free from complaint and excitement, their appearance indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary, and they were tidily and comfortably clothed. Everything that was seen went to show that the establishment is managed with great kindness and good sense.

The books and registers were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,  
1st December 1888.

There are 14 men and 15 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been transferred to the wards from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. One woman, whose case is alluded to in the preceding entry, was transferred from the wards to the District Asylum at Roslin, and 2 patients, 1 man and 1 woman, have died.

The deaths are recorded as due in 1 case to cancer of the stomach, and in the other to general paralysis.

The case of general paralysis was the man who is mentioned in the preceding entry as unsuitable for the wards.

The patients were found exceedingly well provided for; they made no complaint, and their demeanour was indicative of contentment. They were suitably clothed and their clothing was in excellent order.

The wards were, as usual, clean, well aired, suitably heated, and cheerful in appearance.

An excellent addition has been made to the resources of the establishment by the renting of an acre of land adjoining the land in possession of the Committee. It will afford a very desirable addition to the opportunities of giving the male patients healthy employment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
13th April 1888.

There are 20 men and 21 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 4 men have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 4 men have died. Kincardine Poorhouse.

All the patients came from asylums.

The patient who was discharged was sent back to the asylum as not suited for treatment in the wards.

The deaths were caused by pneumonia, heart disease, brain disease, and diphtheria.

Appendix B.	There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No accident
Commissioners' Entries.	is recorded nor has any escape taken place.
	There was no excitement, during the visit, among the patients, who seem to be suitable for care and treatment in this establishment.
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	No complaint was made by any patient.
	The body clothing and the bed coverings were found quite satisfactory.
Kincardine Poorhouse.	Dinner was served in a neat and orderly manner during the visit. It was an excellent dinner, and the patients appeared to eat it with relish. Everything that was seen indicates that the management is conducted intelligently, conscientiously, and in a spirit of kindness.
	The books were found, as usual, in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
23rd July 1888.

There are 21 men and 21 women at present inmates of the wards.  
The only change since the date of the preceding entry is the admission of 1 man who was transferred to the wards from the Aberdeen Royal Asylum.  
The patients were all found tranquil, and everything that was seen was indicative of their being contented.  
They appear to be treated with every kindness and judicious consideration.  
The wards were, as usual, clean and in excellent order.  
The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
25th May 1888.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.	There are 16 men and 15 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 2 men have been admitted, 1 woman has been transferred to the Stirling District Asylum, and 2 men have died. The woman sent to the asylum had become unsuitable, from having developed a suicidal tendency. The deaths resulted in one case from heart disease, and in the other case from cancer of the stomach. Both male and female inmates were found in a very satisfactory condition, and the wards were, as usual, in excellent order. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.
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LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
22nd June 1888.

No change has taken place in the population of the wards since the date of last visit.  
The patients were found tidily and comfortably clothed, and their aspect indicated a suitable dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air.  
They were quite free from excitement and complaint.  
The day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order, and presented a look of cheerfulness and comfort.  
The books were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,  
13th April 1888.

Old Machar Poorhouse.	There are 25 men and 24 women at present on the register, and they are all resident. Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. Both of the patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the asylum and both of the patients discharged were sent back to the asylum as not suited for management in an establishment of this kind. The airing courts have been much improved—long walks have been made in them, and the planting of shrubs has given them a more cheerful aspect. The proposed addition of a shoe-room to the male side, and the re-painting of the corridor, which is being done by a patient, are noted with commendation. The female patient, referred to in the last entry as having escaped on the
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occasion of the annual picnic, was found at Inverurie, and was brought back. She had not been absent 28 days, and she is said not to have suffered from her wandering.

One attendant, who was charged by a patient with having struck him, was dismissed, though the special charge was not proved, as he had not been found to be a satisfactory attendant.

The wards were found in good order, and the condition of the inmates was satisfactory. Due efforts continue to be made to occupy the patients usefully—22 men and 16 women being at present registered as doing useful work, leaving 3 men and 8 women unemployed either because of their mental or their bodily condition.

The books and registers were found in good order. One accident is recorded, but it was not of a serious character.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,  
21st July 1888.

There are 25 men and 25 women at present resident in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted from the Royal Asylum. One man aged 65 has died, the cause of death being disease of the heart and kidneys.

No patient has escaped since the date of last visit. One accident is reported in the register of accidents, but it was not of a serious character.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition generally. One man and 1 woman are confined to bed, but the health of the patients on the whole is indicative of adequate nourishment and judicious treatment. Due attention continues to be paid to employing them in useful work, and provision for their recreation is not neglected. On the 4th of the present month the annual picnic took place, and all the patients attended it except 1 man and 4 women.

The house was found clean and in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
31st January 1888.

There are 25 men and 25 women at present resident as patients in the wards. Since last visit 3 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 2 men have been removed to private dwellings, 1 woman has been transferred to an asylum, and 1 man has died.

The inmates were found in a very satisfactory condition and the wards were in excellent order.

The way in which the wards are managed continues to deserve cordial approval.

The wants of the patients are well attended to. They are adequately supplied with good food served in a very orderly manner, and they live in cheerful, well-lighted, and comfortably warmed rooms. The arrangements for securing cleanliness are simple but efficient—all the more efficient because they are simple.

The industrial occupation of the men has been much facilitated by the erection of a large shed in which they saw firewood when the weather is unsuitable for garden work. In thus showing their willingness to provide opportunity for useful occupation the Committee evince a liberal and enlightened view of their relation to the patients, and it is satisfactory to find that the work done is not only beneficial to the patients, but also remunerative to the establishment. The recommendation as to the acquisition of more land so as to provide abundant outdoor labour which is contained in the preceding entry ought, however, to be still kept in view.

With reference to the proportion of the inmates who are in a feeble bodily condition it is recommended that two chairs suitable for feeble persons should be procured for each of the day rooms. It would also be desirable, in view of the danger from fire, to provide a fire hand-pump and buckets, which should be placed in an easily accessible situation. It is also suggested that there should be a fire plug in proximity to the wards.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.  
Old Machar Poorhouse.



## Appendix B.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
13th June 1888.

## Commissioners' Entries.

There are 25 men and 25 women in the wards.

## Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted. One woman has been discharged and 2 men have died. The woman who was discharged was sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the wards.

## Old Monkland Poorhouse.

The deaths were caused by peritonitis and brain disease.

One accident is recorded, the result of an assault by one patient on another—it was not of a serious character. The patient who made the assault was sent back to the asylum. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no escape is registered.

One female attendant has resigned and a new attendant has been appointed in her place.

Fifteen of the men and 12 of the women are more or less usefully employed, leaving 10 men and 13 women idle, either on account of their mental or bodily condition. It is hoped that it may by and by be possible to reduce the number of the unemployed.

At the time of the visit all the men who were working were engaged sawing wood and the workers in the garden were ordinary inmates. As far as possible the lunatics should be led to engage in the out-door or field work, because of the good effect it has on their health.

The wards were in excellent order and the inmates were tidily and comfortably clothed and were entirely free from excitement; many things were seen which indicated carefulness and kindness in the management.

The chairs for feeble persons recommended in the last report have been ordered, but the hand-pumps and buckets have not yet been ordered, and the recommendation as regards them is repeated.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
12th January 1888.

## Perth Poorhouse.

There are 20 men and 20 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 women have been admitted and 1 woman has died of paraplegia.

There has been no preventible illness in the establishment since last visit, and the present state of health of the inmates is satisfactory. There has been no accident and no escape.

The women continue to be occupied to an adequate extent in industrial work. There are generally 8 men working in the garden in suitable weather, but it has not yet been found possible to find suitable work for all the male inmates. Everything that can add interest to their lives is useful as benefiting their mental condition. It is suggested that some further variety in in-door games might be provided for them—dominoes for example.

On the 10th instant a special New Year entertainment was given to the inmates, and it seems to have given much pleasure.

The walks into the country for both men and women have been continued during the past year, and were taken regularly twice a week during the summer.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
18th June 1888.

There are 20 men and 20 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted, and 1 man has died. These are the only changes in the population of the establishment.

Two of the men have been on full parole for nearly a year. The mental condition of one of them is said to have been much improved by this.

Long walks into the country are now regularly taken twice a week both by the men and the women. These walking parties consist of from 15 to 18—in other words, they sometimes include nearly all the inmates.

As far as can be, the patients of both sexes are usefully employed.

The day-room on the male side is at present being painted, and the work is being done by the patients assisted by 2 of the ordinary inmates of the poor-

house. The linoleum on the passages of the first floor on both sides needs Appendix B.  
renewal. The painting should be carried to the top of the staircase. The Commissioners'  
day-room and staircase on the female side should also be painted. Entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be well kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,  
29th February 1888.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

There are 16 men at present in the wards.

St Cuthbert's  
Poorhouse.

Since the date of last visit 2 men have been admitted and 2 men have been discharged.

No death has occurred.

The state of the wards and the condition of the occupants were regarded as in all respects satisfactory. Some of the furniture, however, which was cheap and bad, will ere long require renewal. This is especially true of the sofas, which it has been already necessary to strengthen. This could only be done in a way which to a great extent defeats the object for which they were provided, namely, to make the patients comfortable, and so render them more contented and more easily managed.

It can scarcely be said that it is comfortable either to sit or lie on the sofas as they now are.

The patients were well clothed and clean in their persons, and their aspect indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary and ample exercise in the open air.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,  
5th December 1888.

All the beds in these wards are occupied at present.

Since last visit 2 men have been discharged recovered, and 4 men have been discharged unrecovered, and their places have been taken by 6 men, 4 of whom were transferred from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and 2 were admitted from private dwellings.

All the patients now resident appear to be suitable for the wards, and as might be expected it is seldom that anything occurs to break the ordinary routine of their daily life. Occasions for the use of seclusion and restraint do not occur, and there has been no accident to any of the patients.

The wards were found in excellent order.

The sofas to which reference is made in the preceding entry are to be restuffed immediately, and other repairs of furniture attended to as occasion arises.

The patients are suitably clothed, they have an excellent dietary, and they are comfortably provided for in every way. They are all employed regularly in garden work.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
16th January 1888.

There are at present 18 men and 15 women in the wards.

Wigtown

Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been admitted, 2 men have been removed unrecovered, and 2 women have died. Poorhouse.

The inmates were found in a fair state of bodily health. They are suitably clothed and no complaints were made in regard to their diet. They appear to be all of the class of harmless and incurable patients who can be properly provided for in such wards.

The wards were found generally clean and in good order, but the scullery on the male side is falling into disrepair and ought to be lined with wood along the lower part of the wall.

It is recommended that for the more effectual protection of the building and its inmates from fire, a hand-pump for dealing with a fire at its commencement should be placed in each wing. It would also be a great advantage if hydrants for the attachment of the fire-brigade hose were placed at suitable places near the building.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners'

Entries.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.Wigtown  
Poorhouse.*Note in regard to the preceding Entry by Dr Sibbald.*

28th January 1888.—Since writing the foregoing entry, I have had an opportunity of perusing a copy Minute of a Meeting of Committee of the Wigtownshire Poorhouse held at Stranraer on the 13th of this month. In this Minute I find paragraph 5 to be in the following terms.

"That the Committee are not informed of the grounds upon which the Board of Lunacy have adopted the opinion 'that there are many patients in the wards who could be suitably provided for in private dwellings, and whose removal to private care would leave ample room in the wards for a long time to come, for all the patients of the Combination who could properly be placed there,' but from this view the Committee respectfully, but entirely dissent, and they cannot believe that the Board of Lunacy expect that the Wigtownshire Poorhouse Board will order the removal of any female lunatics at present in the house, so long as they are suitable inmates, and so long as the Parochial Boards concerned wish them to remain."

It seems desirable, in view of what is stated in this paragraph, that I should append an explanation of a passage in the foregoing entry, so as to prevent my meaning from being misunderstood. This passage states that the present inmates of the wards "appear to be all of the class of harmless and incurable patients who can properly be provided for in such wards," and it might be understood in a wider sense than I intended. The meaning I intended to convey was, that none of the inmates belong at present to any of the classes who require to be provided for in fully equipped asylums. The passage might be understood to mean that none of the inmates are proper patients to be provided for in private dwellings; this I did not intend to say, and I do not believe it to be the fact. The statement was, indeed, made with special reference to the circumstance that, at the previous visit, it had been found that B. D. was dangerous, and therefore unsuitable for the wards, and that he had been transferred since the visit to the Dumfries Asylum.

It seems necessary thus to correct and amplify the statement in the entry, because I am strongly of opinion that some of the present inmates are unsuitable inmates, inasmuch as they do not require for their proper care and treatment, the discipline, restraints, and loss of liberty which their detention necessarily involves, even in the licensed wards of a poorhouse. It might not have been necessary to make this explanation, had the Minute of the Committee not appeared to suggest an erroneous view of what is required to make a patient suitable for detention in the wards. If I do not misapprehend the meaning of the Committee they suppose that all lunatics who are not dangerous, or who are incurable, and do not need hospital nursing, may properly be detained in such wards, and it is therefore desirable to point out that this is a mistake. It is necessary for the detention of a lunatic in any establishment, in addition to whatever other reasons there may be, that the detention should be necessary and proper for the welfare of the patient or for the safety of the public, and I am of opinion, with regard to some of the present inmates, that they could be provided for in private dwellings more beneficially to themselves than by detaining them in these wards, and this without any risk to the safety of the public. With reference to the question of convenience, it might doubtless be more convenient, not merely for Parochial Boards, but also for all other authorities, if all pauper lunatics now under private care were placed in institutions. Leaving, however, out of the question any view which would involve a disregard of the rights and interests of the lunatics, it is perhaps desirable to point out that the placing of lunatics of all classes in institutions would entail a great increase in the public expenditure. One item of this increase would be the providing of accommodation in institutions for about 2000 patients more than are at present so provided for. It is on account of the action of Parochial Boards and other authorities in providing for suitable patients in private dwellings that the provision of this additional amount of accommodation has been avoided.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
26th June 1888.

There are 19 men and 15 women at present in the wards.



Since last visit 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 woman has died. Appendix B.

A shoe-room in direct connection with the wards for men has not yet been provided, and the recommendation that it be provided is again repeated. Commissioners' Entries.

For the better protection of the patients and buildings from injury by fire, it was recommended in the last entry that a hand-pump with buckets be placed in each wing. This recommendation has not received effect, and it is again made. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

J. G.'s condition is undergoing change, and he is a source of annoyance and alarm to his fellow-patients during the night. He should be sent back to the asylum. Wigtown Poorhouse.

The wards were in very good order, and the patients were clean in their persons, and comfortably clothed.

The day-room for women is being re-papered by one of the male patients. The walled-off recess for the male attendant's bed is complained of as being very cold in winter, and it is hoped the Committee will take steps to make it comfortable.

Now that the door of the women's airing court is kept locked, in consequence of there being male patients in the poorhouse, an enlargement of the court seems to be very desirable. It could be done by pulling down the west wall, and erecting an open fence on the same line, starting from the first window of the old women's day-room.

The books and registers were found in good order.

#### INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILES.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

##### BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 5th April 1888.

Baldovan Institution

There are 53 children at present in the institution. Of these, 50 are paupers—30 boys and 20 girls, and 3 are not paupers—1 boy and 2 girls.

Since last visit 3 boys and 1 girl, all paupers, have been admitted; 1 boy, a private boarder, and 2 girls, both paupers, have been discharged; and 1 girl, a pauper, has died.

The mortality has been low, especially in view of the fact that many of the children are in a very feeble state of bodily health. Indeed, the recent admissions into this institution include a growing proportion of children who are physically and mentally extremely feeble, and for whom nothing can be done but to nurse them carefully. This appears to be done for them here in a satisfactory way; while earnest efforts are made to train and educate those who are in any sense educable.

The institution continues to deserve the favourable things that have often been said regarding its management. The state of the beds was, as usual, highly satisfactory, and the children were tidily and suitably clothed.

##### BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 26th July 1888.

There are 47 children—28 boys and 19 girls, at present in the institution. They are all paid for by Parochial Boards, except 1 girl.

Since last visit 1 boy and 1 girl, both paupers, have been removed, and 3 boys, paupers, and 1 girl, a private boarder, have died.

The deaths are registered as due to pericarditis, acute phthisis, convulsions, and scrofula. The institution continues to perform a useful function for many helpless children who would otherwise be inadequately cared for, and in training and educating others, so far as their feeble faculties permit.

The state of the house was, as usual, highly creditable to those in charge, and the condition of the children was very satisfactory.

##### LARBERT INSTITUTION, 13th January 1888.

There are at present 177 pupils on the register of the institution. With the Larbert exception of 2 boys and 1 girl, who are absent on leave, they are all resident in the establishment. The numbers of the different classes are shown in the following statement:—

## Appendix B.

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Commissioners' Private boarders, . . . . .	21	12	33
Entries. Maintained by the institution, . . . . .	48	31	79
Maintained by Parochial Boards, . . . . .	48	17	65
Institutions for Imbeciles.	117	60	177

## Larbert Institution.

Since last visit 8 children have been received to be private boarders, 19 to be maintained by the subscribers, and 4 to be maintained by Parochial Boards.

Two private boarders have left—1 having been found not likely to be improved by training, the other having become fit to attend an ordinary school. Thirteen of the children maintained by the subscribers have left—8 having been very much improved by training, and 1 of them having become a really useful girl. Of the 8 paupers who have ceased to be pupils, 4 have greatly improved, and 1 of these has been retained in the institution in the position of a household servant.

Three boys and 3 girls have died. Three of the deaths are attributed to affections of the brain and nervous system, 1 to phthisis, 1 to enteritis, and 1 to diphtheritic croup.

As is the practice at every visit, all the pupils were seen individually and their several conditions examined; and, as usual, their cleanliness and tidiness were found such as to reflect great credit on those who have charge of them. The success with which habits of cleanliness are cultivated among them is well shown by the fact that, in spite of the prevalence among children of defective intelligence of a tendency to untidy habits at night, only 2 boys and 1 girl were found to have wet beds this morning.

The teaching of the different classes continues to be carried on in a very efficient manner. This teaching is systematised, as it ought to be, and as it must be if it is efficient, but it is worthy of special note that it appears to be always natural in its methods, and much of the success which is obtained is probably due to this fact. Another commendable feature is the practical character of its aims, that is to say, it appears to be fully kept in view that the object of all the training should be to lay the foundation of future helpfulness and happiness. As an indication of the progress which is being made in regard to helpfulness, it may be mentioned that all the clothing of the boy pupils is now made by the house tailor, assisted only by pupils. All the children attend classes of one kind or another, except 8 boys and 7 girls who are too feeble in body, or too defective in intelligence to be susceptible of such training. In the case of 49 boys and 23 girls the training is confined entirely to what is specially adapted to overcome or lessen their difficulty in performing and understanding ordinary acts. The remainder, consisting of 60 boys and 30 girls, receive more or less ordinary education in such subjects as reading, writing, and counting.

For the healthy development of the bodily and mental capacities of the children, their amusements are, however, quite as important as their formal teaching. Considerable attention is devoted to this element in their training by Mr Skene; but it ought to be recognised that it cannot receive adequate attention until a large hall or covered playground has been added to the appliances of the institution. The attention of the Directors is, therefore, again called to the fact stated in the preceding entry, that a large proportion of the children seldom leave their day-rooms or school-rooms during the winter months, their feeble health making it unsafe for them to play in the open air at that time. This matter is pressed on the consideration of the Directors, in view of the fact that they have now a considerable fund at their disposal.

Improvements of great importance have been made in several directions during the past year. The Gate Lodge, which has now been occupied for some months, will contribute both to the protection of the grounds and to facilitating the supervision of the children; but an equal or perhaps greater advantage will result from the accommodation for the teachers which has been provided in connection with the lodge. Until this accommodation had been provided no suitable lodging could be obtained for these officers, except at very inconvenient distances from the institution. The accommodation now provided appears comfortable and suitable for its purpose. The construction of adequate and conveniently situated store accommodation, which has now been carried out, will also be found very advantageous to the management. But probably

the most valuable of all the improvements is the erection of the covered passage between the main building and the dining hall. Previous to the construction of this passage there was always a risk, in cold weather, of serious injury to some of the children in their passing to and from their meals, and it is noticeable, in connection with this, that the present winter has been hitherto distinguished from those which have preceded it by an absence among the children of acute inflammatory chest disease.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners'  
Entries.  
Institutions  
for Imbeciles.

It is learned, with great satisfaction, that there is a prospect of a scheme being soon carried out, by which an adequate supply of water will be provided for the district, and that thus the difficulties arising from the want of water, with which the institution has been struggling since its origin, will at length be overcome.

Larbert  
Institution.

Some deficiencies in the amount of water-closet accommodation were observed during the visit. An additional seat is required in the closet connected with the room, now occupied by little boys, in the girls' division of the main building. It should be on the 'Unitas' principle, so as to serve as a urinal. An additional seat is also required in the water-closet in the Private House. It is also strongly recommended that the soil pipes in the Private House, none of which have been inspected for many years, should be subjected to a thorough examination.

Last Friday the children had their annual Christmas festival, when a large number of visitors were present. A musical and dramatic programme, with pupils for the performers, appears to have been carried through with great success; and this was followed by a liberal distribution of gifts from the Christmas tree. These entertainments are, in themselves, sources of pleasure to the pupils, but they are also of much use in furnishing the children with an easily understood inducement to do, by way of preparation, a great deal of work of an educative kind.

All that was seen during the visit gave evidence of able and successful management, and reflected credit on the Directors as well as on Mr Skene and Dr Leslie.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 21st June 1888.

There are 178 children at present on the register of the institution.

Since last visit 2 boys have been discharged, and 6 boys and 2 girls have died.

The causes of death were epilepsy in 2 instances, phthisis in 3 instances, and bronchitis, pneumonia, and enteric fever in 1 instance each.

No accident is recorded, and the changes among the nurses and house servants have been few.

The institution continues to prosper in the best sense. Everything that was seen during a long visit disclosed a conscientious painstaking in the management, and the results are highly gratifying—both as regards the education of the educable and the nursing of the ineducable. Good sense, liberality, and kindness are seen in everything that is done for the children, and their condition was very satisfactory. The success that attends the efforts to train them more than justifies all that is done. These efforts mainly take directions, which have for their object a true lessening of the imbecility of the children—in other words, of the difference between them and ordinary children, and there is every reason to hope that the lives of many of them will be made happier and better by the training given to them in the institution. The great attention bestowed on the cleanliness, dress, personal appearance and demeanour of the children deserves strong praise, and quite as much praise falls to be given to the persistent efforts which are made to teach them to be kind to one another, to be truthful, to control their emotions, and to give up habits which attract attention and are often annoying or offensive to others as well as injurious to themselves.

As regards its educational equipment, the institution remains defective in one important respect. All the children are of low vitality, and for nearly 7 months of every year it is unsafe to send them out of doors to play. One of the most important means of brightening and strengthening their feeble minds is, to a large extent, wanting, because the children during these months must



Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

be confined to small rooms in which free play is impossible. The erection of a spacious covered playground well lighted and well warmed, would remove the defect. The Directors are financially in a position to do this, and it does not seem right that, in such circumstances, they should have the institution imperfectly equipped in a most important direction.

The annual profits are now large, and there is an accumulated fund, so that the means of doing what is necessary exist. The institution is doing much for the children sent to it, but it is not doing all that could be done, though it is not now crippled by want of money in giving to the children the very best special education or training which can be given. This matter is again earnestly pressed on the consideration of the Directors. There is nothing to prevent this institution from becoming the best of its kind in the world—the best, that is, as measured by the good done to feeble-minded children.

With a view to improve the healthiness of the day-rooms and dormitories, it is very desirable that the wet scrubbing of the floors should be rendered unnecessary by having them polished. The bad effects of wet scrubbing become increasingly great as the floors get old, and many cases of chest disease among the children are almost certainly due to this as a cause. All renewed floors—and many of the floors require renewal—should be of pitch pine, and should be polished from the outset, but it has been found possible to polish floors which are more or less old, and to discontinue the wet scrubbing of them, and as regards much of the flooring in the institution this should be done.

The furniture of the dining hall—that is, the tables and chairs—is very poor in its character. It was only intended to be used temporarily, and it is now recommended that it be entirely renewed.

All the structural and other changes recently made in the institution are giving complete satisfaction.

The books and registers were examined, and were found, as usual, in good order.

*P.S.*—It is worthy of note, as indicating the spirit in which the institution is managed, that from 80 to 90 children attend service nearly every Sunday in the Established and Free Churches at Larbert.

### LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

PERTH, 12th January 1888.

General  
Prison, Perth.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Sir,—I visited the Lunatic Department of the General Prison here to-day. There are at present 38 men and 14 women confined in the department.

Since last visit 4 men and 1 woman have been removed as having become sane; 2 men and 1 woman have been removed while insane. There has been no death.

The wards were, as usual, found in excellent order. The introduction of hot water pipes into the male wards has added greatly to their comfort, and it would make the female wards much more satisfactory if a similar arrangement were introduced there. The removal of the lavatory and water-closets to a room projecting from the rest of the building is also a great improvement both by placing these apparatus in a more suitable place than they formerly were, and by adding to the space available for indoor exercise in wet weather.

The inmates were found in a very satisfactory condition. They continue to be managed without the use of mechanical restraint. This, as has been remarked in previous reports, is chiefly due to the successful way in which they are induced to occupy themselves with industrial labour. At present 22 out of the 38 men engage regularly in work, and so do 8 out of the 14 women. Several of those who do not work are unable to do so from bodily infirmity.

It is understood that the attention of the Prison Commissioners is being directed to the cases of G. M. and F. D. among the male inmates, and to the cases of E. S. or C. and M. M. or T. among the women, with a view to their being conditionally liberated. I am of opinion that arrangements might be made without difficulty in all these cases which would provide for their being safely tried out of prison.

PERTH, 19th June 1888.

Appendix B.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Commissioners'  
Entries.

Sir,—I visited the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison to-day, and found 41 men and 12 women in it. Since last visit 7 men have been admitted, and 4 men and 2 women have been discharged. No death has taken place.

General  
Prison, Perth.

The state of the wards and of their occupants was in every respect satisfactory. Several of the men are actively insane, and these, as well as others who are less actively insane, may be properly described as dangerous, but they are efficiently managed without the use of mechanical restraints. The state in which I found the department appeared to me to be highly creditable to Dr M'Naughtan and every one concerned in its management.

The structural changes which have recently been made in it are said to give complete satisfaction. I beg, however, to direct the attention of the Prison Commissioners to the lock on the window grating, which has been hinged in order to give an additional mode of egress in the case of fire. It is a peculiar lock, and does not seem to me safe and satisfactory.

Appendix C.

## APPENDIX C.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS  
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.Report by Dr  
Sibbald.

## REPORT BY DR SIBBALD.

I have to report that during the past year I visited the patients in private dwellings resident in the county of Midlothian. The following statement shows the number of each class of patients visited :—

## PRIVATE PATIENTS—

<i>Under Curatory—</i>	M.	F.	T.			
Resident with strangers,	4	8	12			
Resident with relatives,	3	5	8			
<i>Not under Curatory—</i>						
Resident with strangers,	3	16	19			
Total private patients,	—	—	—	10	29	39

## PAUPER PATIENTS—

Resident with strangers,	14	46	60			
Resident with relatives,	25	31	56			
Total pauper patients,	—	—	—	39	77	116
Total private and pauper,				49	106	155

The following statement shows the number of each class, according as they were provided for either as single patients or in specially licensed houses :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS—	M.	F.	T.
Single patients,	9	17	26
In specially licensed houses,	1	12	13

## PAUPER PATIENTS—

Single patients,	33	44	77
In specially licensed houses,	6	33	39
Total,	49	106	155

A separate report upon the condition of each patient was, as usual, transmitted to the Board immediately after the patient was visited. In no case did the condition of the patient call for any important interference. In a few cases recommendations were made with a view to effect improvements, and in all cases these recommendations were complied with.

The only change in the position of the patients in the county during the year, which seems worthy of note, is a slight decrease in the number of pauper patients in specially licensed houses. This appears to be due to a growing preference among the authorities of the urban parishes for some of the rural



parts of the county of Fife as places for the boarding out of their pauper lunatics. Most of the patients provided for in private dwellings by the parishes of the City of Edinburgh and St Cuthberts are now located in that county. Appendix C.

*Private Patients.*—During the year 4 female patients have been placed on the register of private patients; 1 male and 3 female patients have been removed to other counties; 1 female patient has been transferred to an asylum; and 3 male and 2 female patients have died. Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings. Report by Dr Sibbald.

*Pauper Patients.*—The changes that have taken place among the pauper patients are shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	T.
Placed upon the Register in 1888, . . . . .	1	6	7
Transferred from other counties, . . . . .	—	1	1
Transferred from asylums, . . . . .	2	3	5
<hr/>			
Total additions to the numbers in } Midlothian, . . . . .	3	10	13
<hr/>			
Transferred to other counties, . . . . .	1	4	5
Transferred to asylums, . . . . .	3	3	6
Removed from Poor Roll, . . . . .	—	3	3
Died, . . . . .	2	8	10
<hr/>			
Total removals, . . . . .	6	18	24

## Appendix C.

## REPORT BY DR FRASER.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr  
Fraser.

I have to report that during the past year I have visited and reported upon 1244 patients residing in private dwellings. These dwellings were situated in 285 parishes spread over 22 counties.

The 1244 patients were composed of 95 private patients, 836 pauper lunatics provided for singly in private dwellings, and 313 pauper lunatics in private dwellings having special licenses.

The number of visits paid was 1507, a large number of patients having thus been visited twice or oftener. No pauper lunatic in the district was left unvisited during the past year.

The following statement gives the distribution and classification of those patients in tabular form:—

TABLE showing the Number of Patients visited and reported on in 1888.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Pauper Patients.									Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
		Private and Curatory Patients.			Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.				
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
1. Ayr, . . . . .	30	4	2	6	33	43	76	14	36	50	132	188
2. Banff, . . . . .	14	3	.	3	12	32	44	.	.	.	47	50
3. Berwick, . . . . .	12	4	.	4	3	22	25	3	3	6	35	38
4. Caithness, . . . . .	9	1	.	1	32	39	71	.	1	1	73	81
5. Clackmannan, . . . . .	4	1	3	4	.	3	3	.	2	2	9	11
6. Dumbarton, . . . . .	9	1	5	6	2	8	10	.	.	.	16	16
7. Elgin, . . . . .	14	3	3	6	13	19	32	4	9	13	51	53
8. Forfar, . . . . .	25	1	1	2	33	45	78	5	18	23	103	106
9. Haddington, . . . . .	13	6	6	12	10	12	22	4	7	11	45	45
10. Inverness, . . . . .	15	1	4	5	35	63	98	7	15	22	125	146
11. Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	14	2	3	5	9	12	21	1	3	4	30	30
12. Lanark, . . . . .	26	9	9	18	48	66	114	21	35	56	188	245
13. Nairn, . . . . .	4	.	1	1	4	5	9	.	.	.	10	10
14. Orkney, . . . . .	16	.	.	.	13	19	32	1	.	1	33	33
15. Peebles, . . . . .	3	1	3	4	.	3	3	.	.	.	7	7
16. Renfrew, . . . . .	12	3	5	8	7	20	27	.	1	1	36	40
17. Roxburgh, . . . . .	11	2	5	7	9	9	18	1	.	1	26	26
18. Selkirk, . . . . .	3	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	6	6
19. Shetland, . . . . .	12	.	.	.	24	22	46	2	1	3	49	49
20. Stirling, . . . . .	15	1	2	3	14	15	29	41	77	118	150	261
21. Sutherland, . . . . .	11	.	.	.	13	20	33	.	.	.	33	34
22. Wigtown, . . . . .	13	.	.	.	19	20	39	.	1	1	40	40
Totals, . . . . .	285	43	52	95	333	503	836	104	209	313	1244	1507

## GENERAL RESULTS FOR 1888.

Appendix C.

The following is a summary of the various changes in the number of patients and of visits paid within this district for the year 1888—

1. No change has taken place in the number of private patients.
2. There is an increase of 52 in the total number of pauper patients.
3. There is an increase of 33 in the number of pauper patients who are provided for singly.
4. There is an increase of 19 in the number of pauper lunatics who are provided for in specially licensed houses.
5. There is an increase of 55 in the number of visits paid.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
Report by Dr  
Fraser.

*Private Patients.*

The number of private patients in my district is 95. They are provided for either singly or in specially licensed houses, and their maintenance is either paid for by their relatives, or, when under curatory, by the person or agent appointed to administer their funds.

I have to report that the position and care of these patients are, generally speaking, most satisfactory. Their accommodation and surroundings are consonant with the rates of board paid, and they enjoy the freedom and privileges which life in a private dwelling affords.

The case of Miss H. is a striking instance of the great improvement which results from the interference of the Board. This lady, who is slightly demented and very facile in disposition, was allowed by her trustee to be under the tyranny of an intemperate and insane woman, and consequently when I first visited her I had to report that her condition was a deplorable one. After much correspondence and considerable difficulty the insane woman who had instituted herself as guardian was removed to an asylum and a qualified lady attendant substituted. The house has been refurnished, and the care of this lady is now most excellent in every way.

*Pauper Patients.*

The increase of the pauper lunatics within this district during the four years it has been under my supervision is as follows:—

Year.	Number.	Increase.
1885	995	...
1886	1091	95
1887	1097	6
1888	1149	52

Total increase, . . . 153

This total increase of 153 pauper lunatics in four years consists of 50 provided for singly and 103 in specially licensed houses.

When a decrease of the number of the insane in private dwellings was annually taking place some years ago, it was said that this was an evidence of a loss of confidence on the part of the public in this mode of providing for the insane and a failure of the system itself. That decrease was largely due to the natural tendency to take advantage of the ample amount of vacant accommodation created by the opening of new asylums throughout the country. When the vacant accommodation began to be exhausted, a fresh impetus was given to the boarding out of patients, and now that a fuller knowledge of the practical working of the private-dwelling system has been acquired and an increasing experience of the benefits it bestows upon the insane is being obtained, it is evident from the increasing number of patients who are boarded out that the system is being appreciated and more fully taken advantage of.

I continue to have full confidence in the provision for harmless and incurable pauper lunatics in private dwellings. I know of nothing more satisfactory in the provision for the insane than that which well-selected homes and guardians give to properly selected patients. The following are the more prominent advantages which the pauper insane who may be suitably provided for in private dwellings derive from being removed from asylums:—(1st) congenial homes and surroundings; (2nd) increased contentment; (3rd) improved



## Appendix C.

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Reports on  
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physical well-being; (4th) a change for the better in their mental condition; and (5th) opportunities of becoming self-supporting or of obtaining remunerative employment. I beg to show with reference to each of these advantages what my experience has taught me.

(1.) *Congenial Homes and Surroundings.*—Life in a cottage or in the homes of the working classes may by some be thought not suited to the harmless and incurable pauper insane, and cottagers' homes for such persons have been referred to in disparaging terms. But it must be kept in mind that the great majority of the pauper insane were born and bred in such homes and cottages, and the kind of life which they lead in them is that to which they have been accustomed and which will therefore be congenial. The essence of the private-dwelling system consists in removing the patients from a position which is artificial and uncongenial to homes and surroundings which are natural and congenial. They were sent to asylums from the homes of the labouring classes, and when provided for in private dwellings they are returned to that which they had been accustomed to. However excellent may be the asylums in which they reside, it cannot be denied that the life and surroundings are uncongenial and unnatural.

(2.) *Increased Contentment.*—There is in my experience a general air of contentment among the insane provided for in private dwellings. It is very rare that any patient asks to be sent back to the asylum from which he came, and it is my constant experience that when a patient in threatened with a return to the asylum on account of misbehaviour, there is a petition to be allowed to remain out and a promise given as to future good conduct. The increased contentment of patients is a great gain to themselves as well as to the sane, and when a system of providing for the insane produces this element of happiness among them, it is one which should be adopted as far as is practicable.

(3.) *Improved Physical Well-being.*—This, according to my observations, usually occurs among the insane who are transferred from asylums to care in private dwellings. I have no hesitation in saying that the general health of patients under private care is better than that of the same class of the insane under institutional care. It seems to me that this is only a natural outcome of their more natural mode of life. In my Reports to the Board I have constantly to draw attention to the improved physical condition and health of these patients who have been, say a year, under care in private dwellings. The rate of mortality also, which is an average of between 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, is low considering the proportion of infirm persons and of persons advanced in years among these patients.

(4.) *A Change for the better in their Mental Condition* follows in a large proportion of the cases sent from asylums to private dwellings. A great many interesting instances of mental improvement could be detailed. I attribute this change to the inhibitory influences which surround a patient under domestic care. The companionship of sane persons, the example of the guardians, the presence of children, and various other things, all have, sooner or later, an influence on the patient's behaviour, and the result often is to make him appear perhaps saner than he is, and sometimes to lead to his recovery. The patient soon understands that objectionable behaviour or words are not liked in the family; and having sane conduct and influences constantly around him he is brought naturally to square his conduct with that of others around him. This improvement has been frequently observed in cases where the mental condition had been such as to cause me to determine at my first visit to recommend a return to the asylum, but, in delaying interference until a second visit, I have then often found the patients so much improved that they were quite suitable for domestic care. Indeed, I have been much impressed with the frequency with which mental improvement has taken place in very unpromising cases. There are cases, of course, in which this improvement does not take place and their removal to asylums is necessary.

(5.) *Opportunities of becoming Self-supporting or of obtaining Remunerative Employment.*—The private-dwelling system gives opportunities to harmless and incurable lunatics of becoming self-supporting or of obtaining paid labour, which lessens the burden that falls through them on the ratepayers, and it affords to the relatives of the insane an opportunity of either partially or wholly relieving the ratepayers of the burden of their maintenance. These relatives, finding their insane kinsfolk so easily managed

or so useful, voluntarily remove them in many cases from the pauper roll. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence, and from this cause, as well as from the fact that the cost of maintenance in private dwellings is less than it is in asylums, the boarding out of pauper lunatics lessens the burden on the ratepayers. During the past year seven pauper lunatics in the district on which I am reporting have been removed from the Poor-Roll because they were found capable of maintaining themselves by their earnings. Moreover, in the case of a considerable number of the patients in private dwellings who do not become entirely self-supporting, the cost of their maintenance to their parishes is lessened by their engaging in remunerative labour. Many patients take pride in being able to provide themselves with clothing. One patient told me that he had only earned fourpence during the twenty-seven years he had been in an asylum, and that during the two years he had been in a private dwelling he had earned over £7, and had bought with it a trunk and a full suit of Sunday clothing, for which he demanded my admiration.

When a system of providing for a class of the pauper insane has the various good features of which I have just been writing, it appears to me to be a system which merits extension. It may have its defects and its unsatisfactory features, but these are neither greater nor more serious than those which are inseparable from every system.

#### CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

A review of the admissions, discharges, and deaths, which have taken place in my district during the year appears to me to be a satisfactory way of showing how the system is working throughout the 22 counties under my supervision. These 22 counties, may, in the aggregate, be regarded as forming an asylum of which the principle of segregation of the insane as opposed to that of aggregation is the distinctive feature. I proceed, therefore, to deal with the whole number of pauper lunatics under private care in these counties as if they formed the population of an asylum.

#### ADMISSIONS.

TABLE showing the Admissions in each County during the Year.

County.	Placed under Private Care, on being Discharged from Asylums as Unrecovered.	Placed under Private Care, without having been Inmates of an Asylum.	Transfers from Dr Lawson's District.	Total.
1. Ayr, . . .	18	4	...	22
2. Banff, . . .	...	1	...	1
3. Berwick, . . .	4	...	...	4
4. Caithness, . . .	...	10	...	10
5. Clackmannan, . . .	2	...	...	2
6. Dumbarton, . . .	3	1	...	4
7. Elgin, . . .	...	2	...	2
8. Forfar, . . .	14	8	...	22
9. Haddington, . . .	2	1	1	4
10. Inverness, . . .	8	7	1	16
11. Kirkcudbright, . . .	3	2	...	5
12. Lanark, . . .	15	15	1	31
13. Nairn, . . .	2	...	...	2
14. Orkney, . . .	...	3	...	3
15. Peebles, . . .	...	1	...	1
16. Renfrew, . . .	3	8	1	12
17. Roxburgh, . . .	4	3	...	7
18. Selkirk, . . .	2	1	...	3
19. Shetland, . . .	1	1	...	2
20. Stirling, . . .	23	2	1	26
21. Sutherland, . . .	1	4	...	5
22. Wigtown, . . .	...	1	...	1
Totals, . . .	105	75	5	185

## Appendix C.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr  
Fraser.

The above table shows the number of new cases visited and reported on during the year. It will be seen that these are mainly composed of two classes, (1) those who were sent from asylums and placed in private dwellings, and (2) those who were intimated as single patients, without having been inmates of an asylum. There is a small third class which comprises transfers from the district of my colleague.

The number of admissions to private dwellings from asylums was 105. In my opinion this number might have been much larger. In spite of all that has been done in regard to the boarding-out from asylums of late years, I feel confident that there is still among the inmates of asylums a considerable number who would be found fit for domestic care, and who would be benefited by it. Some Superintendents have done excellent work in this direction, but if they would risk a little and transfer more freely to private dwellings, the result, I am certain, would be more satisfactory than they are inclined to believe. Failures there would be, but the percentage of those who would do well would be surprisingly large. It has been the experience of the Board that many patients whose removal from asylums has been opposed by Superintendents, and who were ultimately discharged under the 9th Section of the Act of 1866, have done well in private dwellings. Recently, I had brought under my notice three cases from one parish which illustrate the success which often attends the boarding-out of lunatics whose removal was opposed by a Superintendent. The Inspector of Poor, in this instance, is one who holds views on this question which are sound. He says in a letter to me, 'When circumstances render it possible, I am of opinion that those who unfortunately suffer from mental affliction should be restored to a home life. It is my duty, while having due regard to the pockets of the ratepayers, to make their life as happy and comfortable as I possibly can, and I know of no better means to this end than placing them in private homes under proper guardianship.' This Inspector of Poor had two patients in an asylum whom he believed to be suitable for care in private dwellings, but the Superintendent refused to discharge them. These patients were then transferred to another asylum, from which they were after a short interval discharged by the Superintendent, and placed in private dwellings. In regard to one of these patients the Inspector of Poor writes, 'I have only to add that during the three years he has been boarded out, he has not given the slightest trouble either to his guardian or to myself, and when I sometimes joke him about his going back to the asylum he always begs me not to send him there.' In reference to the other patient the Inspector writes, 'He is now with J. H. at K., and of course you have seen him repeatedly. He is well and has all along appeared to be happy in his freedom, and a most willing worker at outdoor labour. I have had no trouble with him in any respect.' There was a third patient who was after considerable delay and great reluctance discharged by the Superintendent, who refused to allow the two patients, just referred to, to be boarded out. The Inspector reports that 'when sent out he was exceedingly reticent, and perhaps a little stubborn in his ways; indeed, he would hardly speak to any one. He is now greatly improved mentally, and takes a thorough interest in the work of the farm, and shows this in a most practical way by the amount and variety of work which he undertakes. When I visit him his conversation with me is ready and often flavoured with mother-wit. In corroboration of what I have said of his mental improvement, his guardian informed me that the patient now sings his song at the family gathering in the evening, and that he has evinced a keen delight in playing draughts with his guardian and some of the neighbours, and frequently scores a victory.' This case illustrates the mental improvement which frequently takes place among boarded-out patients. A case occurred this year where the medical officer of an asylum opposed the discharge of a male pauper lunatic, for whose removal a minute of the Parochial Board had been obtained. It thus fell to the General Board to make inquiry into the circumstances, and they failed to find reason to authorise the further detention of the patient. I visited him sometime afterwards at the home in which he had been placed, and was able to report most favourably of the arrangements which had been made for him, and of his fitness for domestic care. He was doing well and was an industrious worker. His guardian was much pleased with him, and he was a favourite with her children. When I called he was at work in the orchard some little distance off, and as he approached, one of the guardian's children ran towards him, caught hold of his



hand, accompanied him to the house, and remained at his side during our interview. The guardian was so well pleased with her patient that she begged me to allow her to have another like him.

In regard to Inspectors of Poor there are a great many who have done and are doing excellent work in removing their harmless and incurable pauper lunatics from asylums to private dwellings, and it is to their efforts, in co-operation with the Superintendents of asylums, that the increase of the numbers of the insane in private dwellings is due. The parochial officials of the City parish of Edinburgh have laboured steadily in this direction for over twenty-six years, and have now 29 per cent. of their pauper lunatics provided for in private dwellings. I look upon this percentage as ideal in the circumstances of an urban parish, and I believe it safe to hold that what the officials of this parish and of other large urban parishes, such as St Cuthbert's, Barony, Govan, and Glasgow City, have done, it is quite possible for the officials of other urban parishes to accomplish.

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On the other hand the Inspectors of Poor of many of the rural parishes do little or nothing in regard to the boarding out of their harmless and incurable pauper lunatics. The common reply, when I ask them what they are doing in this direction, is that they have never been asked to remove such patients from the asylum. I find that many Inspectors do not visit their pauper lunatics in the asylum, and some of them have confessed to me that they have not been to the asylum of their district for a great many years. In my interviews with these Inspectors of Poor, I make it a practice to inquire into the number of their pauper lunatics in asylums, and whether any of them have ceased to need detention in any asylum. I am able to report that such inquiries on my part have led to the removal of a considerable number of patients from asylums to private dwellings. Not infrequently, however, I have been greatly disappointed at the apathy displayed. When Inspectors of Poor initiate such removals, or even show a willingness to co-operate, a frequent result is that Superintendents begin to send out harmless and incurable lunatics. Some Inspectors of Poor are actively obstructive in this matter, and Superintendents, who desire to board out suitable patients, complain with reason of the difficulties they thus encounter.

In the foregoing table the number of new cases which have been visited in each county during the year is given, and I wish to explain one or two points in reference to these numbers.

Ayr had 18 new cases during the two visits I paid to it in 1888, but 9 of these whom I found well provided for, came from the city parishes of Glasgow. It is thus demonstrated that this county contains homes and guardians suitable for the care of the harmless and incurable insane, a fact which was for a long time denied by some Inspectors of the parishes of the county itself. The other 9 cases came from the institutions belonging to the county.

Forfar had 14 new cases, all belonging to parishes in the county, and the majority came from the lunatic wards of the Dundee Poorhouses.

Lanark had 15 new cases, 7 of which came from the parishes of Paisley, Abbey, and Houston, in the county of Renfrew.

Stirling had 23 new cases, 19 of which came from the urban parishes of Glasgow and Edinburgh, chiefly from the former. The parishes in Stirlingshire to which patients are sent from other counties are Balfron, Drymen, Killearn, Fintry, and Kippen. There are at present 123 patients in private dwellings in the area within which these parishes are situated, and except at Balfron the homes containing the patients are scattered over a wide area, and consist chiefly of small farms. In the village of Balfron there was, I considered, an undesirable aggregation of the insane, and the growth of their numbers caused me to bring the matter under the notice of the Board. This increase I found to be due to the villagers themselves, who, when they went to Glasgow, called upon the Inspectors of Poor and begged them to give them patients such as their neighbours had. I asked the Board to interfere and prevent any further addition to the number of the insane in this village. Accordingly, the Inspectors of Poor, who were in the habit of sending patients there, were informed that the residence of more patients in the village would not receive the Board's sanction. The village of Balfron contains about 1400 inhabitants, and consists of one long street sloping south-west with rows of houses running east. It is a healthy and prettily situated village, and its inhabitants are chiefly employed in rural occupations. At the time this

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restrictive action of the Board was taken there were 52 patients in it, and with one or two exceptions where the guardianship is of doubtful quality, the patients are suitably and comfortably provided for. I feel assured that no one, after a tour of inspection, would come to the conclusion that these patients would be happier, healthier, more comfortable, or more contented in the wards of an asylum, under the care of attendants and restricted in their liberty, than they are in the cottages of this village.

Banff is a county to which I desire to draw the attention of the Board. There was no new case this year at the time of my visit, and during the four years I have visited this county only one pauper lunatic came on to my list, who had been removed from the district asylum. I have, every year, spoken to the majority of the Inspectors of Poor in the county in regard to this matter, and some of them have brought the subject under the notice of their Parochial Board. I understand that a beginning has been made since I was in the county last autumn, that two patients have already been boarded-out, and that action has been taken in regard to others.

Morayshire had no new case this year up to the time of my visit to the county, but as there was a boarding-out movement in 1886 and 1887 from the District Asylum, in which I co-operated with the Superintendent and the Inspectors of Poor, it may be assumed that there were in 1888 few suitable cases for trial in private dwellings.

The distance of the counties of Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland from the asylum to which their pauper lunatics are sent constitutes an obstacle to the trial of unrecovered lunatics under the care of their relatives or of strangers; and it, no doubt, also constitutes an obstacle to the sending of patients to the asylum who would be better there. It is, doubtless, owing to the difficulty and expense of obtaining asylum accommodation that the percentage of the pauper lunatics chargeable to these counties, who are under private care, is exceptionally large.

The counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, forming the Roxburgh Lunacy District, had 10 removals from the asylum to private dwellings, and the counties of Inverness, Nairn, and Sutherland had 11 new cases from the District Asylum in 1888.

Kirkcudbright and Wigtown had 3 new cases this year up to the time of my visit. Dr Rutherford discharged 19 harmless and incurable patients, chargeable to parishes in these counties in 1883 and 1884, to private dwellings; and during the four following years there have been 12 patients discharged unrecovered, 9 of whom have become single patients. Dr Rutherford says, that 'besides these, some were discharged recovered by the parochial medical officers, as a convenient way of removing their names from the poor-roll, for friends will support their insane relations out of an asylum, but will take relief unabashed for them in one.' It must be borne in mind, however, that in judging of the position of a county in regard to boarding-out, account would have to be taken of the number of patients discharged unrecovered from the asylum, who cease to be pauper lunatics and never appear on the list of pauper lunatics in private dwellings. And this, after all, is the best form of boarding-out.

## DISCHARGES.

The discharges from all causes which have taken place during the past year within my district were 136, and are classified as follows:—

Recoveries, . . . . .	36
Removals from Poor-roll, . . . . .	9
Removals to asylums, . . . . .	43
Deaths, . . . . .	48
Total, . . . . .	136

*Discharges by Recovery.*

Of the 36 recoveries, 12 were of patients who were on probation at the time I visited them. Pauper patients who are on probation in a county at the time it is visited are seen, and their condition and position reported on. At the expiry of the probationary period these 12 were found by the parochial medical officers so well mentally as to justify a certificate of recovery being given.

Nineteen recoveries were of patients who were sent out of asylums as harm-



less and incurable, and, after a residence varying from six months to sixteen years, had so improved mentally as to warrant their being certified recovered. It is these cases which form one of the most pleasing features of the boarding-out system, as I feel convinced that it is to their domestic surroundings, to the incentives to useful and remunerative employment which their position affords them, and to their improved physical well-being that such favourable results are due. Six of these patients were, after a residence varying from eighteen months to eight years, struck off the roll as recoveries, mainly because they were capable of maintaining themselves. The case of J. K. is interesting from the fact that it was one in which I thought there was a waste of parochial money on his maintenance. He was an excellent farm worker, and I ascertained that his guardian was, on account of the patient's labour, able to dispense with a paid servant. It is a difficult matter to get a guardian to consent to a reduction in the rate of maintenance, after it is ascertained that the patient's labour is of decided value. I drew this guardian's attention to the fact that he was receiving 7s. a week for one whose labour saved him the hire of a farm-servant, but he refused to make any reduction. But the matter was solved in another way. I had observed that the patient had been improving mentally at each visit—the case was one of recurrent subacute excitement, chiefly exhibited by periodic fits of restlessness—and on inquiring whether there was at present anything the matter mentally with the patient, the guardian replied that he had not observed anything wrong for some time, beyond a curiosity to inquire into the guardian's affairs too much—the patient wanted to know the prices obtained for the cattle and grain sold. I did not feel satisfied as to the patient having recovered, as the case was a recurrent one, but I suggested to the Inspector of Poor that he might ask his medical officer to examine him, which was done, and he granted a certificate of recovery. This patient remains with his guardian and is now maintained by him, and the bargain is a good one for the latter.

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#### *Discharges by Removal from the Poor-Roll.*

There were 9 removals from the poor-roll during the year. Eight of them were because the parents or relatives were or had become able to maintain them, and the other case is interesting from the fact that the imbecile—a man thirty years of age—was found at the time of my visit engaged at salmon-fishing, at which I ascertained from his employer he earned 14s. a week. He was, of course, struck off the roll directly the above fact was communicated to the parochial authorities.

#### *Discharges by Removal to Asylums.*

Forty-three patients were removed to asylums during the year, and an analysis of these cases shows that 16 patients were sent as a consequence of my reporting to the Board that they were either unfit mentally to remain in private dwellings, or unsatisfactorily provided for. One was a general paralytic, and another had become unfit, from increasing paralysis and infirmity, for care in a private dwelling under the guardianship of strangers. There is no hesitation on my part in recommending the Board to order removal to an asylum, when it is clear that there is mental unfitness for domestic care, or when the home and guardianship are unsatisfactory. In the latter circumstances the removal is often, however, obviated by the securing of a better home and guardian.

Among the other 27 removals there are 4 patients whom I consider are not in need of asylum care, and who did well in private dwellings. I have brought these cases under the notice of the Board and have recommended that the usual steps be taken with a view to their return to domestic care. I am of the opinion that the cause of the removal to asylums of every single patient should be carefully inquired into, as some Inspectors of Poor resort to asylum care unnecessarily because it saves trouble, being an easy and convenient way of disposing of a pauper lunatic. There have been several instances during the year where the Board, on becoming aware of the intentions of Inspectors of Poor to remove patients to asylums who did not require institutional treatment, have insisted that satisfactory arrangements should be made for the care of the patients in private dwellings, and it has then been found possible to make such arrangements.

Of the other 23 removals to asylums, 1 was due to malignant disease requiring surgical interference, and, as the residence of the patient was not easy of



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access, it was thought best to place her in an asylum, 3 were removed on account of wandering tendencies, and the remaining 19 removals were carried out at the instance or on the recommendation of the local medical officers.

*Discharges by Death.*

The number of deaths among the single patients in this district during 1888 was 48,—21 males and 27 females. I am glad to be able to report that none of the deaths were due to any untoward cause. This, in view of the varied circumstances under which patients in private dwellings live and the liberty which they enjoy, cannot but be regarded as satisfactory, and as indicative of the sufficiency of the care exercised over them. The average age at death of the males was 58 and of the females 59.

The mortality calculated on the average number of patients in private dwellings in the district for two years is 3·9.

The causes of death are classified below, in the manner adopted by the Board in their tables of deaths in asylums :—

*Causes of Death.*

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—		
(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis, . . . . .	7	
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions, . . . . .	2	
(3) Organic Brain Disease, . . . . .	3	
(4) General Paralysis, . . . . .	1	
	—	13
2. Thoracic Affections :—		
(1) Consumption, . . . . .	4	
(2) Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, &c., . . . . .	12	
(3) Diseases of Heart, . . . . .	4	
	—	20
3. Abdominal Affections :—		
(1) Inflammation of Stomach, &c., . . . . .	2	
(2) Diseases of Liver and Kidneys, . . . . .	1	
(3) Dysentery and Diarrhoea, . . . . .	4	
	—	7
4. Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c., . . . . .	2	
5. General Debility and Old Age, . . . . .	6	
	—	8
Total, . . . . .		48

*ESCAPES.*

I use the word escape in order to make my statement compare with similar statements regarding patients in asylums. But the word escape rarely applies to patients in private dwellings. They may wander away meaninglessly and not return to their homes from inability to find them, or they may go away not intending to return, but they are always free to go, in the sense that there is nothing to prevent them beyond that which prevents the same members of the family from going away. But inquiries are always made as to whether any so-called escapes have occurred, especially as regards those who are provided for with strangers in specially licensed houses, and also as regards those who have recently been placed in private dwellings. It is quite unnecessary to make any such inquiries in regard to the great majority of patients in private dwellings, as their past history, or their contentment, or their satisfactory surroundings all show the great unlikelihood of their desiring to leave their homes. Many patients make visits to their relatives or acquaintances, at a distance, with the sanction of or in company with their guardians. It is a satisfactory feature of the private-dwelling system that there are so few escapes among single patients, seeing that the amount of liberty enjoyed by them, in the great majority of cases, is practically unbounded—they go freely about, they work by themselves, there are no locked gates or walled airing courts around the homes in which they live.

During the year's inspection only thirteen escapes were brought under my notice as a result of my inquiries, and in no instance did any harm accrue to the patients. Three patients, out of the thirteen, were returned to asylums, as

their fitness for domestic care appeared to be doubtful, but the other ten remain in private dwellings. On analysing the motives or causes which led to these escapes, I found that one patient wandered off in quest of remunerative employment, three went without notice or sanction to visit relatives or friends, and the other nine appeared to have been impelled to wander away by an insane restlessness or by some delusion or hallucination.

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## ACCIDENTS.

There have been only five accidents during the year, none of which were of a serious character. Three were caused by epileptic seizures, and consisted in one instance of a fracture of the tibia, and in two instances of burns, one on the leg and one on the hand. The other two accidents consisted of a frost-bite in the case of an unhealthy patient, which entailed the loss of a finger, and of a cut in the neck with a pair of scissors, self-inflicted, but done from stupidity, and evidently not with any suicidal intent.

Such a small list of accidents, among 1244 patients during a year is, in my opinion, not unsatisfactory.

I am glad to be able to report that no sexual misadventure came under my notice during the year. Careful inquiry was made in every case in which such an occurrence was at all likely to happen.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I have no hesitation in stating that, speaking generally, the condition of the insane in private dwellings is a satisfactory one. The private-dwelling system is, in my opinion, a useful or rather necessary adjunct to the other modes of providing for the insane. In Scotland it has done and is still doing good work under central supervision and administration. This central control or supervision is, in my opinion, necessary in the interests of the patients and of the public, and without it the private-dwelling system would lapse into its primary unsatisfactory condition. The success of the system is mainly due to the administration of the Board; and the prevention and remedying of defects in it constitutes an important duty of the visiting officials of the Board.

That there are defects in this as there are in every other mode of providing for the insane no one denies. There are patients sent to private dwellings who are well suited for domestic care, but others are sent who are of doubtful fitness, while some are sent who are quite unsuitable. Again, there are guardians whose qualifications and circumstances are such as to show that they have been well selected, while there are others who are of doubtful suitability, and some who are altogether unsuitable. It is in regard to patients and guardians who are manifestly unsuitable that the beneficial effects of interference on the part of the Board are most clearly seen. There are minor defects in the arrangements for the care of the patients, relating chiefly to clothing, sleeping accommodation, the alimentary allowance, and the supervision by parochial officials which also call for interference from time to time. The broad result of the Board's control and supervision is a gradual improvement of the condition of the insane in private dwellings, and it can now be said that in a very large percentage of the number of patients under private care there is scarcely any call from year to year for the Board's interference. Even in these cases, however, supervision by the Board and by the parochial officials is essential for the continued welfare of the patients.

It is in the case of patients under the charge of relatives that extremes as to the quality of the care and guardianship are to be met. Nothing can surpass the excellence of the care in a large proportion of such cases. I have frequently reported on the great maternal or sisterly solicitude and self-sacrifice which characterise the care of many pauper lunatics, and on the tenderness and devotion with which many patients are nursed by guardians who are related to them.

On the other hand it is among the patients who are under the care of parents or relatives that the most unsatisfactory cases are found. Thriftless, intemperate, and perhaps disreputable parents apply for parochial aid in the maintenance of their idiotic or imbecile children, and they are often in such poor circumstances that relief cannot be withheld. These idiots or imbeciles are intimated to the Board, and when they are visited the reports on their con-

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dition are often very unsatisfactory. When the removal of the patients to better homes and guardianship is called for, the result is sometimes successful, but not infrequently the parents refuse to be separated from their helpless offspring. The Board may then refuse to continue their sanction, and withdrawal of relief and removal of the idiots from the Board's jurisdiction may follow. I give the particulars of three cases illustrative of these difficulties:—

(1) A. C., an imbecile girl, aged 16, was found under the care of her mother, a widow, who resided in a low district in Glasgow; the imbecile, the mother, and a brother of the patient lived in a small room with only one bed; the room was found dirty, bare, and comfortless, and the condition of the imbecile as to cleanliness and clothing was most unsatisfactory; the mother was a charwoman, and, consequently, was absent at her work many hours of each day; the patient during the mother's absence was handed over to the care of neighbours or allowed to play on the streets. The mother and her son were of drunken habits, the mother was under the influence of drink at the time of my visit. I reported these facts to the Board, who at once informed the Inspector of Poor that sanction for this arrangement would not be continued, and instructed him to remove the imbecile to satisfactory guardianship. After some opposition on the part of the mother this was done, and this imbecile is now well cared for by a good guardian in the country.

(2) S. G., an epileptic idiot, aged 33, was found badly cared for by his parents; the house at the time of my visit was filthy, and everything about it had an aspect of thriftlessness and discomfort; the patient was dirty and in rags. Efforts were at first made to improve the care of the patient, clothing was freely given and also bedding; but it was soon clear that on account of the intemperance of the parents these efforts would be fruitless. The offer was then made by the parochial board to provide for the patient in the country, but the parents refused to let him leave them. Relief was then withdrawn, the earnings of the family being such as to show that they could not be regarded as in destitute circumstances, and the patient's name was removed from the register of pauper lunatics. I continue to visit this patient, though he is no longer under the Board's jurisdiction, in the hope of persuading the parents to be reasonable, and also for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances of the family, in the hope that a change in them may warrant renewed interference on the patient's behalf.

(3) C. F., a female imbecile, aged 12 in 1880; under the care of her mother. The record in regard to this case forms a voluminous document. Long-continued and earnest efforts have been made to make the mother a more satisfactory guardian, and to induce her to allow her imbecile daughter to be transferred to the care of some other guardian. When the imbecile was placed on the register of the Board eight years ago, the first complaint was that the mother went out to work and left the patient unguarded. This was pointed out to the Parochial Board, who increased the allowance in order to induce the mother to remain at home and look more carefully after the patient. The next unsatisfactory event was that the mother, who is a widow, had twins, and then the Board refused to continue to sanction the continued residence of the imbecile under her care, and relief was stopped. Every inducement was tried to get the mother to allow the patient to be sent to an institution for the training of imbecile children, but she obstinately refused to be separated from her daughter on any terms. The mother was reduced to a state bordering on want by the withdrawal of relief, and the parochial medical officer having then certified that her attention to the imbecile had improved, relief was again given. The mother had to remain at home on account of her children, and so the supervision of the patient was at this time continuous. At the beginning of this year, four years after the birth of the twins, another illegitimate child was born, and the mother's immoral life unfitting her to be the guardian of a young imbecile woman, sanction was again withdrawn and relief stopped. The following is an extract from my report on the 19th October 1888:—‘I visited at this date and found the imbecile well in health, moderately clean in person, and fairly well clothed. Her mother was at home, and I heard that since the birth of the last illegitimate child no one will employ her. In consequence of this and of the withdrawal of relief, she was much depressed. Formerly, she had been defiant in manner and in speech. I pointed out to her that if any stranger had had the charge of her imbecile daughter, and had led the immoral life which she has done, and had given shelter to a drunken brother who



'brought his disreputable companions about the house, she would herself 'strongly object to such a guardian and such a home for her imbecile daughter.' But no argument will persuade this woman to allow the imbecile to be taken from her and provided for satisfactorily elsewhere. Sanction and relief are at present withdrawn, and nothing more can, unfortunately, be done but to wait for some change of the circumstances, in the hope that it may offer an opportunity of interfering on behalf of the imbecile. The difficulty lies in the fact that the guardian is the mother of the patient, and has the right and power to retain her imbecile daughter under her care so long as she does not subject her to restraint or to harsh and cruel treatment. In the meantime the mother asserts that, though she herself goes wrong, she takes proper care that her imbecile daughter does not do so. The Board cannot forcibly interfere, and perhaps, in the interests of society as a whole, it is well that they should not have too great a power of forcible interference between a mother and her child. If the guardian had been a stranger there would have been no difficulty in putting things right. Sanction would have been withdrawn, and the Inspector of Poor instructed to transfer the imbecile to satisfactory guardianship.

Such cases as the two last recorded are fortunately very rare, and it is proper to point out that they form no part of the special system organised by the Board. They are as likely to occur, if not more likely, in countries where no such system exists.

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## REPORT BY DR LAWSON.

In compliance with the instructions of the Board, I beg to submit the following statement of work done by me during the past year:—

TABLE I.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Curatory and Private Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS.									No. of Patients Visited.	No. of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.							
								M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Aberdeen, . . . . .	48	5	6	11	46	71	117	2	1	3	131	132			
Argyll, . . . . .	23	1	4	5	22	49	71	22	5	27	103	110			
Bute, . . . . .	6	6	3	9	18	17	35	8	5	13	57	57			
Dumfries, . . . . .	19	1	1	2	17	21	38	2	2	4	44	44			
Fife, . . . . .	32	3	6	9	24	27	51	92	201	293	353	589			
Kincardine, . . . . .	6	1	.	1	2	7	9	1	4	5	15	15			
Kinross, . . . . .	3	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	7	7	11	11			
Linlithgow, . . . . .	6	.	.	.	6	9	15	.	.	.	15	15			
Perth, . . . . .	46	10	12	22	52	49	101	26	85	111	234	322			
Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	27	2	2	4	50	46	96	.	.	.	100	100			
Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides), . . . . .	14	.	.	.	47	42	89	.	.	.	89	89			
		29	34	63	284	342	626	153	310	463	1152	1484			

This table shows that during the past year I have visited 63 private and curatory patients, and 1089 pauper patients. All of these reside in private dwellings. Of the 1089 pauper patients, 463 were in specially licensed houses and 626 were in houses containing only one patient. In the following observations I shall confine my attention in the first place to the condition of pauper lunatics.

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## PAUPER LUNATICS.

By a single patient is meant a lunatic who has been sanctioned by the Board to reside either in the house of his relatives or that of people unrelated to him. By a patient in a specially licensed house is meant a lunatic residing in a private dwelling which, on the application of an Inspector of Poor or of the occupier of the house, has been sanctioned by the Board as a residence for two, three, or four patients. Special licences are granted by virtue of Section 5 of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54. This section provides that—

‘It shall be lawful for the Board to grant special licences to occupiers of ‘houses for the reception and detention therein of lunatics, not exceeding four in ‘number, subject to such rules and regulations as the Board may appoint, and ‘to exempt the holders of such special licences from the payment of any fee, or ‘of any sum whatever in respect thereof, &c.’ In making application for a special licence the applicant has to certify that he believes the person who occupies the house to be ‘of good moral character, and a proper person to be ‘intrusted with the care of patients.’ He is required to make a statement containing the following details:—

1. Locality of house.
2. Name and occupation of occupier.
3. Number of rooms which have windows.
4. Number of sane inmates, distinguishing children.
5. Number of patients whom it is proposed to receive.
6. Distance from house of parochial surgeon.
7. Distance from house of inspector of poor.

The application has to be accompanied by a certificate from a medical man. This certificate is to the effect that the person signing it has, ‘within the last ‘fourteen days carefully examined the house’ and ‘that it stands in a healthy ‘situation, is in good repair, and will afford comfortable and appropriate ‘accommodation for the number of quiet patients specified.’ It also declares ‘that the occupier ‘is a proper person to be intrusted with the care of such ‘patients.’

The Board rarely grants a special licence for more than two patients till the house has been inspected by a Visiting Commissioner. On his recommendation the licence may be extended to one for three or four patients. Should the occupier change into a different house, or the house come to be occupied by a different guardian, the special licence must be renewed accordingly; and the sanctions granted are valid only for the particular house and the particular guardian named in the application. In order to prevent infringement of the conditions of special licences, such as the overstepping of the number for which a licence is granted, the Board require to receive notice before the removal of a patient to a specially licensed private dwelling has been effected.

When an unrecovered pauper lunatic has been removed from an establishment for the insane, whether at the instigation of the superintendent or as the result of a minute of the Parochial Board; and when it is desired that he should be provided for as a pauper lunatic in a private dwelling the application to the Board does not require to be accompanied by a medical certificate. Should the patient have been placed on probation, notice must be given to the Board previous to the expiry of the period of probation, either that the patient has recovered or that he is still of unsound mind. In the latter case, if the patient continues to be in receipt of parochial relief application is made to the Board for their sanction to his residence as a pauper lunatic in a private dwelling. The only medical certificate needed in this case is the one certificate (given on Form D), which shows that the patient is still of unsound mind and that he is a proper person to be detained under care and treatment in a private dwelling.

When a pauper lunatic is recognised from the first as being a patient who does not need treatment in an establishment, the Board, on the application of the Inspector of Poor, accompanied by two medical certificates (Form D), may sanction his residence in a private dwelling specially licensed or otherwise.

When pauper patients, on probation from establishments, are placed in private dwellings, they must be seen once every three months by a medical

man appointed by the Parochial Board, and once every six months by the Inspector of Poor. On each of these visits an entry has to be made in the Visiting Book for pauper patients in private dwellings which is kept in each house. Suggestions or recommendations made in this book by the medical officer have at once to be reported by him to the Inspector of Poor of the parish to which the lunatic is chargeable, who has either to see that they are acted upon or to explain to the satisfaction of the Board why they have not been carried out.

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#### THE GREAT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

I have now been employed for ten years in the visitation of insane patients in private dwellings in Scotland. I have repeatedly visited the whole length and breadth of the country, having been engaged for six successive years upon one half of it, and for the past four years in the visitation of the other half.

The great increase of the numbers dealt with in private dwellings may be estimated by the figures contained in the following table. It has to be kept in mind, however, that the augmentation here shown does not refer to an increase of insanity, but deals only with the increased extent to which treatment in private dwellings has been employed.

TABLE II.—*Number of Patients visited and of Visits paid during the Years 1879 to 1888.*

Year.	Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
1879	771	801
1880	812	892
1881	829	868
1882	883	923
1883	879	899
1884	879	927
1885	873	1083
1886	979	1267
1887	1028	1262
1888	1152	1484

When the numbers visited in each of the counties inspected by me during the course of 1888 are compared with those visited in the same counties in 1879 some striking observations are brought to light.

TABLE III.—*Number of Parishes and Patients visited in each of the following Counties in 1879 and 1888.*

	Number of Parishes Visited.		Number of Patients Visited.	
	1879.	1888.	1879.	1888.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	47	48	97	131
Argyll, . . . . .	30	23	86	103
Bute, . . . . .	5	6	41	57
Dumfries, . . . . .	18	19	37	44
Fife, . . . . .	33	32	112	353
Kincardine, . . . . .	6	6	11	15
Kinross, . . . . .	3	3	5	11
Linlithgow, . . . . .	5	6	11	15
Perth, . . . . .	48	46	133	234
Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	26	27	94	100
Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides), . . . . .	15	14	58	89



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The first noticeable feature of this table is that in almost all the counties the number of parishes in which patients were visited in 1879 was nearly the same as that visited in the same counties in 1888. In Ross and Cromarty there are one or more patients in all the parishes except three. In the other counties there are about as many parishes in which no patients reside as there are parishes in which they do reside. The inference to be drawn from this is that, so far as geographical area is concerned, there is yet room for a considerable extension of the system of dealing with harmless patients in private dwellings. It is impossible that it can be due to social or economic differences between the parishes of many counties in Scotland, that in some parishes lunatics are found under private care, while in other parishes there are no lunatics provided for in that way. But it is according to experience, that where the system once gets placed on a good footing in a parish, the number of applications for boarders from persons in that parish increases, and other parishes remain for a time unexploited. This fact is indeed clearly brought out by the table under consideration. The striking increase in the number of patients in private dwellings is most marked in Fife where the rise has been, during the 10 years, from 112 to 353 patients, and in Perth where the number has risen from 133 to 234. As I showed in my last annual Report, the great increase in these two counties has been to a very marked extent an increase in two or three parishes in each of them. I referred, for example, to the great increase in the number of patients in the parishes of Markinch and Kennoway. Now, though the admissions, as compared with the discharges, show that at the close of 1888 there were 60 more patients in private dwellings in the county of Fife than there had been at the close of 1887, only 3 out of the 60 were located in the parishes of Markinch and Kennoway. Good accommodation has been found for the other 57 patients in places which have only recently been employed for the boarding out of pauper lunatics. The probabilities are that under judicious management these new centres will undergo such expansion as they are considered to be capable of, and that then some neighbouring village will become the new sphere of activity. There are several other counties in the above table which show a small increase during the past ten years. Aberdeen shows an increase of 34 patients in private dwellings, 3 of these, however, being private patients. This is an increase of 32 per cent. Argyll shows an increase of 20 per cent., and Bute of 39 per cent. It has to be kept in mind, however, that the numbers resident in private dwellings in these counties was, to begin with, small; and the increased numbers in them have been brought about, not so much by the spontaneous action of those who should have withdrawn the patients into private dwellings, as by pressure on the part of the Board. The number of patients residing in private dwellings in Argyll and Bute was largely augmented in 1883, when Deputy Commissioner Fraser, who at that date was the visiting Commissioner of the district was instructed by the Board to visit the Argyll and Bute District Asylum, and to co-operate with the medical superintendent in selecting suitable patients for transmission to private dwellings. Fifty-two pauper and 3 private patients were, as the result of this inquiry, placed under domestic care. Since then the number of pauper patients in private dwellings in Argyll and Bute, instead of increasing as it should have done, has slightly diminished. The addition to the numbers in private dwellings in Aberdeenshire was somewhat more gradual, but scarcely more spontaneous, and it took place, for the greater part, between 1883 and 1886. The rise from 59 in 1879 to 89 in 1888, which has to be credited to the Western Isles, is mainly due to the intimation of persons who should have been placed upon the register at an earlier date, but who had been treated as ordinary paupers. The placing of these patients upon a proper legal footing is a step of great importance, as they have to share the life of relatives who themselves are habitually indigent, and, comparatively speaking, they derive greater benefit from official supervision, than any other class of patients in private dwellings. But even if it were granted that this increase in the counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Bute, and the Western Isles had been a spontaneous increase; that it had been the result of a desire on the part of those concerned with the care of the insane to place as many of them as possible in private dwellings; the conclusion would still be unavoidable, that the great increase of the numbers in the district under consideration has been mainly due to the activity of parishes outside of the district

itself. Deducting for the moment the counties of Fife and Perth, we find that the number of patients in private dwellings visited in the district under consideration in 1888 was greater by 124 than it was in 1887. The increase in the counties of Fife and Perth, however, was 342. It has been caused by the boarding-out in rapidly growing numbers of harmless pauper lunatics, chargeable mainly to the parishes of St Cuthbert's, city of Edinburgh, city of Glasgow, Govan, Barony, and Dundee. And from the increase of 124 credited to the other counties in the district, important deductions have to be made. The parishes of Greenock and of Govan have both contributed largely to the augmentation of the numbers in Argyllshire. During the past year I visited 33 pauper lunatics in Argyllshire and 23 in the county of Bute, for whom good accommodation had been found in private dwellings by the officials of parishes in other counties. If the same means had been employed, the accommodation could equally well have been found out and used by parishes included in the district of Argyll and Bute, and 56 of their own patients might have found in private dwellings, highly satisfactory and very comfortable homes. Though, for special reasons, no great extension is likely to take place in the county of Bute, I am certain that good accommodation could still be found in private dwellings in Argyllshire for a large additional number of suitable patients. Unless the parishes in the county of Argyll take steps to occupy such accommodation, by placing in it patients whose consignment to private dwellings would be both just to themselves and economical to the county, they may soon find that the more enterprising parishes, which have already snatched from them 33 beds, have greatly extended their operations and have secured their rights to the best domestic accommodation in the county.

Judging by the mode in which the great recent increase in the number of pauper lunatics provided for in private dwellings has taken place, there seems to be reason to doubt whether the system will be much more generally employed by rural parishes than has been the case during the past ten years. They appear to have reached the average which they can conveniently provide for. Whether the large urban parishes which have recently been so active in boarding-out suitable patients will be able to maintain, or largely to increase the numbers chargeable to them and provided for in private dwellings, remains to be seen. The probability is that they have now reached the proportion of patients for whom domestic care is adequate and suitable. It is hoped that the next marked addition to the numbers may be brought about by the adoption of the system by the parochial authorities in Aberdeenshire. Every city and considerable town in Scotland, with the exception of Aberdeen, now takes advantage of the system of boarding-out large numbers of its insane in private dwellings. The parishes which have most recently adopted this provision as being the natural method of providing for harmless patients, and of limiting the expenditure upon buildings, are the Barony and the Dundee Combination parishes. It is impossible to hold the opinion that what has been found to be advisable and practicable by cities and large towns in other counties, is objectionable and inadvisable in Aberdeenshire, more particularly as Aberdeenshire has long been recognised as a county which possesses advantages as a district for dealing with the insane in private dwellings. Sir Arthur Mitchell, for instance, writing twenty-five years ago says, 'in certain counties 'where the standard of comfort and well-being among the lower orders does not 'sensibly differ from that existing in neighbouring counties, we, nevertheless, 'find that the pauper insane residing there are better kept, and are altogether 'in a more satisfactory condition. From the county of Aberdeen, for instance, 'the reports have always been notably of a favourable nature.'—(*The Insane in Private Dwellings*, p. 36). Reports equally flattering to this county have on several subsequent occasions been made to the Board. The parochial authorities, more especially those of the two large parishes into which the city of Aberdeen is divided, cannot long delay the adoption and the systematic employment of the domestic method of treatment which combines humanity to the insane with economy to the ratepayers.

In showing that during the past ten years the large increase in the number of the insane in private dwellings, has been almost exclusively due to the activity of the parochial boards of large urban parishes, it is necessary to remember that before the large urban parishes began to show a desire to dispose of their patients in this manner, the rural parishes had practised extensively the treatment of their insane in private dwellings. Though, as I

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have pointed out, the number of parishes in each county in which we have to visit patients so situated remains much the same as it was ten years ago, yet it is not the same parishes that have been visited all along. As a patient dies, recovers, or is removed from the roll, the patient who takes his place upon the register of lunatics, may or may not reside in the same parish. The steadiness which has characterised the number of parishes, taken as a whole, however, indicates that a sort of average may have been arrived at, and that if this average is disturbed it will be not by patients chargeable to the parishes in a county, but by the transmission of patients from parishes outside the county.

#### INQUIRY REGARDING THE SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS IN SPECIALLY LICENSED HOUSES.

At the beginning of the past year I thought it advisable to institute an inquiry as to the extent to which the placing of two patients in one bed was practised in specially licensed houses. I was not then, nor am I now, of opinion that the Board should insist upon the providing of a separate bed for each female patient. That each male patient should have a bed for himself, however, should be a rule with very few exceptions. In the course of our visitation we sometimes find that two male patients have been allowed to sleep in the same bed; but the guardian's motive has generally been found to be a good one. The object aimed at has generally been to give the patients a better chance of being warm; and, as it is quite usual for the grown-up male members of families of the class from which guardians are drawn to sleep in pairs, there is no shock to their sense of propriety in placing two pauper lunatics under the same conditions. When the Board's requirements, however, are explained they are at once complied with. In the case of female patients a less stringent rule is advisable. I have found so many cases in which female patients have expressed a strong and reasonable preference for sleeping with one of their fellow patients that I believe the enforcement of a hard and fast rule prohibiting such association would be unfeeling and unwise. If the bed is large and comfortable, and if the house is sufficiently roomy for the number of patients residing in it, I do not see why, except in cases having some special features, the female patients should not sleep two in a bed if they desire to do so. It is necessary, however, to make sure that it is by their own choice that they occupy one instead of two beds. It is also necessary to make sure that, when the female patients are permitted to sleep two in a bed, there is a spare bed available for use in cases of illness or for the use, to begin with, of a new patient. I do not think it is necessary to say much in defence of the practice of permitting two female patients to occupy one bed if they prefer to do so. The practice prevails in all ranks of sane society. The only important consideration connected with a wide prevalence of the practice would be whether it would not lead to the placing of too many patients in a given neighbourhood. This danger can be guarded against independently. I shall append the result of my inquiry, which extended over all the specially licensed houses in my district. I made a point of asking not only the guardian but also the patients themselves what their views were upon the subject. I found that in 38 specially licensed houses, female patients were sleeping two in a bed; that in 30 of these instances the practice was approved of or desired by the women concerned. In one case the association was considered to be inadmissible and one of the patients was removed from the house. In the other 7 cases, additional beds were provided by the guardians so as to allow each patient who preferred sleeping alone to be able to do so. I have since revisited almost every one of the 38 houses concerned, and have assured myself that the new provision made for the patients is satisfactory. In the case of specially licensed houses where I found that the patients were and had been, during their term of residence, occupying a bed each it was not necessary to interfere in any way.



## PATIENTS ON LONG PERIODS OF PROBATION FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

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Patients on probation are visited by the deputy commissioners, unless upon consideration of all the circumstances it is decided that the visitation might be prejudicial rather than advantageous. When, for instance, a patient on probation is fully employed, there is sometimes a risk that the visitation of an official from a distance may be detrimental to him. When in such cases information can be obtained from the parochial officials that the patient is satisfactorily conditioned the facts are reported to the Board and no visitation is made. It sometimes happens that a patient who has been sent out on probation for a prolonged period, such as twelve months, has so completely recovered during the first part of the period as to be able to ignore official supervision and to act independently. In one striking instance which occurred during my last visitation a female patient, on probation for 12 months, had left the parish of her chargeability in order to reside with her sister in a distant town. When I came to inquire about her I found that she had for several months been employed as a cook in the house of the medical officer of the parish, and that neither he nor any of the inmates of the house had known that she was a lunatic on probation, and that they had never seen cause to doubt her complete sanity. But even if it had been known that she was a probationary patient, as, but for a misunderstanding on the part of an Inspector of Poor it would have been, no action would have been taken with a view to her removal from the register of lunatics till the end of her period of probation. The Inspector of Poor would then have been required to send to the Board a medical certificate of her recovery, and to give information regarding her to the superintendent of the asylum from which she had been removed. It seemed to me that under such circumstances as are illustrated by this woman's case some modification of this procedure was desirable. On conferring with my colleagues I found that they agreed with me in this, and it was considered advisable to suggest to the Board that when, in the opinion of a Deputy Commissioner, a patient on probation has recovered, notification should be made to the superintendent of the asylum from which he or she had been sent, and he should be requested to inform the Board whether he knows of any reason why the patient's name should not be removed from the register of lunatics.

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## ESCAPES AND ACCIDENTS.

During the past year the number of escapes from private dwellings among the patients under my supervision has been rather greater than usual. They occurred principally in two districts and were due to the selection of patients unsuitable for treatment in private dwellings. There were nine cases in which the patients were absent for at least one night from the houses of their guardians. Four of these no longer reside in private dwellings. Three out of the nine seem to have left their homes on account of trifling disputes and to have gone straight to the house of some other relative or acquaintance. In the remaining two cases the patients are now doing well. The accidents were two of burns sustained by epileptics, neither of them being very serious, and one a dislocation of the wrist by slipping upon a frozen path.

The Visiting Commissioner has no means of finding out whether or not patients have escaped or sustained accidents since his last visit except by inquiry regarding each case. It would, I think, be advisable to add to the particulars in the page assigned to the medical officer in the visiting book, a heading relating to escapes or accidents which would place on him the responsibility of recording these for the information of the Visiting Commissioner and the Board.

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## ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

TABLE VI.—*Removals of Pauper Lunatics from Private Dwellings which have been effected during the past year.*

	Died.		Removed.		Removed from Roll.		Removed to Asylum.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Aberdeen, . . . . .	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	8
Argyll, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Bute, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dumfries, . . . . .	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	1	9
Fife, . . . . .	9	8	1	—	—	1	8	7	34
Kincardine, . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	4
Kinross, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Linlithgow, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perth, . . . . .	3	8	—	1	1	—	2	8	23
Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	8
Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides, . . . . .)	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	7
	20	25	2	6	3	4	14	26	100

The causes of death were as follows :—

TABLE VII.—*Causes of Death.*

## 1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—

(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis, . . . . .	7
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions, . . . . .	3
(3) Organic Brain Diseases, . . . . .	—

## 2. Thoracic Affections :—

(1) Consumption, . . . . .	4
(2) Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, &c., . . . . .	8
(3) Diseases of Heart, . . . . .	8

## 3. Abdominal Affections :—

(1) Inflammation of Stomach, &c., . . . . .	2
(2) Disease of Liver and Kidneys, . . . . .	1
(3) Dysentery and Diarrhoea, . . . . .	1

## 4. Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &amp;c., . . . . .

5. General Debility and Old Age, . . . . .	10—11
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Total, . . . . . 45 45

The number of pauper lunatics who, during the course of the past year, began to reside in private dwellings appears in the following table:—

TABLE VIII.—*Patients who have become Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings during 1888.*

COUNTY—	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	4	9	13
Argyll, . . . . .	9	8	17
Bute, . . . . .	—	4	4
Dumfries, . . . . .	1	6	7
Fife, . . . . .	42	76	118
Kincardine, . . . . .	2	1	3
Kinross, . . . . .	—	—	—
Linlithgow, . . . . .	2	1	3
Perth, . . . . .	15	17	32
Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	8	8	16
Western Isles, . . . . .	7	5	12
Total Admissions, . . . . .	90	135	225
Total Discharges, . . . . .	38	62	100

Increase in 1888, . . . . . 52 73 125

The largest augmentation has taken place in the county of Fife. This county shows an increase of 84 patients. It is satisfactory to be able to note that the patients in private dwellings in the parishes of Markinch and Kennoway, which are thought to contain already a sufficient number of patients, have increased only by 3. In the parishes of Aberfoyle and Port of Monteith situated in the county of Perth, where also there has for some time been a considerable colony of patients, the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings shows a decrease of one patient. The limitation of boarding-out in these already congested parishes of Markinch and Kennoway, taken along with the great increase of the numbers in Fifeshire as a whole, is highly satisfactory. It shows that there are other parishes in the county which can provide a considerable amount of accommodation for pauper lunatics, and that the parochial officials are showing activity in developing the resources of such districts.

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#### PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS.

I visited 29 male and 34 female patients of this class during the course of the year. I had no occasion, in any case, to make suggestions such as would have led to a modification of treatment. I found them to be provided for in a manner which was appropriate to their mental state and in keeping with their means.

#### RETROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONS.

In looking back over the ten years which I have spent in the visitation of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, there appear to me to be certain points of practical importance which stand out prominently in one's estimate of the system as a whole, and certain features which need to be kept in view in order to the successful practice and development of it.

#### PRIVATE DWELLINGS SUPPLEMENTARY TO ASYLUMS.

It is of importance to understand clearly that the system of dealing with pauper lunatics in private dwellings is not one which is meant to enter into competition with asylums or other establishments. It is one which is supplementary or complementary to asylums. Whatever variety there may be in methods of procedure, inspection, and control, it must always be the case in civilised countries that the insane are dealt with, some in establishments and some in private dwellings. Treatment in private dwellings will, naturally, in the order of time precede treatment in establishments. It is more than likely that whilst asylums, such as prevailed up to the 18th century, were provided for violent lunatics, thousands of harmless lunatics were either cared for or neglected by and amongst the ordinary population. The great reformation effected in lunatic asylums has itself had some effect in diverting attention from this consideration. It leads people to use the fallacious argument that as asylums are comfortable, detention in them of patients, who in the olden times would never have been sent to them, is amply justified. In estimating the function of the domestic treatment of the insane, the question is not one of relative comfort. The question is simply, whether certain guardians can be found in a community who are known in their respective localities to be reliable, and who are willing for fair remuneration to take charge of a number of insane people, who, whether they have been in asylums or not, are certified by competent authorities to be harmless and safe. When a sufficient number of people can be found who are capable of performing this duty humanely, and when in addition the patients so disposed of are placed under conditions of supervision and inspection, similar to those which prevail in establishments, such patients are provided for in a satisfactory manner. Their mode of life affords for them that measure of freedom which such persons have always enjoyed, favourably qualified by the systematic supervision which aims at making it certain that they are treated with humanity and that society is not inconvenienced by their presence. My experience during the past ten years justifies me in stating that such provision exists, and has been largely and successfully utilised in Scotland. The dealing with the insane in private dwellings has by the General Board of Lunacy been welded into a system which co-operates with the working of establishments. It is not a department to be compared with another department, but a supplementary development by which unrecovered but harmless patients can be moved into private dwellings, as other patients are moved from one ward into



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another. It enables Parochial Boards, guided by qualified medical practitioners, and under sanction of the General Board, to keep back from asylums such patients as do not need, and would not benefit by, asylum treatment, by affording them the means of placing them under an affiliated organisation which does for one class of patients what the asylum does for another.

THE COST OF THE MAINTENANCE OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

I have frequently in my annual Reports, and in special reports regarding individual patients, dealt with different aspects of this subject. When a patient is in the house of his relatives the sum paid by the Parochial Board depends upon what is considered to be necessary, after a full consideration by the Parochial Board of the circumstances of each case. At times the General Board has found it necessary to ask the Parochial Board to reconsider their decision with the view of either increasing or diminishing the sum fixed. Such interference, however, is comparatively rare. With regard to patients boarded amongst unrelated guardians, there has, during the past ten years, been a considerable advance in the rate paid for their maintenance. Speaking generally, it may be said to have been a rise from 5s. or 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. or 7s. per week, clothing also being given by the Parochial Board. I consider that the advance in price, up to this point, has been a highly advantageous one. Calculations which I have made and have submitted to the Board show that if a patient located in a Lowland county, where almost all articles of diet have to be bought for him by the guardian, is well fed and comfortably housed and if an allowance is made for heating, lighting, soap, and sundries, and tear and wear of bedclothes, little or nothing will remain as profit to the guardian who has an allowance of only 5s. a week for a patient. The only advantage in such a case would be the labour of the patient. Sometimes when it is known that he is an exceptionally good and useful worker an allowance is fixed which takes this into consideration. I have generally found, however, that in such a case the guardian soon repents of his bargain and calls for either the removal of the patient or an increase of the allowance. It is generally found that the application to work of even the best of patients is intermittent and self-willed, and as soon as it is found that such labour cannot be relied upon as part of a fixed routine it becomes of little value. There are, independently of this, two considerations why the labour of the patient should not be represented to the guardian as being his only source of profit. It gives him an excuse for overworking the patient or of treating him badly if he does not work, and in the second place it would tend to limit the number of patients sent out from establishments to patients whose labour was likely to be of real value. This, as shown by a general review of the patients under domestic treatment in Scotland, would be a great mistake. It would limit the number of the insane in private dwellings considerably. Numerous guardians have no means of affording such employment to their patients as would make it profitable for them to keep them. They are appropriate guardians, however, for the harmless, helpless, and comparatively useless patients who are either congenital imbeciles or residual demented, and who can at the most scrub a floor, tidy a room, make a bed, or tend an infant. After an experience extending over ten years I should now be inclined to place less importance upon the value of the labour of the insane in private dwellings than I was at first disposed to do. If one bears in mind that the best of insane workers is apt to be flighty, and to insist upon being his own master, and that in other cases the work done is not so much a saving of money as a saving of personal exertion on the part of the guardian it will be seen that it is best in most cases to fix the allowance irrespectively of the supposed capabilities of the patient.

It is a sound principle to go upon that the rate paid for the maintenance of a pauper lunatic in the house of a stranger should in general be such as to afford the guardian a fair profit after dealing with the patient simply as a lodger. In my report to the Board, of work done by me in 1882 (Twenty-fifth Report of the General Board, Appendix D) I adduced reasons showing that from 6s. to 7s. a week was an allowance for maintenance sufficient under such circumstances to satisfy all reasonable requirements. I based this conclusion upon an inquiry into, first, the mode and cost of living in different parts of Scotland, and secondly,

the rate of pay of female agricultural labourers and others similarly situated. I think that the uniformity with which this sum is now offered and the readiness with which it is accepted show that it has an economic fitness. We do not find, for instance, that in neighbourhoods where it is well known to be the allowance paid, there is any tendency to under-bidding by neighbours of the guardian or any appearance of a desire on the part of the guardians to part with the patients should an increase not be given. I have advanced reasons why an increase beyond 7s. a week might be highly prejudicial. The first is that the rates paid to related guardians incline to rise in proportion to the rates paid to unrelated guardians and it is not advisable to raise such a rate to so high a figure as to make the imbecile a source of decided profit to his parents or other relatives. The second is that any considerable increase of the rate would tempt a class of guardians to apply for patients, who though they might perhaps be regarded as socially a step higher than our present guardians, would be less suitable for the duties involved in providing for the patients. The guardian required is one whose house, though sufficiently large for all requirements, is still so limited in accommodation that he and his household cannot altogether dissociate themselves from the patients. It is much more pleasant to see the patient sharing the kitchen hearth with the household of his guardian in a humble house, than to run the risks which would be involved in having pauper lunatics in a more pretentious household, where they would be mainly left to the company and control of hired servants. I have had many opportunities of satisfying myself that guardians receiving 6s. 6d. or 7s. a week for each patient can feed and otherwise treat them well and still have a sufficient profit. Mere expressions of astonishment that such a thing should be considered possible do not count for much in face of the facts which are evidenced in the daily life of a whole nation. Sir Arthur Mitchell, writing in 1864, asks, 'Do not thousands of labouring men in Scotland support themselves, their wives, and their children on smaller annual incomes than the cost of one pauper lunatic in an asylum, besides providing for the rainy day?'—(*The Insane in Private Dwellings*, p. 91.) Whilst lately making a visitation of the specially licensed houses in the parish of Port of Monteith, I again questioned several of the guardians about the profits which they had realised. The general rate there is 7s. a week, and many of the guardians have four patients each. Their replies were almost unanimous. They showed that the guardians cleared a profit of at least 2s. a week on each patient, after making allowance for every possible expense. To satisfy myself more fully I asked one of the guardians to relate to me the daily life of her household. Her account is as follows:—The four patients rise at seven, both in summer and winter. They have breakfast at eight. It consists of coffee, bread and butter, and either meat spared from yesterday's dinner heated up, mixed with butter and breadcrumb and well spiced, or bacon. She found that they did not relish porridge in the morning, and at their own request coffee was substituted. They have dinner at noon, consisting of broth, potatoes, and meat. They have tea at 3 p.m., with bread and butter, along with marmalade, jam, or syrup, and supper at five, which consists of porridge and milk, *ad libitum*, and at this meal the dish is taken eagerly. They go to bed at seven o'clock. This is generous feeding, and the patients show by their appearance that there is no reason to doubt that this is their daily diet. The guardian asserted that she realised a profit of at least 8s. a week upon her four patients, after paying all outlays; and she stated emphatically that a guardian who had four female patients at 7s. a week each and who could not feed them well, keep them comfortably, pay all incidental expenses, and have a weekly saving of 2s. per head could have nothing but her imperfect housekeeping to blame for it.

There are two details which are of great importance when an agreement is being made with a guardian to take charge of a pauper lunatic. The first is, as one of the rules of the Board requires, that the Parochial Board should not arrange that the guardian is to supply clothing. The Parochial Board should, in every instance, furnish and renew the patient's apparel, and it should be kept by the guardian in a separate drawer or box, so as to be, at all times, ready for the inspection of the visiting officials. In practice there is now scarcely a single exception to this good rule, and it is one which contributes greatly to the comfort and comeliness of the patients. The second is, that the Parochial Board should not agree to prepay the maintenance of the patient for more than a month. If the prepayment is made for three months, more especially if the guardian is the holder of a special licence for four patients, too

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much money is placed in his or her hands at one date. This is apt to lead to unequal expenditure; it encourages the running of long accounts with tradesmen, and relaxes the control which the Parochial authorities have over the guardian. If, for instance, shortly after the prepayment for a prolonged period, it were unexpectedly discovered that it would be advisable to withdraw the patients from the house, the Parochial Board would be hampered in their proceedings, and might hesitate to remove the patients till they had got value for money which they had expended and which they might fail to recover. I believe that almost all payments are now made, for only one month in advance, except in cases where the payment is a weekly one.

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE PERSONAL CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF THE GUARDIAN.

The following note made by Dr Sibbald in 1879 on the Case Record of a patient whom I continue to visit, expresses a conclusion which I have many times, and in many parts of the country had occasion to endorse:—‘My recollection of this case,’ says Dr Sibbald, ‘leads me to regard it as an illustration of the fact that some most unpromising cases do well without asylum treatment. I had great hesitation, both in 1875 and 1876, in refraining from the recommendation that this patient should be placed in the asylum, as unfit for treatment elsewhere. The nature of the guardianship seems to make most of the difference between good and bad cases in private dwellings.’ It happens, occasionally, that in the visitation of a district, we come upon new cases that would not have been sent into private dwellings if we had previously examined the patient, and we often find subsequently that the good sense and kindness of the guardian have brought about such an improvement, that we do not need to insist upon the patient’s removal to an asylum. We also find that when a change occurs in a patient’s condition which makes him less suitable for a private dwelling, the guardian will often struggle resolutely and successfully against difficulties, rather than part with one to whom an attachment has been formed. I know of one case, for instance, in which an old female patient had repeated strokes, and became paralytic and restless from brain wasting. I recommended that she should be removed to an establishment where she would have better opportunities of being conveniently treated for combined mental and physical weakness. The guardian pleaded to be permitted to keep her, even though she could at once have had in her place another patient who would have given her little or no trouble. She was permitted to retain her. The patient became wet in her habits, and was addicted to throwing off the bedclothes, and to leaving her bed in the night. For two years the guardian nightly slept in the front of the patient’s bed to prevent her from disturbing the bedclothes, and from wandering about the room during the night; and by constant attention during night and day, she nursed her so skilfully, that in no particular could the task have been better performed under the most favourable conditions that any institution could provide. I disapprove, as a rule, of placing patients, who are wet and dirty in their habits, in private dwellings. I am often struck, however, with the circumstance, that when such patients have been placed under domestic care, a great improvement in them is often rapidly effected. This, however, depends on the energy and tact of the guardian; and it has to be remembered that a housewife has much more personal interest in curing a patient from uncleanly habits than any official in an asylum has. It means, to her, a great diminution of disagreeable daily work.

I have often been much impressed with the efficiency with which bedridden patients are nursed in private dwellings, and with the pleasure which the stir of domestic life around them seems to impart to them. I have noted seven such cases which have impressed me forcibly during the past year. I give an extract from the Report upon M. R., parish of L., as a specimen:—‘Her bodily condition is very good for a woman who has been bedridden for years. She is very well nursed, and has never shown the least tendency to bed sore. During her prolonged confinement in bed she has retained her liking for oatmeal porridge and milk. She has about a quarter of a pound of oatmeal every morning, and three quarters of a pint of sweet milk. During the course of the



'day she takes in addition tea, bread and butter, eggs, meat, potatoes, &c. She lies on a chaff bed, and the chaff is changed once a year.' That there are excellent guardians who are capable of producing a highly beneficial influence upon patients placed under their care, however, is not used as a justification for the placing of unsuitable patients in private dwellings. Year by year the necessity for a careful selection of cases becomes more evident. It is of great importance that the domestic treatment of the insane in Scotland should go on unobtrusively. With rapidly increasing numbers, this cannot be the case if patients who need skilled treatment and steady control, are placed under conditions which aim at the providing of nothing beyond peaceful retirement. One of the most responsible duties of the Visiting Commissioners is to satisfy themselves that the patients sent into private dwellings are patients who can be safely allowed to remain; and to supply the Board with every item of evidence which can be used as a justification for the withdrawing of the Board's sanction and the ordering of the removal to an establishment of unsuitable cases.

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#### GREAT VARIATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF COMFORT WHICH PREVAILS AMONGST PAUPER LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

I have, from a general point of view, summarised in previous Reports the relative proportions of pauper lunatics who are very well, sufficiently well, and poorly provided for in private dwellings. It is very desirable, of course, that all of them should belong to the first class, but it is not practicable. It is doubtful whether it would be consistent with justice or with the humane application of the statutes, if we were to insist too much upon having a high standard from which no deviation could be tolerated. Take the case of patients living with their relatives amongst whom it may be said that all the patients, who are not so well off as is desirable, reside. A family accustomed to highly respectable and orderly ways of living may, by the death of a parent, or by some similar misfortune be under the necessity of obtaining relief on account of an imbecile dependant. When the Visiting Commissioner reports upon the case he can speak of the conditions as being highly favourable. When, however, he goes to report upon the idiot child of, say, a somewhat weak-minded parent who has been earning barely supporting wages all his days, who has never known what it was to live in a clean and tidy house, and has latterly been admitted by the Parochial Board as one who needed relief on account of his imbecile child, he finds a very different state of affairs. Looked at from the point of view of comfort, he cannot regard the house as a satisfactory one. But if he cannot report that the idiot needs asylum treatment; if he cannot persuade the parent to allow his child to go into the house of a suitable guardian, or to permit the Parochial Board to arrange with some one to help in his own house to keep things clean and tidy, difficulties are apt to arise. If the newly intimated patient is treated with evident kindness and consideration, as is often the case, even when the surroundings are squalid, it is generally found best not to be too exacting to begin with, but to try by the continued efforts of the parochial and the central officials to effect an improvement in comfort. To do more in such cases is likely to lead the parent to refuse parochial relief, and so to expose his child to privation. It might also tend to deter the Parochial authorities from intimating the cases of imbeciles of this class, as it would be feared that their dwellings would not obtain the sanction of the Board. This would be a great misfortune, as it would exclude from the Board's supervision the class which is most in need of it. This idea seems to have been prevalent in the Outer Hebrides, but the fact that such a large number of cases have recently been intimated from these islands, shows that these indigent cases are coming more largely under our control. I have had pleasure in reporting that most of the patients who have been intimated in the Outer Hebrides, have been well provided for; but I think it is of much importance not to expect all at once a high standard of comfort amongst those who have been at all times indigent. The establishment for the insane virtually makes all who come into it uniformly comfortable. The tramp who, perhaps, has never known a better home than a barn or a common lodging house, shares equally the comforts of an asylum with the

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respectable tradesman who has been pauperised by his insanity. The standard of comfort amongst patients in private dwellings can never arrive at this uniformity ; but even amongst the humblest there is that compensatory element which consists in the maintenance of family ties and the amenities of domestic life.

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## APPENDIX D.

Table I. showing the Ages of PAUPER LUNATICS in

## ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Places where Resident.	Number Resident.			Numbers Resident between the following Ages.																											
				10-14			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49			50-54			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	193	210	403	-	-	-	4	5	9	10	2	12	19	13	32	22	15	37	21	25	46	25	34	59	17	16	33	20	26	46	
Dumfries       "       "	120	148	268	1	-	1	2	2	4	6	5	11	9	8	17	13	19	32	17	16	33	15	26	41	10	14	24	16	15	31	
Dundee       "       "	89	139	228	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	6	12	9	13	22	9	21	30	16	18	34	14	17	31	14	21	35	11	12	23	
Edinburgh   "       "	239	268	507	-	1	1	2	4	6	10	16	26	31	21	52	33	23	56	35	41	76	30	30	60	28	26	54	25	38	63	
Glasgow     "       "	120	57	177	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	6	9	4	13	16	9	25	15	8	23	12	4	16	22	6	28	8	8	16	
Montrose   "       "	183	232	415	-	-	-	2	1	3	13	7	20	16	12	28	20	19	39	23	24	47	21	33	54	28	30	58	24	30	54	
Total,	944	1054	1998	1	1	2	12	13	25	51	36	87	93	71	164	113	106	219	127	132	259	117	144	261	119	113	232	104	129	233	

## DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Argyll District Asylum,	199	172	371	2	-	2	6	-	6	7	4	11	14	10	24	20	17	37	20	23	43	37	21	58	23	14	37	20	22	42
Ayr       "       "	138	160	298	-	-	-	2	4	6	12	7	19	15	16	31	16	14	30	16	23	39	14	14	28	17	28	45	13	20	33
Banff       "       (Ladysbridge),	69	32	101	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	8	2	10	8	5	13	12	2	14	15	6	4	11	4	15	5	3	8
Do.       "       (Woodpark),	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	4	4	-	4	-	5	5	
Elgin       "       Asylum,	53	72	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	11	10	4	14	5	8	13	6	13	19	7	5	12	4	9	13	4	4	8
Fife       "       "	165	197	362	2	-	2	5	2	7	7	5	12	19	11	30	20	20	40	22	13	35	22	39	61	19	25	44	18	23	41
Glasgow   "       "	182	99	281	-	-	-	-	3	3	11	6	17	21	9	30	21	10	31	26	12	38	17	18	35	10	15	25	7	7	14
Haddington "       "	47	50	97	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	3	5	3	7	10	10	6	16	8	2	10	2	6	8	4	6	10	2	4	6
Inverness "       "	222	218	440	-	-	-	2	5	7	11	5	16	26	18	44	31	27	58	38	25	63	26	19	45	18	22	40	22	32	54
Midlothian "       "	81	83	164	-	1	1	3	-	3	3	4	7	9	18	14	5	19	10	7	17	6	11	17	12	6	18	11	10	21	
Perth       "       "	131	137	268	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	1	9	13	4	17	20	13	33	13	15	28	15	15	30	16	24	40	14	20	34
Roxburgh   "       "	83	103	186	1	-	1	2	2	2	1	3	8	8	16	10	12	22	18	11	29	3	17	20	11	16	27	4	9	13	
Stirling   "       "	190	193	383	-	1	1	10	5	15	12	7	19	24	15	39	22	19	41	28	25	53	24	34	58	19	20	39	13	18	31
Total,	1510	1551	3061	5	2	7	31	24	55	86	47	133	170	114	284	197	158	355	217	174	391	188	209	397	164	193	357	133	177	310

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Abbey Parochial Asylum,	47	51	98	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	4	8	7	3	10	7	6	13	7	5	12	7	5	12	3	8	11	2	7	9
Barony " "	286	249	535	-	-	-	3	2	5	18	14	32	35	26	61	32	24	56	35	31	66	42	31	73	42	25	67	28	27	55
Glasgow " "	-	125	125	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	11	11	-	9	9	-	13	13	-	10	10	-	12	12	-	14	14	-	15	15
Govan " "	118	122	240	-	-	-	5	3	8	7	5	12	13	13	26	19	13	32	12	10	22	18	18	36	16	9	25	9	14	23
Greenock " "	127	120	247	1	1	2	1	1	10	1	11	14	17	31	19	14	33	19	16	35	14	16	30	12	10	22	15	14	29	
Paisley " "	113	92	205	-	-	-	3	-	3	7	14	20	9	29	11	9	20	19	14	33	17	14	31	10	13	23	14	11	25	
Total,	691	759	1450	2	1	3	11	12	23	46	42	88	89	77	166	88	79	167	92	86	178	98	96	194	83	79	162	68	88	156

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Aberdeen Poorhouse,	45	49	94	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	4	6	3	2	5	9	3	12	8	4	5	13	5	5	10	6	10	16
Buchan "	26	26	52	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	2	2	1	3	-	1	5	5	1	6	4	4	8	5	6	9	9	2	6	13
Cunninghame "	46	50	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	3	7	1	3	4	14	12	26	3	3	5	8	7	13	
Dumbarton "	28	29	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	4	8	3	5	10	3	7	10	
Dundee (East) "	44	55	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	2	9	2	8	10	5	7	12	7	4	4	13	5	5	10	6	7	13
Dundee (West) "	40	37	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	5	7	5	3	8	7	2	9	4	4	8	6	8	14	4	3	7
Edinburgh "	39	40	79	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	6	2	8	10	4	14	6	3	9	6	7	13	4	1	1	5	4	3	7	
Hamilton "	15	14	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	4	9	-	1	1	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Inveresk "	16	14	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	5	5	10	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	-	1	1	
Kincardine "	22	21	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	2	2	3	3	5	8	3	3	4	2	4	6	
Linlithgow "	16	16	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	3	1	-	7	-	1	1	3	5	8	3	3	4	1	2	3	
Machar, Old "	25	25	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	4	7	1	1	1	3	1	4	3	3	6	1	2	3	
Monkland, Old "	25	25	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	8	4	5	9	4	2	2	6	3	3	6	4	2	6	1	2	3
Perth "	20	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	5	5	1	6	1	1	
St. Cuthberts "	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	1	3	2	3	3	5	5	1	6	1	1	
Wigtown "	19	15	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	1	-	
Total,	442	436	878	-	-	-	3	1	4	15	6	21	35	24	59	49	40	89	55	40	95	71	61	132	55	45	100	49	53	102	

## TABLE OF AGES.

Establishments at 1st November 1887.

## ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Numbers Resident between the following Ages.																											Places where Resident.			
55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100				Average Ages.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
14	27	41	5	15	20	16	17	33	13	9	22	6	4	10	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
9	11	20	8	7	15	7	15	22	5	8	13	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
3	14	17	2	8	10	2	3	5	-	2	2	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
14	23	37	10	17	27	6	11	17	8	7	15	4	8	12	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-				
11	6	17	8	2	10	7	6	13	5	2	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
18	31	49	9	15	24	4	9	13	5	15	20	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
69	112	181	42	64	106	42	61	103	36	43	79	14	20	34	4	5	9	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-				
																											Aberdeen Royal Asylum.			
																											Dumfries			
																											Dundee			
																											Edinburgh			
																											Glasgow			
																											Montrose			
																											Total.			

## DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

18	22	40	8	16	24	19	10	29	3	6	9	2	4	6	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	50	48	49	Argyll District Asylum.
10	14	24	18	6	24	2	8	10	3	4	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	44	44	Ayr
4	5	9	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	43	42	Banff   " (Ladysbridge)
-	4	4	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52	Do.   " (Woodpark)
2	9	11	2	10	12	2	5	7	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	48	44	Elgin   " Asylum.
6	16	22	9	17	26	9	9	18	4	10	14	2	5	7	4	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	42	48	45	Fife   "   "
3	7	10	9	6	15	2	3	5	3	1	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	43	41	Glasgow   "   "
6	6	12	4	5	9	2	1	3	2	2	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	44	43	Haddington   "   "
17	21	38	12	19	31	9	13	22	6	9	15	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	43	46	44	Inverness   "   "
3	11	14	5	8	13	-	7	7	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	47	45	Midlothian   "   "
15	16	31	6	11	17	6	10	16	3	5	8	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	49	46	Perth   "   "
9	3	12	6	10	16	6	7	13	2	5	7	1	2	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	46	46	Roxburgh   "   "
17	12	29	7	14	21	8	10	18	4	9	13	2	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	45	43	Stirling   "   "
110	146	256	87	127	214	66	86	152	33	58	91	17	25	42	5	6	11	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	43	46	45	Total.

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

2	7	9	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	43	42	Abbey Parochial Asylum.	
24	25	49	13	20	33	6	10	16	4	8	12	3	3	6	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	42	45	44	Barony
-	7	7	-	7	7	-	13	13	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46	Glasgow
6	11	17	5	12	17	2	7	9	3	4	7	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	45	Govan
7	12	19	11	8	19	1	2	3	3	4	7	1	2	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	44	43	Greenock
3	6	9	5	3	8	2	4	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	43	41	Paisley
42	63	110	37	53	90	12	37	50	13	21	34	8	9	17	-	7	7	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	41	45	43	Total.

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

5	6	11	-	6	6	4	4	8	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	51	48	Aberdeen Poorhouse.
3	6	9	1	2	11	1	1	1	3	3	6	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	54	47	Buchan
4	3	7	4	2	4	3	1	4	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	49	48	Cunninghame
3	4	7	2	2	4	5	3	8	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	Dumbarton
6	4	10	1	5	6	3	1	4	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	49	48	Dundee (East)
3	4	7	3	3	6	3	1	4	1	2	2	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	48	46	Dundee (West)
3	5	8	-	2	2	2	4	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	51	45	Edinburgh
3	3	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	45	44	Hamilton
3	3	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44	44	Inveresk
2	3	5	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	50	52	Kincardine
4	1	5	5	2	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	48	46	Linlithgow
-	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	55	51	Machar, Old
-	6	6	4	4	8	2	3	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	44	42	Monkland, Old
1	-	1	1	3	4	-	-	2	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	54	51	Perth
4	4	8	2	4	6	1	1	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40	St. Cuthberts
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	50	49	Wigtown
43	52	95	26	47	73	29	25	54	11	26	37	-	12	12	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	50	47	Total.



## APPENDIX D.

Table II. showing the Ages of PAUPER LUNATICS on

## ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Establishments.	Number of Patients admitted during 1885 and 1886.									Numbers Admitted between the following Ages.																										
	Direct Admis- sions.			Admissions by Transfer from other Establish- ments.			Total Admitted.			10-14			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	104	122	226	17	10	27	121	132	253	-	-	-	9	3	12	6	17	23	16	20	36	14	16	30	11	12	23	16	12	28						
Dumfries     "     "	50	83	133	6	5	11	56	88	144	2	1	3	4	2	6	5	4	9	8	12	20	10	12	22	8	9	17	3	14	17						
Dundee     "     "	82	96	178	13	33	46	95	129	224	-	-	-	3	1	4	8	10	18	7	20	27	9	19	28	10	17	27	13	11	24						
Edinburgh     "     "	202	231	433	19	13	32	221	244	465	1	-	1	13	13	26	22	15	37	27	39	66	26	24	50	31	28	59	35	28	63						
Glasgow     "     "	127	17	144	3	6	9	130	23	153	-	-	-	7	2	9	15	3	18	25	4	29	21	6	27	21	1	22	13	2	15						
Montrose     "     "	87	76	163	7	15	22	94	91	185	-	-	-	4	2	6	13	5	18	11	9	20	10	9	19	14	12	26	3	9	12						
Total admitted,	652	625	1277	65	82	147	717	707	1424	3	1	4	40	23	63	69	54	123	94	104	198	90	86	176	95	79	174	83	76	159						
Deduct transfers,										-	-	-	-	1	1	7	7	14	9	19	28	7	12	19	9	10	19	8	8	16						
Total direct admissions,										3	1	4	40	22	62	62	47	109	85	85	170	83	74	157	86	69	155	75	68	143						

## DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Argyll District Asylum,	68	60	128	28	18	46	96	78	174	1	-	1	10	2	12	7	5	12	13	15	28	8	6	14	14	8	22	15	9	24
Ayr „ „	127	100	227	8	5	13	135	105	240	-	-	-	3	6	9	14	8	22	24	16	40	18	15	33	9	12	21	17	8	25
Banff „ (Ladysbridge),	24	29	53	7	5	12	31	34	65	1	-	1	1	4	5	3	2	5	10	3	13	2	7	9	4	2	6	3	3	6
Do. „ (Woodpark),	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	4	4
Elgin „ Asylum,	21	29	50	5	1	6	26	30	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	6	6	12	3	-	3	2	4	6	2	4	6
Fife, „ „	71	90	161	13	9	22	84	99	183	-	-	-	3	1	4	12	6	18	16	5	21	8	12	20	11	11	22	6	20	26
Glasgow „ „	108	111	219	15	11	26	123	122	245	1	-	1	2	6	8	12	13	25	18	12	30	24	16	40	21	20	41	11	16	27
Haddington „ „	26	16	42	4	6	10	30	22	52	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	1	5	3	2	5	5	5	10	4	4	8	1	1	2
Inverness „ „	103	111	214	10	11	21	113	122	235	-	-	-	5	7	12	13	9	22	16	9	25	14	15	29	17	16	33	6	10	16
Midlothian „ „	36	54	90	6	7	13	42	61	103	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	5	8	7	6	13	4	9	13	4	10	14	2	9	11
Perth „ „	67	72	139	16	13	29	83	85	168	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	4	8	12	7	19	18	13	31	8	9	17	5	12	17
Roxburgh „ „	35	51	86	4	4	8	39	55	94	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	5	7	4	6	10	1	11	12	7	7	14	3	7	10
Stirling „ „	119	138	257	16	11	27	135	149	284	1	-	1	10	5	15	9	8	17	20	20	40	28	20	48	12	17	29	9	23	32
Total admissions,	805	861	1666	132	120	252	937	981	1918	6	-	6	43	42	85	87	70	157	149	109	258	133	133	266	113	121	234	80	126	206
Deduct transfers,										-	-	-	4	6	10	6	5	11	19	26	45	21	15	36	28	12	40	16	15	31
Total direct admissions,										6	-	6	39	36	75	81	65	146	130	83	213	112	118	230	85	109	194	64	111	175



## TABLE OF AGES.

Admission to Establishments during the Years 1885 and 1886.

## ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Number Admitted between the following Ages.																																					Establishments.
45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100							
M. 15	F. 13	T. 28	M. 8	F. 11	T. 19	M. 13	F. 14	T. 27	M. 4	F. 5	T. 9	M. 3	F. 5	T. 8	M. 4	F. -	T. 4	M. 1	F. 3	T. 4	M. -	F. 1	T. 1	M. 1	F. -	T. 1	M. -	F. -	T. -	M. -	F. -	T. -	M. -	F. -	T. -		
4	10	14	4	7	11	2	5	7	1	3	4	1	2	3	3	4	7	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aberdeen Royal Asylum.	
8	13	21	11	11	22	10	11	21	6	7	13	7	6	13	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dumfries   "   "	
15	19	34	16	19	35	9	20	29	10	16	26	4	11	15	6	7	13	4	5	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundee   "   "	
12	2	14	6	1	7	5	1	6	3	-	3	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edinburgh   "   "	
5	8	13	7	14	21	8	9	17	5	5	10	7	4	11	4	3	7	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glasgow   "   "	
59	65	124	52	63	115	47	60	107	29	36	65	22	29	51	20	16	36	7	11	18	5	3	8	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montrose   "   "	
7	9	16	3	5	8	7	3	10	4	5	9	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total admitted.	
52	56	108	49	58	107	40	57	97	25	31	56	20	28	48	18	15	33	7	11	18	5	2	7	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deduct transfers.	
Total direct admissions.																																					

## DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

7	6	13	9	15	24	3	5	8	3	-	3	4	5	9	2	-	2		2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Argyll District Asylum.	
11	11	22	8	10	18	7	6	13	10	9	19	6	-	6	5	1	6	2	3	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ayr       "       "
3	4	7	1	2	3	-	3	3	-	2	2	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Banff       " (Ladysbridge).
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do.       " (Woodpark).
1	1	2	3	2	5	-	4	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elgin       "       Asylum.
6	5	11	7	9	16	4	11	15	4	10	14	3	6	9	4	-	4	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fife       "       "
10	13	23	11	10	21	7	5	12	1	2	3	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glasgow   "       "
-	-	-	3	2	5	2	2	4	-	1	1	1	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Haddington       "
16	15	41	11	17	28	5	4	9	5	10	15	3	5	8	1	2	3	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inverness   "       "
6	2	8	4	4	8	1	5	6	2	4	6	1	-	1	3	-	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Midlothian       "
12	9	21	6	10	16	7	8	15	4	2	6	4	5	9	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Perth       "       "
2	4	6	6	5	11	5	6	11	3	-	3	3	3	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roxburgh   "       "
9	13	22	7	11	18	8	9	17	14	9	23	3	5	8	4	5	9	-	3	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stirling     "       "
83	84	167	76	99	175	49	70	119	47	51	98	32	36	68	26	19	45	6	17	23	6	3	9	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Total admissions.
12	7	19	14	10	24	7	13	20	1	4	5	1	2	3	2	5	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deduct transfers.
71	77	148	62	89	151	42	57	99	46	47	93	31	34	65	24	14	38	6	17	23	5	3	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Total direct admissions.

## APPENDIX D.

Table II. (continued) showing the Ages of PAUPER LUNATICS on PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Establishments.	Number of Patients admitted during 1885 and 1886.									Numbers admitted between the following Ages.																										
	Direct Admissions.			Admissions by Transfer from other Establish- ments.			Total Admitted.			10-14			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44								
	M. 36	F. 34	T. 70	M. 7	F. 5	T. 12	M. 43	F. 39	T. 82	M. -	F. -	T. -	M. 3	F. 2	T. 5	M. 3	F. 4	T. 7	M. 9	F. 3	T. 12	M. 6	F. 6	T. 12	M. 7	F. 3	T. 10	M. 2	F. 4	T. 6						
Abbey Parochial Asylum,																																				
Barony     "     "	164	167	331	17	13	30	181	180	361	-	2	2	3	6	9	24	16	40	26	26	52	23	28	51	20	21	41	23	16	39						
Glasgow     "     "	-	138	138	-	2	2	-	140	140	-	1	1	-	9	9	-	20	20	-	14	14	-	16	16	-	12	12	-	13	13						
Govan       "     "	125	77	202	2	5	7	127	82	209	1	-	1	8	2	10	10	9	19	18	14	32	22	13	35	15	8	23	15	7	22						
Greenock    "     "	103	78	181	21	10	31	124	88	212	-	-	-	6	1	7	8	5	13	18	14	32	22	13	35	16	9	25	11	20	31						
Paisley      "     "	63	59	127	6	10	16	74	69	143	-	-	-	3	8	11	9	6	15	12	8	20	14	9	23	15	15	30	6	7	13						
Total admitted,	496	553	1049	53	45	98	549	598	1147	1	3	4	23	28	51	54	60	114	83	79	162	87	85	172	73	68	141	57	67	124						
Deduct transfers,										-	-	-	1	4	5	5	5	10	15	5	20	9	6	15	6	7	13	5	6	11						
Total direct admissions,										1	3	4	22	24	46	49	55	104	68	74	142	78	79	157	67	61	128	52	61	113						

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																																				
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	2	-	2	15	13	28	17	13	30	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	1	4	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Buchan       "     "	3	2	5	5	3	8	8	5	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Cunninghame "	-	2	2	10	8	18	10	10	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	3	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-		
Dumbarton    "     "	-	1	1	8	4	12	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-			
Dundee (East) "	5	1	6	20	37	57	25	38	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	2	6	6	7	13	2	8	10	3	4	7	-	-	-	-		
Dundee (West) "	3	14	17	27	45	72	30	59	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	9	12	4	6	10	1	5	6	3	5	8	-	-	-	-		
Edinburgh    "     "	9	7	16	34	14	48	43	21	64	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	-	4	9	-	9	2	-	2	10	2	12	4	6	10	-	-	-	-		
Hamilton     "     "	4	2	6	4	5	9	8	7	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	3	7	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
Inveresk     "     "	1	3	4	19	12	31	20	15	35	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kincairdine "	-	1	1	15	11	26	15	12	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Linlithgow   "     "	1	2	3	2	4	7	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
Machar, Old   "     "	-	-	-	3	12	15	3	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-		
Monkland, Old, "	3	5	8	24	17	41	27	22	49	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	6	1	7	3	3	6	4	3	7	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-		
Perth        "     "	-	1	1	3	4	6	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
St. Cuthberts "	2	-	2	22	-	22	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	6	5	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Wigtown      "     "	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total admitted,	33	41	74	213	190	403	246	231	477	-	-	-	8	3	11	17	5	22	33	19	52	32	29	61	37	32	69	27	27	54	-	-	-	-	-	
Deduct transfers,										-	-	-	2	2	4	15	3	18	25	17	42	27	25	52	35	28	63	26	24	50	-	-	-	-	-	
Total direct admissions,										-	-	-	6	1	7	2	2	4	8	2	10	5	4	9	2	4	6	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	



Admission to Establishments during the Years 1885 and 1886.

Numbers Admitted between the following Ages.

Numbers Admitted between the following Ages.																											Establishments.							
45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89				90-94			95-100			
M. 2	F. 7	T. 9	M. 1	F. 5	T. 6	M. 1	F. 3	T. 4	M. 3	F. 2	T. 5	M. 2	F. -	T. 2	M. 2	F. -	T. 2	M. -	F. -	T. -	M. 2	F. -	T. 2	M. -	F. -	T. -	M. -	F. -	T. -	M. -	F. -	T. -		
22	16	38	17	21	38	8	3	11	7	10	17	4	6	10	2	7	9	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abbey Parochial Asylum.	
-	18	18	-	19	19	-	7	7	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barony       "       "	
6	3	9	10	11	21	4	4	8	9	7	16	4	2	6	2	1	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glasgow       "       "	
10	7	17	7	4	11	9	5	14	8	6	14	3	2	5	3	1	4	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govan       "       "	
5	9	14	5	2	7	-	3	3	2	1	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greenock       "       "	
45	60	105	40	62	102	22	25	47	29	30	59	15	13	28	10	10	20	8	3	11	2	4	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paisley       "       "	
2	4	6	2	5	7	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total admissions.	
43	56	99	38	57	95	18	24	42	28	29	57	14	13	27	9	10	19	8	3	11	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deduct transfers.
																																	Total direct admissions.	

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

-	1	1	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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## APPENDIX D.

Table III. showing the Ages of PAUPER LUNATICS when Discharged  
ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Establishments.	Number Discharged Recovered.			Numbers Discharged Recovered between the following Ages.																										
				10-14			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49					
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	33	62	95	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	10	12	5	16	21	6	9	15	3	4	7	1	7	8	5	2	7			
Dumfries "	24	37	61	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	9	10	3	4	7	3	3	6	2	5	7	3	4	7			
Dundee "	27	45	72	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	2	5	2	7	9	6	6	12	2	7	9	4	7	11	2	3	5			
Edinburgh "	78	93	171	-	-	-	5	5	10	10	8	18	9	11	20	14	12	26	10	14	24	11	10	21	6	11	17			
Glasgow "	59	11	70	-	1	1	5	2	7	6	3	9	7	-	7	9	2	11	11	1	12	11	-	11	3	1	4			
Montrose "	38	36	74	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	-	5	4	5	9	7	6	13	3	3	6	3	1	4	2	3	5			
Total,	259	284	543	1	1	2	21	11	32	28	24	52	28	48	76	45	39	84	32	32	64	32	30	62	21	24	45			
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																														
Argyll District Asylum	38	31	69	-	-	-	6	-	6	7	5	12	4	5	9	1	3	4	2	1	3	8	3	11	5	3	8			
Ayr "	82	56	138	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	4	10	22	2	31	9	9	18	6	8	14	10	4	14	6	5	11			
Banff " (Ladysbridge),	13	14	27	1	-	1	1	3	4	1	4	5	3	1	4	1	3	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2			
Do. " (Woodpark),	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1			
Elgin " Asylum,	7	14	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	4			
Fife "	30	33	63	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	2	7	4	4	8	5	3	8	4	4	8	1	3	4	3	1	1			
Glasgow "	41	52	93	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	9	12	4	6	10	6	9	15	7	12	19	5	3	8	7	2	9			
Haddington "	11	10	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	-	1	1	-	1	1			
Inverness "	39	46	85	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	6	10	9	6	15	2	5	7	6	7	13	3	4	7	5	4	9			
Midlothian "	14	27	41	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	2	4	-	3	3	2	7	9	1	4	5	2	2	4	2	1	3			
Perth "	34	38	72	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	6	10	6	4	10	5	4	9	1	5	6	7	6	13			
Roxburgh "	12	25	37	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	1	3	4	-	7	7	3	4	7	2	4	6	1	1	2			
Stirling "	66	83	149	-	-	-	4	6	10	6	5	11	11	11	22	12	9	21	8	11	19	4	12	16	6	7	13			
Total,	387	433	820	1	-	1	22	26	48	38	45	83	64	61	125	47	60	107	47	58	105	37	43	80	44	34	78			
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.																														
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	17	24	41	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	5	4	2	6	-	3	3	4	2	6	-	2	2	1	4	5			
Barony "	72	86	158	-	-	-	1	3	4	11	10	21	12	12	24	8	17	25	9	11	20	10	9	19	8	7	15			
Glasgow "	-	44	44	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	8	8	-	5	5	-	8	8	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	7	7			
Govan "	53	29	82	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	5	10	5	6	11	11	7	18	6	4	10	7	4	11	3	1	4			
Greenock "	49	50	99	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	3	5	8	10	18	4	8	12	10	4	14	5	10	15	3	4	7			
Paisley "	34	34	68	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	9	6	15	10	7	17	5	3	8	1	5	6			
Total,	225	267	492	-	-	-	10	12	22	22	32	54	31	38	69	32	49	81	39	31	70	27	31	58	16	28	44			
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																														
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-			
Buchan "	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Cunninghame "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dumbarton "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dundee (East) "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dundee (West) "	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Edinburgh "	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Hamilton "	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1			
Inveresk "	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Kincaidine "	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Lindlithgow "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Machar, Old "	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Monkland, Old, "	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Perth "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
St. Cuthberts "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wigtown "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total,	15	13	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	1	3	1	1	2			

### TABLE OF AGES.

Recovered from Establishments during 1885 and 1886.

ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Numbers Discharged Recovered between the following Ages.																					Establishments.											
50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
2	4	6	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	Aberdeen Royal Asylum.		
2	4	6	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	Dumfries   "   "		
3	4	7	2	5	7	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	Dundee   "   "		
8	6	14	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	Edinburgh   "   "		
3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	Glasgow   "   "		
3	6	9	1	8	9	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	Montrose   "   "		
21	25	46	7	26	33	9	13	22	5	5	10	6	4	10	1	2	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.		
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																																
2	5	7	1	3	4	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Argyll District Asylum.		
6	2	8	5	7	12	4	3	7	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ayr   "   "		
2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Banff   "   (Ladysbridge)		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do.   "   (Woodpark)		
2	4	6	3	7	10	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elgin   "   Asylum.		
1	1	2	3	4	6	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fife   "   "		
1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glasgow   "   "		
3	6	9	1	2	3	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Haddington   "   "		
-	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inverness   "   "		
3	1	4	3	3	6	3	1	4	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Midlothian   "   "		
1	8	9	5	7	12	7	5	12	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Perth   "   "		
23	33	56	27	39	66	23	18	41	8	6	14	5	8	13	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roxburgh   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stirling   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.	
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.																																
-	2	2	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abbey Parochial Asylum.	
7	10	17	3	2	5	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barony   "   "	
6	6	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glasgow   "   "	
2	1	3	1	1	2	1	5	7	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govan   "   "	
4	2	6	-	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greenock   "   "	
19	23	42	9	9	18	11	11	22	4	2	6	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paisley   "   "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.	
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																																
2	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aberdeen Poorhouse.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buchan   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cunninghame   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dumbarton   "   "	
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundee (East)   "   "	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundee (West)   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edinburgh   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hamilton   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inveresk   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kincardine   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Linlithgow   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Machar, Old   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monkland, Old   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Perth   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St Cuthberta   "   "	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wigtown   "   "	
3	3	6	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.	



## APPENDIX D.

Table IV. showing the Ages of PAUPER LUNATICS when Discharged

## ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Establishments.	Number of Patients Discharged Unrecovered during 1885 and 1886.									Numbers Discharged Unrecovered at the following Ages.																							
	Discharged altogether from Establishments.			Transferred to other Establishments.			Total Discharged Unrecovered.			10-14			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44					
	M. 20	F. 21	T. 41	M. 41	F. 38	T. 79	M. 61	F. 59	T. 120	M. -	F. -	T. -	M. 1	F. 1	T. 2	M. 4	F. 3	T. 7	M. 11	F. 4	T. 15	M. 7	F. 5	T. 12	M. 6	F. 9	T. 15	M. 10	F. 9	T. 19			
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,																																	
Dumfries   "   "	5	11	16	2	2	4	7	13	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	1	2	3			
Dundee   "   "	6	3	9	51	76	127	57	79	136	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	6	8	9	17	12	11	23	4	10	14	6	10	16			
Edinburgh   "   "	26	83	109	90	48	138	116	131	247	-	-	-	1	5	6	12	7	19	15	17	32	14	14	28	21	9	30	18	22	40			
Glasgow   "   "	16	10	26	45	15	60	61	25	86	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4	14	4	18	6	3	9	9	4	13	8	6	14			
Montrose   "   "	28	26	54	10	16	26	38	42	80	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	2	1	3	3	3	6	5	5	10	2	3	5			
Total discharged unrecovered,	101	154	255	239	195	434	340	349	689	-	-	-	6	6	12	27	12	39	50	35	85	44	37	81	45	38	83	45	52	97			
Deduct transfers,   .   .   .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	20	5	25	31	24	55	31	23	54	36	24	60	34	29	63			
Total discharged altogether,   .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	7	7	14	19	11	30	13	14	27	9	14	23	11	23	34			

## DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Argyll District Asylum,	11	13	24	1	-	1	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	3	4
Ayr „ „	22	20	42	16	13	29	38	33	71	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	5	6	2	8	2	2	4	3	5	8	6	2	8
Banff „ (Ladysbridge),	4	3	7	2	19	21	6	22	28	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	6	6	-	1	1	1	4	5
Do. „ (Woodpark),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elgin „ Asylum,	4	4	8	1	1	2	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-
Fife „ „	16	26	42	1	8	9	17	34	51	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	3	4	7	2	3	5	3	4	7	-	10	10
Glasgow „ „	20	20	40	20	17	37	40	37	77	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	5	6	11	10	7	17	6	8	14	-	1	1
Haddington „ „	6	5	11	8	7	15	14	12	26	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	2	5	-	1	1
Inverness „ „	25	18	43	5	1	6	30	19	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	4	4	8	7	3	10	1	2	3	2	1	3
Midlothian „ „	9	14	23	13	8	21	22	22	44	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	3	2	2	4	1	2	3	4	3	7	2	1	3
Perth „ „	8	8	16	9	6	15	17	14	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4	3	3	6	3	2	5	2	2	4
Roxburgh „ „	13	20	33	3	4	7	16	24	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	1	4	-	3	3	3	4	7	1	1	2
Stirling „ „	18	16	34	14	16	30	32	32	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	9	5	14	5	4	9	3	4	7	1	3	4
Total discharged unrecovered,	156	167	323	93	100	193	249	267	516	1	-	1	6	4	10	15	22	37	43	29	72	33	36	69	31	39	70	16	29	45
Deduct transfers, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	7	13	17	15	32	13	16	29	14	21	35	7	9	16
Total discharged altogether, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	6	9	15	24	26	14	40	20	20	40	17	18	35	9	20	29



## TABLE OF AGES.

Unrecovered from Establishments during the Years 1885 and 1886.

## ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Numbers Discharged Unrecovered at the following Ages.																											Establishments.						
45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
11	8	19	3	9	12	5	4	9	3	3	6	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aberdeen Royal Asylum.			
1	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dumfries    "    "			
3	7	10	8	11	19	2	5	7	5	8	13	2	3	5	1	2	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundee    "    "			
13	14	27	10	13	23	8	9	17	2	8	10	1	5	6	-	4	4	-	4	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edinburgh   "    "			
5	3	8	5	1	6	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glasgow    "    "			
5	7	12	4	10	14	6	8	14	2	3	5	2	-	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montrose   "    "			
38	41	79	31	45	76	25	28	53	14	26	40	7	10	17	6	9	15	1	8	9	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total discharged unrecovered.			
27	17	44	28	27	55	14	14	28	8	13	21	4	5	9	3	5	8	-	4	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deduct transfers.			
11	24	35	3	18	21	11	14	25	6	13	19	3	5	8	3	4	7	1	4	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total discharged altogether.			

## DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Table IV. (continued) showing the Ages of PAUPER LUNATICS when Discharged  
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Establishments.	Number of Patients Discharged Unrecovered during 1885 and 1886.									Numbers Discharged Unrecovered at the following Ages.																							
	Discharged altogether from Establishments.			Transferred to other Establishments.			Total Discharged Unrecovered.			10-14			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	9	8	17	4	3	7	13	11	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	-	2	3	1	4	-	2	2	1	-	1			
Barony    "    "	25	60	85	40	18	58	65	78	143	-	1	1	1	-	1	6	4	10	8	12	20	9	8	17	14	9	23	13	9	22			
Glasgow   "    "	-	32	32	-	40	40	-	72	72	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	9	9	-	8	8	-	4	4	-	9	9	-	5	5			
Govan     "    "	22	19	41	19	13	32	41	32	73	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	5	8	4	12	6	4	10	8	3	11	6	4	10			
Greenock  "    "	24	20	44	7	6	13	31	26	57	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	4	11	11	4	15	3	4	7	1	5	6			
Paisley   "    "	16	10	26	7	7	14	23	17	40	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	4	5	9	3	2	5	3	1	4	2	3	5			
Total discharged unrecovered,	96	149	245	77	87	164	173	236	409	-	2	2	4	5	9	11	23	34	29	33	62	32	23	55	28	28	56	23	26	49			
Deduct transfers, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	3	6	9	16	17	33	14	11	25	19	6	25	6	10	16			
Total discharged altogether, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	3	8	17	25	13	16	29	18	12	30	9	22	31	17	16	33			

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Aberdeen Poorhouse,	4	6	10	5	1	6	9	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1.	2	1	-	1
Buchan       "	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cunninghame "	3	4	7	1	-	1	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1
Dumbarton   "	-	1	1	4	-	4	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dundee (East) "	17	25	42	5	8	13	22	33	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	4	5	5	3	8	1	7	8	3	5	8
Dundee (West) "	4	25	29	8	18	26	12	43	55	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	8	3	6	9	1	4	5	2	5	7	
Edinburgh   "	15	10	25	9	7	16	24	17	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	4	-	2	2	3	1	4	2	3	5
Hamilton    "	3	-	3	2	2	4	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
Inveresk    "	1	-	1	2	4	6	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kincaidine  "	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Linlithgow  "	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Machar, Old  "	-	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monkland, Old "	-	1	1	5	1	6	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Perth       "	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Cuthberts "	7	-	7	1	-	1	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wigtown     "	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total discharged unrecovered,	56	77	133	54	53	107	110	130	240	-	-	-	3	2	5	10	4	14	12	14	26	19	14	33	11	16	27	11	15	26
Deduct transfers, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	3	7	7	7	14	6	8	14	5	6	11	7	5	12
Total discharged altogether, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	1	7	5	7	12	13	6	19	6	10	16	4	10	14



## TABLE OF AGES.

Unrecovered from Establishments during the Years 1885 and 1886.

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Numbers Discharged Unrecovered at the following Ages.

Numbers Discharged Unrecovered at the following Ages.																											Establishments.						
45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89				90-94			95-100		
M. 1	F. 2	T. 3	M. 2	F. 1	T. 3	M. -	F. 1	T. 1	M. 2	F. 1	T. 3	M. -	F. -	T. -	M. -	F. -	T. -	M. -	F. -	T. -	M. 1	F. -	T. 1	M. -	F. -	T. -		M. -	F. -	T. -	M. -	F. -	T. -
4	6	10	4	7	11	3	12	15	2	4	6	1	2	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abbey Parochial Asylum.
-	8	8	-	13	13	-	5	5	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barony        "        "
5	4	9	4	5	9	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glasgow       "       "
2	3	5	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govan         "         "
-	1	1	5	-	5	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greenock       "       "
12	24	36	16	27	43	5	20	25	6	11	17	3	4	7	1	7	8	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paisley        "       "
5	8	13	6	11	17	3	5	8	-	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total discharged unrecovered.
7	16	23	10	16	26	2	15	17	6	9	15	1	2	3	-	5	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deduct transfers.
																																	Total discharged altogether.

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

-	2	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aberdeen Poorhouse.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buchan
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cunninghame
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dumbarton
3	3	6	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	5	6	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundee (East)
-	7	7	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	2	3	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundee (West)
2	1	3	3	3	6	3	-	3	3	1	4	-	3	3	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edinburgh
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hamilton
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inveresk
1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kincardine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Linlithgow
-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Machar, Old
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monkland, Old
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Perth
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Cuthberts
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wigtown
9	17	26	7	13	20	13	9	22	8	12	20	5	6	11	1	5	6	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total discharged unrecovered.
6	5	11	3	6	9	8	4	12	5	4	9	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deduct transfers.
3	12	15	4	7	11	5	5	10	3	8	11	4	5	9	1	4	5	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total discharged altogether.



## APPENDIX D.

Table V. showing the Ages at Death of PAUPER LUNATICS in  
ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Places where Resident.	Number of Deaths.			Numbers of Death between the following Ages.																										
				10-14			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49					
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	34	34	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	2	2	2	2	1	3	4	3	7	2	8	5	3	8	-	-	-
Dumfries " "	14	12	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	5	5	2	4	6	-	-	-
Dundee " "	34	29	63	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	3	4	3	2	5	3	-	3	6	4	10	-	-	-
Edinburgh " "	49	41	90	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	3	5	4	3	7	6	7	13	6	2	8	-	-	-
Glasgow " "	21	8	29	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	4	2	6	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Montrose " "	33	29	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	4	5	1	6	2	2	4	2	4	6	5	2	7	-	-	-
Total,	185	153	338	-	-	-	2	1	3	10	4	14	9	8	17	10	8	18	17	11	28	26	15	41	29	15	44	-	-	-

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																														
Argyll District Asylum,	17	24	41	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ayr " "	23	27	50	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	-	-	-
Banff " (Ladysbridge),	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. " (Woodpark),	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elgin " Asylum,	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fife " "	23	26	49	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	3	-	3	2	4	6	-	3	3	2	5	7	2	-	2	3	3	-
Glasgow " "	13	25	38	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	1	2	3	3	-	-
Haddington " "	8	5	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	3	-	-
Inverness " "	36	43	79	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	1	5	4	2	6	3	4	7	5	4	9	4	2	6	4	-	3	7	-
Midlothian, " "	19	18	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	5	4	-	4	4	-
Perth " "	21	31	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	5	3	3	6	3	6	4	3	7	3	-	-
Roxburgh " "	12	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	7	-	-
Stirling " "	30	40	70	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	5	7	5	1	6	2	2	4	-	6	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	211	269	480	-	1	1	5	5	10	12	9	21	15	12	27	15	19	34	16	20	36	23	27	50	24	19	43	-	-	-

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.																														
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	10	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	6	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	4	8	-	-	-
Barony " "	38	30	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	4	2	9	4	5	9	5	6	11	7	2	2	4	6	-	-
Glasgow " "	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	9	-	2	2	4	6	-
Govan " "	37	22	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	2	3	6	-	6	3	-	3	6	3	9	4	2	6	2	-	-
Greenock " "	31	10	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	1	1	2	3	3	8	1	9	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
Paisley " "	14	13	27	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	5	4	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	130	107	237	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	4	10	10	7	17	14	10	24	15	9	24	21	14	35	16	10	26	-	-	-

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																														
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buchan " "	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cunninghame " "	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumbarton " "	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee (East), "	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee (West), "	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh " "	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamilton " "	2	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inveresk " "	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kincairdine " "	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Linlithgow " "	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linlithgow " "	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machar, Old " "	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Monkland, Old " "	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth " "	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Cuthberts " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wigtown " "	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	34	65	99	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	3	5	8	4	5	9	3	3	6	-	-	-

## TABLE OF AGES.

Establishments during the Years 1885 and 1886.

## ROYAL ASYLUMS.

Numbers of Deaths between the following Ages.																								Places where Resident.								
50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89					90-94			95-100			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1	4	5	4	3	7	2	7	9	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	3	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	Aberdeen Royal Asylum.		
-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dumfries	"	"
2	1	3	4	3	7	3	4	7	5	2	7	1	4	5	2	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dumfries	"	"
4	2	6	5	3	8	8	-	8	5	7	12	2	3	5	1	5	6	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edinburgh	"	"
1	1	2	1	2	3	1	-	1	3	1	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glasgow	"	"
2	6	8	4	3	7	2	2	4	2	5	7	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montrose	"	"
10	14	24	19	17	36	16	13	29	17	17	34	10	13	23	4	8	12	5	7	12	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	Total.		

## DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

1	3	4	2	3	5	-	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	5	1	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Argyll District Asylum.	
3	1	4	1	3	4	-	5	8	2	1	3	1	5	3	7	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ayr	
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Banff " (Ladysbridge).	
1	2	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Do. " (Woodpark).	
2	2	6	8	3	2	4	2	4	4	1	4	3	2	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elgin " Asylum.	
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fife " "	
3	4	7	3	5	1	1	5	6	1	6	2	1	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glasgow " "	
1	1	2	2	4	6	2	1	3	-	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Haddington " "
-	3	1	3	2	7	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	4	6	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inverness " "
1	-	1	1	2	3	2	3	5	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Midlothian " "
-	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	4	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Perth " "
1	4	2	6	-	2	4	3	7	2	3	5	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roxburgh " "
																															Stirling " "
19	24	43	16	29	45	19	27	46	12	24	36	18	21	39	7	13	20	6	12	18	2	6	8	1	-	1	1	1	2		Total.

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

2	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abbey Parochial Asylum.
1	2	3	4	3	4	3	2	5	1	2	2	-	4	6	-	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Barony
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	7	4	2	2	2	2	3	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glasgow
1	6	7	2	-	2	4	3	3	7	4	2	6	1	2	3	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Govan
1	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greenock
-	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paisley
5	14	19	10	6	16	9	11	20	10	6	16	4	9	13	6	2	8	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Total.

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aberdeen Poorhouse.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buchan "
-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cunninghame "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dumbarton "
-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundee (East) "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundee (West) "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edinburgh "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hamilton "
1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inveresk "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kincardine "
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Linlithgow "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Machar, Old "
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monkland, Old "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Perth "
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Cuthberts "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wigtown "
3	4	7	2	4	6	4	10	14	4	9	13	5	9	14	2	7	9	1	4	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.







## TABLE OF AGES.

III., IV., and V.) and the Ages of PAUPER LUNATICS in Private Dwellings.

45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100			Average Ages.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
421 88	430 151	851 239	354 86	447 139	801 225	264 58	378 154	642 212	192 62	291 133	488 195	150 57	209 100	359 157	93 24	148 73	241 97	39 19	66 45	105 64	10 7	21 19	31 26	2 4	12 7	14 11	- 1	1 4	1 5	- -	1 -	1 -	43 43	47 48	45 46
509	581	1090	440	586	1026	322	532	854	254	424	678	207	309	516	117	221	338	58	111	169	17	40	57	6	19	25	1	5	6	-	1	1	43	47	45

45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
169	190	359	149	208	357	102	142	244	99	112	211	66	80	146	53	42	95	22	34	56	11	8	19	2	3	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		

45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
82	87	169	66	84	150	43	76	119	43	44	87	17	14	31	14	12	26	3	4	7	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			

45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
38	69	107	35	54	89	27	51	78	23	49	72	15	15	30	12	15	27	3	12	15	3	3	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			

45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
72	47	119	37	56	93	47	56	103	48	61	109	43	56	99	37	52	89	19	30	49	15	25	40	3	8	11	1	1	2	1	4	5			





## TABLE OF AGES.

those Discharged Recovered and Unrecovered from Establishments, and of those who Died in Establishments.

45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100			Average Ages.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
86 8	103 8	189 11	74 3	95 12	169 15	60 2	83 15	143 17	62 3	76 11	138 14	46 6	62 9	108 15	25 3	44 7	69 10	12 1	19 6	31 7	6 1	11 4	17 5	4 3	9 -	13 3	- -	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	46 53	50 57	48 56
94	106	200	77	107	184	62	98	160	65	87	152	52	71	123	28	51	79	13	25	38	7	15	22	7	9	16	-	3	3	-	-	-	46	51	49

45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
33	61	94	33	47	80	21	26	47	14	31	45	15	23	38	7	16	23	4	10	14	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			

45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
10	30	40	15	15	30	5	12	17	5	13	18	3	5	8	1	5	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
11	21	32	4	20	24	12	8	20	7	17	24	12	4	16	1	4	5	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

45-49			50-54			55-59			60-64			65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85-89			90-94			95-100					
	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
15	4	19	13	8	21	14	8	22	9	6	15	15	10	25	10	12	22	9	9	18	4	5	9	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1			





## APPENDIX D.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings at each Quinquennial Age Period, on 1st November 1887.

The figures in black type indicate numbers above 9 per cent. of the total in each column.

Age Periods.	Private Lunatics.							Pauper Lunatics.							Total Private and Pauper Lunatic.
	In Establishments.			In Private Dwellings.			Totals.	In Establishments.			In Private Dwellings.			Totals.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
5-9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	12	6	4	10	10	
10-14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	50	107	42	34	76	183	
15-19	4	4	8	.	1	1	6	198	131	329	80	55	135	464	
20-24	35	23	58	2	.	2	60	387	286	673	92	91	183	856	
25-29	62	51	113	4	3	7	120	447	383	830	78	103	181	1011	
30-34	74	64	138	3	1	4	142	491	432	923	82	125	207	1130	
35-39	103	74	177	2	6	8	185	491	432	923	82	125	207	1130	
40-44	89	85	174	3	7	10	184	474	430	904	83	140	223	1207	
45-49	86	103	189	3	8	11	200	421	430	851	88	151	239	1090	
50-54	74	95	169	3	12	15	184	354	447	801	86	139	225	1026	
55-59	60	83	143	2	15	17	160	264	378	642	58	154	212	854	
60-64	62	76	138	3	11	14	152	192	291	483	62	133	195	678	
65-69	46	62	108	6	9	15	123	150	209	359	57	100	157	516	
70-74	25	44	69	3	7	10	79	93	148	241	24	73	97	338	
75-79	12	19	31	1	6	7	38	39	66	105	19	45	64	169	
80-84	6	11	17	1	4	5	22	10	21	31	7	19	26	57	
85-89	4	9	13	3	.	3	16	2	12	14	4	7	11	25	
90-94	.	3	3	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	1	4	5	6	
Over 95	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	
Totals,	742	806	1548	44	85	129	1677	3587	3800	7387	876	1394	2270	9657	11334

## APPENDIX D.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, at each age per 100,000 of persons living at each age, on 1st November 1887.

Quinquennial Age Periods.	Private Lunatics.							Pauper Lunatics.							Total Private and Pauper Lunatics.
	In Asylums, &c.			In Private Dwellings.			Total.	In Asylums, &c.			In Private Dwellings.			Total.	
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
5-9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	
10-14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	3	3	8	6	9	
15-19	2	2	2	.	.	.	2	28	25	27	21	17	19	46	
20-24	20	12	16	1	.	1	16	111	70	89	45	29	37	126	
25-29	42	32	37	3	2	2	38	263	178	218	62	56	60	278	
30-34	61	48	54	2	1	2	56	371	288	327	65	77	71	398	
35-39	98	61	78	2	5	4	82	466	357	408	78	103	92	500	
40-44	91	76	83	3	6	5	88	486	454	469	85	125	106	575	
45-49	109	109	109	10	3	6	115	532	457	491	111	160	138	629	
50-54	103	111	107	4	14	10	117	495	520	508	120	162	143	651	
55-59	110	125	118	4	23	14	132	482	571	531	106	233	175	706	
60-64	127	119	123	6	17	12	135	393	457	429	127	209	173	602	
65-69	137	140	139	18	20	19	158	447	473	462	170	227	202	664	
70-74	102	127	117	12	20	17	134	379	428	408	98	211	164	572	
75-79	83	94	89	7	30	20	109	270	325	302	131	222	184	486	
80-84	79	94	88	13	34	26	114	132	178	160	92	161	134	294	
85-89	192	245	223	144	.	52	277	96	326	243	192	190	191	434	
90-94	.	296	197	.	.	.	197	.	98	66	198	394	328	394	
95-99	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	441	306	.	.	.	306	

## APPENDIX D.

TABLE X.—Showing the Number of Private Lunatics resident in Establishments on 1st November 1887 at different Age Periods, the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during two years 1885-86, and the Results of Treatment at different Age Periods.

Age Periods.	Numbers Resident.		Admis- sions.		Discharges.				Deaths.		Percentages per annum of Admis- sions on Numbers Resident.		Percentages per annum of Recoveries on Numbers Resident.		Percentages per annum of Deaths on Numbers Resident.			
					Recovered.		Unre- covered.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
10-14			1															
15-19	4	4	19	10	7	5	5	2	2	1	237	125	87	62	25	12		
20-24	35	23	47	30	14	11	7	12	6		67	65	20	24	8	0		
25-29	62	51	45	55	17	21	23	17	3	4	36	54	14	21	2	4		
30-34	74	64	55	70	23	30	14	14	1	5	37	55	16	23	1	4		
35-39	103	74	43	62	13	25	13	20	13	8	21	42	6	17	6	4		
40-44	89	85	50	53	22	21	9	19	14	6	28	31	12	12	8	4		
45-49	86	103	33	61	10	30	11	21	15	4	19	30	6	15	9	2		
50-54	74	95	33	47	15	15	4	20	13	8	22	25	10	8	9	4		
55-59	60	88	21	26	5	12	12	8	14	8	18	16	4	7	12	5		
60-64	62	76	14	31	5	13	7	17	9	6	11	20	4	9	7	4		
65-69	46	62	15	23	3	5	12	4	15	10	16	19	3	4	16	8		
70-74	25	44	7	16	1	5	1	4	10	12	14	18	2	6	20	14		
75-79	12	19	4	10	2	2	2	4	9	9	17	26	8	5	37	24		
80-84	6	11	1		1	1			4	5	8		8	4	33	23		
85-89	4	9	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	12	11	.	.	25	11		
90-95	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Totals,	742	806	389	496	133	196	120	162	130	89	26	31	9	12	9	6		

## APPENDIX D.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics resident in Establishments on 1st November 1887 at different Age Periods, the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during two years 1885-86, and the Results of Treatment at different Age Periods.

Age Periods.	Numbers Resident.		Admis- sions.		Discharges.				Deaths.		Percentages per annum of Admis- sions on Numbers Resident.		Percentages per annum of Recoveries on Numbers Resident.		Percentages per annum of Deaths on Numbers Resident.	
					Recovered.		Unre- covered.									
10-14	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15-19	8	4	10	4	2	1	1	2		1	62	50	12	12		12
20-24	57	50	107	83	53	49	12	4	9	7	94	83	46	49	8	7
25-29	198	131	194	169	92	101	30	40	28	17	49	65	23	39	7	6
30-34	387	286	291	244	124	147	63	48	36	28	38	43	16	26	5	5
35-39	447	383	278	275	124	148	64	52	39	39	31	36	14	19	4	5
40-44	491	432	240	243	122	124	41	64	51	45	24	28	12	14	5	5
45-49	474	510	192	243	98	105	41	69	74	61	20	24	10	10	3	6
50-54	421	430	169	190	82	87	38	69	72	47	20	22	10	10	9	5
55-59	354	447	149	208	66	84	35	54	37	56	21	23	9	9	5	6
60-64	264	378	102	142	43	76	27	51	47	56	19	19	8	10	9	7
65-69	192	291	99	112	43	44	23	49	48	61	26	19	11	8	12	10
70-74	150	209	66	80	17	14	15	15	43	56	22	19	6	3	14	13
75-79	93	148	53	42	14	12	12	15	37	52	28	14	7	4	20	18
80-84	39	66	22	34	3	4	3	12	19	30	28	26	4	3	24	23
85-89	10	21	11	8	2	1	3	3	15	25	55	19	10	2	75	60
90-95	2	12	2	3	1	.	1	.	3	8	50	12	25	.	75	33
95-100	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	50
Totals,	3587	3800	1936	2080	886	997	409	547	560	594	23	27	12	13	8	8



## APPENDIX D.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Annual Numbers per 100,000 of Persons living at each Age Period who were Admitted into, who Recovered in, and who Died in Establishments for the Insane during the two years 1885–86, distinguishing Males from Females, and Private Patients from Paupers.

Age Periods.	Admissions to Establishments.					Recoveries in Establishments.					Deaths in Establishments.				
	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
10–14	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2
15–19	5	2	26	21	27	2	1	13	12	14	.	.	8	5	7
20–24	13	8	54	45	60	4	3	26	27	30	2	.	8	5	7
25–29	15	17	99	76	103	6	7	42	46	50	1	1	12	9	12
30–34	23	26	115	104	124	10	11	51	56	64	.	2	16	15	17
35–39	20	26	114	100	130	6	10	58	51	63	6	3	24	19	26
40–44	26	24	99	108	123	11	9	50	47	59	7	3	37	27	37
45–49	21	32	107	101	131	6	16	52	46	60	9	2	46	25	40
50–54	23	27	104	121	139	10	9	46	49	57	9	5	26	33	36
55–59	19	20	93	107	120	5	9	39	57	56	13	6	43	42	52
60–64	14	24	101	88	114	5	10	44	35	47	9	5	49	48	55
65–69	22	26	98	91	118	4	6	25	16	25	22	11	64	63	80
70–74	14	23	108	61	100	2	7	28	17	27	20	17	75	75	94
75–79	14	25	76	84	101	7	5	10	10	16	31	22	66	74	96
80–84	.	.	72	84	52	6	4	13	4	13	26	21	99	106	127
85–90	.	27	48	41	69	.	.	24	.	9	48	27	72	109	130
*Averages	19	21	95	87	111	7	8	42	41	49	6	4	28	26	32

\*In calculating these averages only the numbers of lunatics above 20 years of age, and the numbers of persons living above 20 years of age, have been used. The numbers above these averages are printed in black type.

## APPENDIX D.

TABLE XIII.—Population of Scotland at Quinquennial Age Periods.

Age Periods.	Census of Scotland. (Table XXI. of Census Report for 1881).			Estimated Numbers for 1887.		
Totals.	Males, 1,799,475.	Females, 1,986,098.	Total, 3,785,573.	Males, 1,984,215.	Females, 2,057,284.	Total, 3,991,499.
Under 5	258,425	252,166	510,591	277,776	267,950	545,726
5-9	227,783	222,241	450,024	244,839	236,152	480,991
10-14	205,748	199,243	404,991	221,154	211,714	432,868
15-19	189,673	188,597	378,270	203,876	200,402	404,278
20-24	166,562	177,129	343,691	179,035	188,216	367,251
25-29	137,044	151,491	288,535	147,305	160,973	308,278
30-34	112,052	125,130	237,182	120,443	132,962	253,405
35-39	97,972	113,796	211,768	105,308	120,920	226,228
40-44	90,665	105,753	196,418	97,454	112,372	209,826
45-49	73,562	88,611	162,173	79,071	94,157	173,228
50-54	66,543	80,864	147,407	71,526	85,926	157,452
55-59	50,889	62,313	113,202	54,699	66,213	120,912
60-64	45,455	59,899	105,354	48,858	63,648	112,506
65-69	31,215	41,542	72,757	33,552	44,142	77,694
70-74	22,863	32,494	55,357	24,572	34,523	59,100
75-79	13,448	19,098	32,546	14,455	20,293	34,748
80-84	7,058	11,062	18,120	7,586	11,754	19,340
85-89	1,937	3,461	5,398	2,082	3,678	5,760
Over 90	581	1,208	1,789	624	1,284	1,908

## APPENDIX E.

LUNACY DISTRICTS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1887  
(50 and 51 Vict. Cap. 39).ORDER AND REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE GENERAL BOARD  
OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND, IN RE-  
GARD TO THE ALTERING AND VARYING OF THE GLAS-  
GOW AND RENFREW LUNACY DISTRICTS.

## THE ORDER.

Applications having been made to the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland by the Barony Parochial Board, the City of Glasgow Parochial Board, the Govan Combination Parochial Board, and the Commissioners of Supply of Lanarkshire, to alter and vary the Glasgow Lunacy District, at present consisting of the county of Lanark, and also to alter and vary the Renfrew Lunacy District, at present consisting of the county of Renfrew,—the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland do hereby, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887, alter and vary the Glasgow Lunacy District, and also the Renfrew Lunacy District, by erecting the following Lunacy Districts, namely:—

1. The Barony Lunacy District, which shall consist of the Barony parish.
2. The City of Glasgow Lunacy District, which shall consist of the City of Glasgow parish.
3. The Govan Lunacy District, which shall consist of the Govan Combination parish, the portion thereof in the county of Lanark being disjoined from the Glasgow Lunacy District, and the portion thereof in the county of Renfrew being disjoined from the Renfrew Lunacy District.
4. The Lanark Lunacy District, which shall consist of the remainder of the county of Lanark, that is, the part of the county not within the Barony Lunacy District, the City of Glasgow Lunacy District, or the Govan Lunacy District.

## THE REGULATIONS.

The General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland do further, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887, make and issue the following Regulations, which they consider necessary in consequence of the alteration of the Glasgow Lunacy District, and of the Renfrew Lunacy District made by the foregoing Order:—

1. There shall be elected by the Barony Parochial Board twelve persons who shall be a Board to be the District Lunacy Board for the Barony Lunacy District.
2. There shall be elected by the City of Glasgow Parochial Board twelve persons, who shall be a Board to be the District Lunacy Board for the City of Glasgow Lunacy District.
3. There shall be elected by the Govan Combination Parochial Board twelve persons, who shall be a Board to be the District Lunacy Board for the Govan Lunacy District.
4. There shall be elected, in the manner prescribed by section 61 of the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877, by the Commissioners of Supply of Lanarkshire, and by the Magistrates of Burghs situated within the Lanark Lunacy District, including the town of Coatbridge as incorporated by the Coatbridge Burgh Act of 1885, seventeen persons who shall be a Board to be the District Lunacy Board for the Lanark Lunacy District. In the said election no Commissioner of Supply shall be entitled to vote who is not qualified within the said Lanark Lunacy District.

5. The first election of each of the District Lunacy Boards aforesaid shall take place at a time and place to be fixed by the General Board.

6. The Glasgow District Lunacy Board shall continue to exist for the purposes of winding up only, until the property held by it shall have been conveyed to the District Lunacy Boards of the City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark Lunacy Districts, created by the foregoing Order, or to one or more of them, or shall have been otherwise disposed of; but the said Glasgow District Lunacy Board shall not continue to exist beyond the 16th of May 1889.

7. The Kirklands Asylum may be carried on by a Joint Committee consisting of not more than twelve persons, of whom three shall be a quorum, of the District Lunacy Boards of the City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark Lunacy Districts, created by the foregoing Order, or by a Joint Committee consisting of not more than twelve persons, of whom three shall be a quorum, of any two of these Boards, for their common behoof, if such Boards shall arrange so to carry it on, until in the opinion of the General Board they have had time to provide separately for the accommodation of their lunatics; and the expense thereof, as defined in section 54 of the Act, 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, shall be apportioned among such District Boards in the manner prescribed by said section; and in the event of any difference of opinion arising as to their respective contributions, or as to any question affecting the management of the said Asylum, or otherwise, the same shall be determined by the General Board.

8. The General Board reserves the power from time to time to alter and amend these Regulations as the public interest may require and experience suggest, and also, at the request of any of the boards of the new Lunacy Districts, to hear and determine all questions or disputes which may arise between them, or any of them, out of the division of the Glasgow and Renfrew Lunacy Districts by the foregoing Order, or as to the interpretation, meaning, or effect of, or any other question arising out of the foregoing Order and these Regulations, or any of them, or otherwise, in any manner of way.

9. The foregoing Order and Regulations shall come into force on the date when they receive the sanction of the Secretary for Scotland only to the following effects, viz.—(1) To the effect of authorising the elections of the new Boards; and (2) to the effect of empowering the new Boards, mentioned in No. 7 of these Regulations, to make the necessary arrangements preliminary to taking over the Kirklands Asylum on the date when the Order and Regulations shall come into full force, for the purpose of carrying it on under the said Regulation No. 7, if such Boards shall resolve so to carry it on. For all other purposes the Order and Regulations shall not come into operation until the expiry of three months after the date when they receive the sanction of the Secretary for Scotland, and until the expiry of that period the present Glasgow District Lunacy Board shall continue in existence as the body charged with the administration of the Lunacy affairs of the present Glasgow Lunacy District to the exclusion of the new Boards, provided that the General Board shall have power to shorten the period should all necessary arrangements be completed in time to permit of this.

J. DON-WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

J. GUTHRIE SMITH.

JOHN COWAN.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

JOHN SIBBALD.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 6th July 1888.



Approved

LOTHIAN,

*Her Majesty's Secretary  
for Scotland.*

July 25th 1888.

[MEMORANDUM



MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE ORDER AND REGULATIONS  
ISSUED BY THE GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN  
LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND, IN REGARD TO THE ALTERING  
AND VARYING OF THE GLASGOW AND RENFREW LUNACY  
DISTRICTS.

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GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, *6th July 1888.*

The Board do not make regulations in regard to the annual election of the District Lunacy Boards constituted under the Order and Regulations of this date, the power to supply vacancies in their number, the times and places of meeting, the power of adjournment, the power of appointing a chairman and committees, and the number forming a quorum, because these matters are regulated by section 61 of the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877, and section 5 of the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887. For a like reason no regulations are made with regard to the incidence, assessment, levying, and collecting of assessments for lunacy purposes in the case of these boards, because these matters are regulated for all district lunacy boards by section 54 of the Act, 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, and by other sections of that Act and of other Acts.

The Barony Lunacy District, created by the Order of this date, being formed of a parish which has total relief from assessment under section 10 of the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1862, section 2 of the Lunacy District (Scotland) Act, 1887, does not apply to it.

The Order and Regulations of this date have no force or effect till they have received the sanction of the Secretary for Scotland.

J. DON-WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, *6th July 1888.*

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## APPENDIX F.

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CIRCULAR ISSUED TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS AND  
INSPECTORS OF THE POOR, AS TO THE RECEPTION OF  
PATIENTS INTO ASYLUMS ON CERTIFICATES OF EMER-  
GENCY, IN THE ABSENCE OF WRITTEN EVIDENCE AS TO  
THE PERSONS AT WHOSE INSTANCE THEY ARE PRESENTED  
FOR ADMISSION.

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GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, *17th August 1888.*

SIR,—The Board have had under consideration cases in which patients are presented for admission to asylums on the authority of the Certificate of Emergency, unaccompanied by written evidence as to the persons by whom the admission of the patients is desired, and with reference thereto, I am directed to say that in the opinion of the Board no patient should be presented for admission on a Certificate of Emergency, which is unaccompanied by a document showing at whose instance the patient is sent to the asylum.

The Board think that the object in view would be best secured by the use of a simple form of request for reception by the person desiring the patient's confinement, and they have accordingly arranged for the insertion of the following Form of Request on page 3 of Form A, and on page 4 of Form A<sup>1</sup>, immediately below the Form of Certificate of Emergency :—

‘ (The following should be filled up in every case in which a Certificate of Emergency is acted on.)

‘ I hereby request the Superintendent of the  
Asylum, to receive therein  
to whom the foregoing Certificate of Emergency refers.

‘ Relationship or other capacity }  
in which Applicant stands } \_\_\_\_\_  
to Patient, }

‘ Signature and Address \_\_\_\_\_,’

‘ Date \_\_\_\_\_,’

The Board trust that persons who propose to place patients in asylums on the authority of the emergency certificate will be careful to fill up the Form of Request before presenting the patient for admission, and they are of opinion that superintendents of asylums should decline to receive patients presented for admission under the Certificate of Emergency in the absence of a written request. This request should, wherever possible, be made upon Form A, and a copy of the request should in all cases accompany the notice of admission sent by superintendents to the Board. —I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. W. L. SPENCE.







